



12872
3238/77

626/77

	PAGE
B—cont.	
Budget motion <i>re—cont.</i>	
Supplies and services (General Administration—Legislative Bodies)	477-478
Survey and settlement	129-151
Taluk establishments (Land Revenue)	159-166
Travelling allowances (General Administration—Legislative Bodies)	474-476
Universities, grants to —	750-766, 826-828
Budget motions, discussion <i>re —</i>	
A. riculture, reorganization of the department of —	942-962
Andhra University	756-767
Anti drink Propaganda.	
<i>See</i> Public Health.	
Audit of Government Accounts	538-539
Boarding grants—	
<i>See</i> Education.	
Bodokimedi estate, survey and settlement of —	148-149
Communal representation.—	
<i>See</i> Local Bodies.	
<i>See</i> Police.	
<i>See</i> Registration Department.	
<i>See</i> Revenue Inspectors.	
Constitutional position of the Congress opposition	471-474
Constitutional Reforms	398-408, 456-469
Council Secretaries	560-561
Court fees, reduction of —	247-255
Education.	
Andhra University—	756-767
Boarding grants —	749-750
(European) Education	735-748
Madras University Act, amendments to —	750-756
Elections.—	
<i>See</i> Legislative Council.	
Excess Policy of Government	174-175, 215-238
Executive Councilors, reduction of the strength of —	492-500
Forests, Classification of —	303, 309-318
Uneconomic administration of —	256-260, 294-302, 304-301
Forest Panchayats	302-303, 306-307, 309-311
Ganjim Minor Rivers system	375-378
Godavari anicut —	385
Godavari District (West), The headquarters of —	167-173
Do. Irrigation projects in —	395-397
Health Officer, Madras Corporation—	
<i>See</i> Public Health.	
High Court—	
Civil and Criminal Justice, Administration of —	564-571
Grant of holidays to attend cricket match	571-577
Temporary Judges	577-588
Madras Weekly Notes—Withdrawal of the privileges of —	626 to 630
Inspector-General of Registration	324
Irrigation Policy of the Government.—	
(Productive and Protective Works)	373-375, 380-385
Jails—	
Administration of —	630-642
Narayana Menon, release of—	649-656
Prisoners, treatment of —	646-649
Justice—	
<i>See</i> High Court.	
Land Revenue Settlement Bill, introduction of a —	129-148
Landing and Shipping Fees Committee of Mangalore	726-730
Lands—Assignment of	166-167
Legislative Council—	
Acoustic properties of the —	481-483

Budget motions discussions *re—cont.*Legislative Council—*cont.*

Amenities of the members of the —	469-471
Constitutional position of the Congress opposition	471-474
Elections to the —	489-492
Library committee of the —	476
Hours of sitting of the —	482-489
Postage—service unpaid system	477-478
Travelling allowance of Members of the Legislative Council	474-476
Standing Advisory Committees of —	478-481
<i>See</i> Constitutional Reforms.	

Local bodies—

Nomination of depressed classes to —	563
--	-----

Madras University—

<i>See</i> Education	
Madras Museum	731-734
Manur channel	393-395
Medical Department retrenchment in —	912-919
Mettur project	397-398
Ministers, want of confidence in —	540-560
Ministers' salary	561-562
Minor irrigation, allotment of more funds for —	332-335, 358-373

Narayana Menon, Mr. M. P.—

<i>See</i> Budget discussion <i>re</i> Jails.	
Non-gazetted officers	152-159

Police—

Communal representation in the —	657-659
Criminal Investigation Department	659-665
Retrenchment in —	673-675, 720-726
Special Police	665-673

Public Health—

Anti-drink propaganda by public health officials	919-928
Drainage schemes in municipalities	941
Health officer of the Corporation of Madras	940
Rural water-supply, etc.	928-940
Town-Planning Act	940-941
Red Hills Tank	386-393

Registration Department—

Communal representation in —	324-330
--------------------------------------	---------

Registration fees—

Reduction of —	313-324
------------------------	---------

Revenue Inspectors—

Communal representation in the cadre of —	160-166
---	---------

Rural water-supply, etc.—

<i>See</i> Public Health.	
Secretariats, Indianization of —	500-504, 526-537

South Kanara—

Forest grievances of —	305-306, 307-308
Resurvey and resettlement of —	141, 148-151

Stamp duties—

Reduction of —	238-247
------------------------	---------

Survey and Settlement Department—

Abolition of —	137-140, 145
------------------------	--------------

Taluk records—

Maintenance of —	159-160
Time-limit of speeches on —	126-129

Town-Planning—

See Public Health.

Buildings—

Question <i>re</i> — for the Andhra University	1384-1385
--	-----------

Buses—

Question <i>re</i> examiners of — running for public traffic in the Presidency	904-908
Question <i>re</i> fees collected from bus-owners for examination of — in South Kanara.	1209
<i>See</i> Motor-buses in this Presidency.	
<i>See</i> Salem District Board.	

Bus Inspectors—

Question <i>re</i> appointment of —	431-434
---	---------

Business—

Discussion <i>re</i> —	1081, 1187-1138
--------------------------------	-----------------

C

Calicut-Mysore Frontier Road—

See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.

Calicut Taluk Board—

Question <i>re</i> memorial from the teachers under the —	1331-1332
---	-----------

Canal from Ponnani town—

Question <i>re</i> construction of a dam across the —	1206-1207
---	-----------

Calicut Taluk Board—

See Nominations.

Captain Verdon—

Question <i>re</i> appointment of — as Superintendent of Ophthalmic Hospital	12-17
--	-------

Cases, disposal of—

Question <i>re</i> — in Tirumangalam District Munsif's Court	1360-1361
--	-----------

Cattle—

Question <i>re</i> condition of — owing to want of grass	1302
Question <i>re</i> degenerate condition of — in South Kanara	186-187

Cattle diseases—

Question <i>re</i> treatment of —	121-122
---	---------

Canvey-Mettur dam—

Question <i>re</i> —	1371-1372
<i>See</i> Mettur project.	

Ceded districts—

See Loans.

Charges of Administration (Land Revenue)—

See Budget motions.

Charka—

Question <i>re</i> introduction of — in famine-stricken areas	116
---	-----

Cement—

See Mettur project.

Central Co-operative Banks—

Question <i>re</i> Civil Court deposits in —	1880
--	------

Chettikulam pond—

Question <i>re</i> burial of corpses on the bund of —	685
---	-----

Chief Conservator of Forests—

Question <i>re</i> report from the —	520
--	-----

Chief Engineer—

Question <i>re</i> appointment of —, Mettur project	1370-1371
---	-----------

Chief Secretariat—

See Budget motions.

Chingleput district—

See Tamarai madugu.

Chingleput District Board—

Question <i>re</i> vacancy in the —	896-897
---	---------

Cinchona—

Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	968
--------------------------------------	-----

C—cont.

PAGE

Civil Court Copyists— See Memorial.	
Civil Court deposits— Question <i>re</i> —in Central Co-operative Banks	1380
Civil Veterinary Service— Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	962
Civil Works (Grants to local bodies)— Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	963
Civil Works (Transferred)— Demand for grant <i>re</i> — See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	963-964
Clerks in Bezvada Circle, Public Works Department— Question <i>re</i> alleged differential treatment of—	1167-1168
Clerks, transfer of— Question <i>re</i> —	1379
Club— Question <i>re</i> proposed construction of a — near the headquarters of the Mettur dam.	617-621
Coimbatore district— See Crops. See Village monigars.	
Coleroon bridge— Question <i>re</i> construction of the—	1004-1005
Collectors— Question <i>re</i> powers of — to assign lands	1355
Coloured ballot boxes— See Elections to local bodies.	
Commercial Accountant— See Budget motions.	
Commercial Intelligence— See Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	
Commercial undertakings— Question <i>re</i> investment on — by Government	292
Committee— See Non-gazetted officers.	
Communications to the Council— See Papers laid on the table.	
Compulsory education— See Dindigul municipality.	
Compulsory Medical inspection— See Medical inspection.	
Conference of Presidents of District Educational Councils— Question <i>re</i> — at Ootacamund	440-441
Constables— Question <i>re</i> dismissal of two — in Salem	1372
Coondapoor division— Question <i>re</i> headquarters of the Sub-Collector of —	273
Co-operative movement— Motion <i>re</i> — in the Presidency, committee to report on the —	1438-1444
Co-operative societies— Demand for grant <i>re</i> — See Depressed Class Tenants' Co-operative Societies. See Deputy Registrar.	963
Co-operative Village Primary Societies— Question <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	691-695
Copyists— Question <i>re</i> alleged memorial from the District Court Question <i>re</i> grievances of the — of the Malabar Civil Courts Question <i>re</i> memorial from—	430 431 975-976

C—cont.

PAGE

Cotton cultivation in Gudiyattam taluk— Question <i>re</i> —	998-999
Cotton Transport Act— Question <i>re</i> issue of licences under the—	807-814
Council Proceedings— Announcement <i>re</i> speedy publication of —	40-41
Cricket match— See Holidays.	
Criminal cases— Question <i>re</i> posting of — at distant places from headquarters See Magistrates in camp.	1137
Criminal Procedure Code, section 144— Question <i>re</i> order under — passed by the Collector of Madura	451-452
Crops— Question <i>re</i> failure of — in Coimbatore district Question <i>re</i> failure of — in Gautami lanka Question <i>re</i> failure of — in Tinnevely district	27-28 115-116 274
Cuddapah-Badvel road— See Ghat tanas.	
Cuddapah district— Question <i>re</i> drinking-water wells in— See Season report.	126
Cultivation— See Food crops.	

D

Darkhaat lands— Question <i>re</i> assignment of — in Kollegal taluk	194-195
Davies, Mr. J. A.— Budget motion <i>re</i> pay of establishments (Education—Reserved)	739-740
Decrees of Village Panchayats— Question <i>re</i> execution of—	92-93
Demand for grant <i>re</i> — Administration of Justice Agency Tracts Agriculture Cinchona Civil Veterinary Service Civil Works (Grants to local bodies) Civil Works (Transferred) Co-operative societies Education—Reserved Education—Transferred Excise Expenditure in England other than on Stores Fisheries Forests General Administration—Heads of Provinces General Administration—Legislative bodies General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats General Administration—Miscellaneous General Administration—Secretariats Industries Irrigation—Civil officers Irrigation—Public Works officers and Hydro-electric development Jails Labour (including factories) Land Revenue Loans and advances by Provincial Government Medical Pensions Police	564-583, 626-630 966 941-962 963 962 963 963-964 963 735-750 750-767, 826-858 174-175, 215-238 966 963 255-260, 293-312 398-408 469-492 540-563 537-539 492-504, 526-537 963 332-335, 358-373 373-398 630-657 963 129-174 966 858-874, 912-917 964 657-675, 720-726

	D—cont.	PAGES
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —cont.		
Ports and pilotage	726-731	
Public Health and Vital Statistics	919-941	
Registration	312-332	
Scientific departments	731-735	
Stamps	238-255	
Stationery (for Reserved departments) and Printing	965	
Stationery (for Transferred departments)	967	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —		
Bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai	1033-1044	
Expenditure in England other than on Stores	1058-1066	
Nerur channel, for improvements to — (Irrigation—Reserved)	1033	
Periyar system, for widening and deepening the — Irrigation—Reserved	1031-1034	
Stationery and Printing—Transferred	1044-1058	
Travelling allowances of Ministers (General Administration—Transferred)	1044	
Dental treatment—		
Question <i>re</i> provision of — in the Madras General Hospital	1237-1238	
Department of Industries—		
Question <i>re</i> activities of the	1106	
Depressed class students—		
See Technical scholarships.		
Depressed class Tenants' Co-operative Societies—		
Question <i>re</i> appointment of Presidents and Secretaries of —	444-445	
Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Schools—		
Question <i>re</i> — in South Kanara and Malabar	894-895	
Deputy Collectorship—		
See Equitation Test.		
Deputy Inspectors of Schools—		
Question <i>re</i> revised scales of pay for —	1385-1386	
Question <i>re</i> Vernacular test for —	1220	
See Secondary trained teachers.		
Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants—		
Question <i>re</i> Government Order about —	1219-1220	
Deputy Inspector's Test—		
Question <i>re</i> proposal to hold two examinations a year for —	1220-1221	
Deputy Registrar—		
Question <i>re</i> — of Co-operative Societies, Bellary	122	
Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies—		
Question <i>re</i> work done by —	293	
Dindigul municipality—		
Question <i>re</i> compulsory education in —	717-718	
Direction (Agriculture)—		
See Budget motions.		
Director of Industries—		
Question <i>re</i> functions, etc., of the —	814-817	
Director of Public Instruction—		
Question <i>re</i> pay of the Superintendent for control of expenditure in the office of the —	1819-1820	
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence—		
Question <i>re</i> reports to the —	1309	
Dispensary for Sampaji—		
Question <i>re</i> — in Uppinangadi taluk, South Kanara	1105	
Disafforested areas in Kurnool—		
Question <i>re</i> area of —	519	
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society—		
Question <i>re</i> alleged propaganda by a Secretary to —	825	
Dismissed Government servants—		
See Vakils in Criminal Courts.		

	D—cont.	PAGES
Distribution of water—		
Question <i>re</i> — in times of scarcity	522-523	
District Boards—		
Question <i>re</i> election of Presidents to —	1329-1331	
District and Sessions Judge, Vellore—		
Question <i>re</i> appointment of —	1119	
District Board Engineers—		
Question <i>re</i> alleged retention of — in the same station	718	
See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.		
District Board Presidents—		
See Appeals.		
District Court Copyists—		
See Copyists.		
District Educational Council—		
Question <i>re</i> —, Salem, constitution of —	1377	
Question <i>re</i> constitution of —, South Kanara	992-995	
See Conference of Presidents of District Educational Councils.		
District Educational Officer, Chingleput—		
Question <i>re</i> alleged complaints against the —	291-292	
District Headquarter hospitals—		
Question <i>re</i> grants for construction of the various —	817-819	
District Municipalities Act (Amendment) Bills—		
See Bills.		
District Munsifs' Courts at Chingleput—		
Question <i>re</i> cases disposed of by the —	1204	
District Munsif's Court, Madurantakam—		
Question <i>re</i> opening and location of the —	1123	
Question <i>re</i> —	1360	
District Munsifs' Courts of South Kanara and Malabar—		
Question <i>re</i> suits disposed of by —	974-975	
District Village Officers' Conference—		
Question <i>re</i> —	39	
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.—		
Bill—		
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1149	
Budget motion <i>re</i> permanent establishment (Land Revenue)	168	
Drag-line excavator—		
See Yenamadurru drain.		
Drinking water—		
Question <i>re</i> alleged scarcity of — in Salem district	290-291	
Question <i>re</i> supply of — to the ryots of Tippasamudram	338-339	
Drinking-water to Arni—		
Question <i>re</i> supply of —	826	
Drinking-water wells—		
Question <i>re</i> — in Cuddapah district	125	
Drug farm at Avadi—		
See Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium.		
Du-fauli water-rate—		
Question <i>re</i> — for plantain trees	97	
Duai, Utlam and Wadada channels—		
Question <i>re</i> expenditure and revenue account relating to —	523	
Question <i>re</i> irrigation under the —	1205	
Question <i>re</i> scheme for improvement of water-supply under the —	1126-1127	
Duty allowance—		
Question <i>re</i> — to headmasters of Government Muhammadan High Schools	1323-1324	

E

Education Department— See Subordinate Service in the Education Department.	
Education—Reserved— Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	735-750
Education—Transferred— Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	750-757, 826-858
Educational Offices— Question <i>re</i> — for Cuddapah See Special Educational Officer.	716-717
Elected and Nominated Seats— Question <i>re</i> number of — in local boards and municipalities	1324
Elected Presidents— See Taluk Boards of Bellary.	
Elections— See Budget motions.	
Motion <i>re</i> Coloured ballot boxes for —	1431-1438
Electoral Rolls— See Poonamallee Taluk Board.	
Elementary Education— Question <i>re</i> report on the expansion of — by the hon. Mr. T. E. Moir Question <i>re</i> survey of — in the Presidency Question <i>re</i> survey of — in the province	439-440 1321 441
Elementary Education Act (Amendment)— Bill	52
Elementary schools— Question <i>re</i> aided — Question <i>re</i> distance between — in the Presidency Question <i>re</i> — in villages Question <i>re</i> grants-in-aid to — in Ponnani taluk Question <i>re</i> grants to — Question <i>re</i> grants-in-aid to private — Question <i>re</i> Hindu and Muhammadan — Question <i>re</i> inadequacy of grants to private and aided — Question <i>re</i> opening of — Question <i>re</i> opening of an — in Venkiday by the Ponnani Taluk Board Question <i>re</i> overlapping of — See Medical inspection. See Non-Mission elementary schools in Salem.	698-699 696 698-698 213 1820-21 344 21-22 1111-1112 1387-1389 824-825 515
Elementary Schools for fishermen boys and girls— Question <i>re</i> —	985-986
Elementary School Teachers— Question <i>re</i> exemption of sons of — from fees Question <i>re</i> —, pay of — Question <i>re</i> provident fund for —	357 1389 1017
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Excise Commissioner Minor irrigation Pay of officers (Land Revenue) See Questions and Answers.	232-233 360-361 155-156
Ellis, Col.— Question <i>re</i> appointment of — as Chief Engineer, Mettur project	624, 682
Ellore Municipal Council— Question <i>re</i> nomination of Mr. Venkataramanayya Nayudu to —	703-706
Embankment— Question <i>re</i> — for Chowghat and Cochin canal	1381
Elections— Question <i>re</i> interference in — by Registration officers	1402-1403
Emigrants— Question <i>re</i> number of — from Negapatam and Papacoll Question <i>re</i> rejection of — by the Protector of Emigrants	800 897-898

E—cont.

Emigrants embarking from Negapatam and Madras— Question <i>re</i> —	897
Emigrants to Malaya— Question <i>re</i> —	797
Encumbrance certificates— Question <i>re</i> inconvenience in obtaining — from the sub-registrars	908
Engineer— See Madras Corporation.	
Enhancement of taxes— See Taxes in Gudiyattam.	
Equitation Test— Question <i>re</i> — for Deputy Collectorship	1351-1352
Ernad and Walluvanad taluks— See Resurvey of lands.	
Erode-Mettur Road— Question <i>re</i> proposed diversions in the —	979-981
Estates Land Act Amendment Bill, the Madras— See Bills.	
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Excise Commissioner Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics) Minor irrigation Pay of officers (Administration of Justice) Permanent establishment (Land Revenue) Time-limit of speeches on budget motions See Questions and Answers.	229-230 936-937 334-335 569 168 128
European Boarding Houses— Question <i>re</i> grants for —	1338
Evans, Mr. F. B.— Question <i>re</i> appointment of — as Commissioner in connexion with the Mettur project	683-684
Examiners of buses— See Buses.	
Excise— Demand for grants <i>re</i> —	174-175, 215-238
Excise Commissioner— See Budget motions.	
Executive Council— See Budget motions.	
Exemption to unpassed men— See Unpassed men.	
Expenditure in England other than on Stores— Demand for grant <i>re</i> — See Demand for supplementary grant for 1925-26. See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	966
Ex-service men— Question <i>re</i> Government Order granting concessions to — See Assignment of lands. See Grants of land.	706-707
Extensions and improvements (Irrigation)— See Budget motions.	

F

Famine and remission of kists— Question <i>re</i> action taken on the resolution about —	708-709
Famine areas— See Toddy shops.	

F—cont.

Famine conditions—	
Question <i>re</i> action taken on the resolution <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	196-198
Question <i>re</i> — in Bellary district	94-95
Famine-relief works in Kistna delta—	
Question <i>re</i> —	523
Famine-relief works in Kistna district—	
Question <i>re</i> —	1353
Famine-stricken areas—	
See Charka.	
Famine works in Ganjam district—	
Question <i>re</i> —	347-348
Filter-beds—	
Question <i>re</i> construction of additional filter beds by the Corporation of Madras ..	1108-1110
Finance Committees—	
Motion <i>re</i> constitution of the —	1030-1031
Members elected to the —	1241
Nominations for election to the —	1188
See Papers laid on the table.	
Fines—	
See Presidency College.	
Fire Arms—	
See Licences.	
Fish-curing yards—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged ill-treatment of a peon in the — at Vadanapalli	124-125
Question <i>re</i> charges for salt issued for curing fish in —	686-697
Question <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	448
Fishermen boys and girls—	
Elementary schools for—	985-986
Fisheries—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	963
Fisheries department—	
Question <i>re</i> activities of the — in Ganjam district	184-185
Fishery—	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Kanigiri reservoir	155
Food crops—	
Question <i>re</i> encouragement to cultivation of —	1378-1379
Forests—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	255-260, 293-312
Forest department, South Kanara—	
Question <i>re</i> establishment of the —	1341
Forest lands—	
Question <i>re</i> application made by Mr. Morris and others for —	1341-1342
Forest offences.	
Question <i>re</i> compounding fees for —	684-685
Forest panchayats—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Kurnool district	101-102
Forest officer, South Vellore—	
Question <i>re</i> report from the —	520
Forest panchayats in Kistna district—	
Question <i>re</i> —	898
Forest reserves in South Kanara—	
Question <i>re</i> extension of —	1342-1343
Forests of Cuddapah—	
Question <i>re</i> transfer of —	118
Free and compulsory elementary education—	
Question <i>re</i> introduction of — in urban areas	442-444
Free grazing—	
See Javadi Hills.	

F—cont.

Further demand for grant for 1927-28 <i>re</i> —	
Berhampur District Jail, for terracing certain blocks in the — Civil Works—	
Transferred	1079
Calicut-Mysore Frontier road, for reconstruction of bridge on the — Civil Works	
—Transferred	1080
Discussion <i>re</i> —	1067-1068
District Board Engineer, appointment of an additional—(Civil Works—Trans-	
ferred)	1080-1081
Deputation of Miss C. Gordon, to the Elementary Education Conference at	
Columbia University	1081
Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Hydro-electric development	1070-1071
Kilpauk water-works, for testing plant in the — (Public Health and Vital Statis-	
tics)	1071-1072
Land Revenue department	1068-1070
Local bodies, grants to — for digging wells and construction of roads — (Public	
Health and Vital Statistics)	1073-1076
Periyakulam water-works, for filter beds in the — (Public Health and Vital	
Statistics)	1071
Registrar-General of Panchayats—General Administration—Ministers and Civil	
Secretariats—Transferred	1071
Samalkota Experimental station, for acquiring land for — Agriculture	1076-1078
Seed, purchase and distribution of —	1078-1079
Veterinary Hospital at Negapatam, for acquisition of site for — Civil Works—	
Transferred	1079

G

Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.—	
Budget motions <i>re</i> —	
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	933
Permanent establishment (Land Revenue)	164
Police Force—General	657, 658, 659
Ganjam district—	
Question <i>re</i> income from land revenue, etc., in —	1015
See Fisheries department.	
Ganjam District Board—	
Question <i>re</i> nominations to the —	1325-1326
Ganjam minor river system—	
See Budget motions.	
Gannavaram, Motor launch—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged sinking of the —	454
Gautama tanks—	
See Crops.	
General Administration—Heads of Provinces—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	393-408
General Administration—Legislative bodies—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	469-492
General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	540-563
See Further Demand for grant for 1927-28.	
General Administration—Miscellaneous—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	537-539
General Administration—Secretariats—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	492-404
528-537	
See Demand for supplementary grant for 1915-26.	
General Hospital—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> remodelling of the—	1020-1030, 1159-1188
See Dental Treatment.	

G—cont.

Ghat Tanas—	822
Question <i>re</i> removal of — in Cuddapah-Badvel Road	
Girls—	1389-1390
Questions <i>re</i> — receiving collegiate and secondary education.. .. .	
Girl students—	
See Poverty certificates.	
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.—	512
Oath of office	
Godavari delta system—	
See Bridge motions.	
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.—	1251-1254
Bill, Madras University Act (Amendment) —	538, 539
Budget motion <i>re</i> Commercial Accountants	324
Budget motion <i>re</i> Pay of officers (Registration)	438-439
Motion <i>re</i> Co-operative movement in the Presidency, Committee to report on the —	
See Questions and Answers.	
Gordon, Miss—	
See Further Demand for grant for 1927-28 (Elementary Education Conference).	
Gosha Hospital—	886-888
Question <i>re</i> improvements to the Government Caste and —	
Government Arts Colleges—Men—	
See Budget motions.	
Government Caste and Gosha Hospital—	
See Gosha Hospital.	
Government Industrial Institute at Madura—	
See Industrial Institute at Madura.	
Government Orders—	1120-1121
Question <i>re</i> placing certain — on the Council table	201-203
Questions <i>re</i> — on qualifications for public service	
Government Oriental Manuscripts Library—	1324
Questions <i>re</i> restoration of Telugu manuscripts in the —	
Government Press—	1343-1346
Question <i>re</i> recruitment of an European as Assistant Superintendent, —	1346-1349
Question <i>re</i> recruitment for the post of Lino-type mechanic in the —	
Government School of Indian Medicine—	
See Indian Medicine.	
Government servants, dismissed—	
See Vakils in Criminal Courts.	
Government Textile Institute, Madras—	1305-1307
Question <i>re</i> —	
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. —	499
Budget motion <i>re</i> Executive Council	
See Questions and Answers.	
Gowda Community—	1315
Question <i>re</i> inclusion of the — in the list of backward classes	825
Question <i>re</i> population of — in South Kanara	
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)—	
See Budget motions.	
Grants for Primary school—	455-456
Question <i>re</i> — started by local boards	
Grant for Rural water-supply.	
See Rural water-supply.	
Grants-in-aid—	213-214
Question <i>re</i> — to private Elementary schools	
Grant-in-Aid Code—	699-701
Question <i>re</i> proposals for the amendment of the —	

G—cont.

Grants-in-aid to Secondary schools—	1321-1322
Question <i>re</i> savings in —	
Grant-in-aid (Medical and Industrial Departments)—	908-909
Question <i>re</i> lapsed amount of the —	
Grants of land—	37
Question <i>re</i> — to ex service men	
Grants to Elementary schools—	
See Elementary schools.	
Grants to Hospitals—	1104-1105
Question <i>re</i> — started by local bodies	
Gratuities—	38
Question <i>re</i> — to municipal servants	
Grazing facilities—	1016-1017
Question <i>re</i> — for ryots in Tiruppattur taluk	
Grazing fees—	279-282
Question <i>re</i> levy of —	
Grazing land —	
See Uppinangadi taluk.	
Green and dry leaves—	797-798
Question <i>re</i> concession to ryots in South Kanara regarding free removal of —	
Gunjana stream—	1240
Question <i>re</i> anicut across the — near Chaparallapalli village	
Guntur district—	
See Protective Irrigation Works	
See Remission of taxes.	

H

Hamid Khan, Mr. Abdul—	231-232
Budget motion <i>re</i> Excise Commissioner	
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.—	1138-1139, 1140, 1261-1264, 1265
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium.	
Bill—	1150-1151
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	222-224
Excise Commissioner	499
Executive Council	294-296
General direction (Forests)	397-398
Mettur project	367, 370
Minor irrigation	738-739, 746
Pay of establishments (Education—Reserved)	671
Pay of establishments (Police)	570-571
Pay of officers (Administration of Justice)	720-721
Police, allotment for —	479-488
Provincial Legislative Council	635-636
Superintendence (Jails)	474
Travelling allowances (General Administration—Legislative bodies)	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —	1061-1062
Expenditure in England	1045, 1049, 1062-1064
Stationery and Printing—Transferred	
Motion —	70-71
Andhra Province, constitution of —	1434
Elections to local bodies, coloured ballot boxes for —	58-59, 62
Village officers, revision of the pay of —	
See Questions and Answers.	
Headquarter Hospitals—	
See District Headquarter Hospitals.	
Hereditary Village Officers Bill—	1405
Question <i>re</i> introduction of —	

H—cont.

PAGES

High Court—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged delay in disposal of pending appeals in—	265-266
Question <i>re</i> appointment of a Provincial Service Officer as Registrar of the —	266-267
See Appeals in High Court.	
See Holidays.	
High School Building—	
Question <i>re</i> construction of — at Nandalur	116
Hindu and Muhammadan Elementary Schools—	
Question <i>re</i> —	21-22
Holidays—	
Question <i>re</i> grant of — by the High Court for the Cricket Match	264-265
See Ponnani Taluk Board Schools.	
Honorary Assistant Registrars—	
Question <i>re</i> — appointment of —	213
See Venkatesa Ayyangar.	
Honorary Labour Officers—	
Question <i>re</i> — appointment of —	1351
Question <i>re</i> working of the new system of —	687-691
Hospital for children—	
Motion <i>re</i> —	1414-1427
Hostel Rules—	
See Queen Mary's College Hostel.	
Honar Cattle Farm—	
Question <i>re</i> working of the —	456
House Committee—	
See Papers laid on the table.	
'Hyde Park'—	
Question <i>re</i> purchase of the — by the Government	1007-1010
Hydro-electric development—	
See Demand for grant <i>re</i> Irrigation—Public Works officers.	
Hydro-electric schemes—	
See Papers laid on the table.	

I

Illiterate voters—	
Question <i>re</i> — Government Order <i>re</i> —	107-108
See Elections to local bodies.	
Inclusion fees—	
Question <i>re</i> exemption of lands from —	899-901
Indian boarding houses—	
Question <i>re</i> — grants for —	106-107
Indianization—	
Question <i>re</i> — of the superior services	28-30, 88, 1405
Indian Medical Service Officers—	
Question <i>re</i> — in service in the Presidency	1297
Indian Medicine—	
Question <i>re</i> formation of a Board of —	356-357
Question <i>re</i> Government School of —	1398-1103
Question <i>re</i> teaching of medicine in vernaculars in the Government School of —	868-891
See Rural dispensaries.	
Indian officer—	
See Lawley Hospital, Coonoor.	
Indian Orphanages—	
Question <i>re</i> — grants for —	106-107
Indigenous manures—	
Question <i>re</i> export of —	1304-1305
Indigenous system of medicine—	
Question <i>re</i> recommendations of the committee on —	1235-1237

I—cont.

PAGES

Industrial Engineer—	
Question <i>re</i> qualifications of —	1384
Industrial Engineering Workshop, Washermenpet—	
See Papers laid on the table.	
Industrial institute at Madura—	
Question <i>re</i> —	714-715
Industrial loans—	
Question <i>re</i> applications for — from Bellary district	445-447
Industrial schools—	
See Inspector of Industrial schools.	
Industries—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	923
See Department of Industries.	
Question <i>re</i> Government aid to —	417-418
See Director of Industries.	
Industries department—	
Question <i>re</i> qualifications of experts in the —	998
Question <i>re</i> recruitment of officers in the —	996-998
Ink Factory at Madras—	
Question <i>re</i> —	715-716
Inspection Bungalows—	
Question <i>re</i> occupation of — by local board presidents	825
Inspector of Industrial schools—	
Question <i>re</i> functions of the —	1106-1107
Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts—	
Question <i>re</i> transfer of —	517-518
Insurances—	
Question <i>re</i> Government —	1392-1395
Interpellations —	
Question <i>re</i> time-limit for answering of — by Presidents of Local Boards	1328 1329
Inundation of fields—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Panthadu village	1369
Irrigation Bill—	
Question <i>re</i> —	114
Irrigation Cess Act—	
See Kontivada zamindari.	
Irrigation—Civil officers.	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	332-335, 358-373
Irrigation difficulties—	
Question <i>re</i> — of Red Hills Ryots..	1364-1367
Irrigation of lands in Tiruvannamalai taluk—	
Question <i>re</i> —	719
Irrigation projects—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Anantapur district	112-113
Question <i>re</i> — in Kollegal taluk	1362-1363
Irrigation projects in Ganjam district—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of a special officer and a committee to investigate —	452-453, 1206
Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Hydro-electric development—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	373-398
Further demand for grant for 1927-28	1070-1071
Irrigation—Reserved—	
See Demand for supplementary grant for 1923-27.	
Irrigation scheme—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
In Kollegal taluk	1211-1213
In Ongole taluk	90-91
In Malabar district	1370

	PAGES
I—cont.	
Irrigation sources in Ganjam district— Question <i>re</i> improvement of existing	1127
Irrigation works— Question <i>re</i> — Grant for and expenditure on — from 1922 to 1926	357
Expenditure on protective —	213-215
Irrigation works, protective— Question <i>re</i> — in Guntur district	267-268
Invalidation— See Venkateshaya of Ganjam, Mr. R.	
Investment— Question <i>re</i> — on commercial undertakings by Government	293
J	
Jails— Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	630-657
See Budget motions.	
Jailers— Question <i>re</i> appointment of —	1319-1351
Javadi Hills— Question <i>re</i> alleged prohibition of free grazing in —	1339-1340
John, Mr. V. Ch.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Grants and contribution (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	934
Pay of establishments (Education—Transferred)	841
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	555-556
Permanent establishment (Land Revenue)	163-164
Motion— Universities, grants to —	763
Andhra Province, constitution of —	82-84
Judicial stamps, charges for the sale of— See Budget motions.	
K	
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Chief Secretariat	593-594
Government Arts Colleges—Men	851-855
Pay of establishments (Education—Reserved)	744
Permanent establishments (Land Revenue)	163
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	404-406
Public Health purposes, grants for —	941
Scientific departments, donations to —	734
Universities, grants to —	762-763
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> — Expenditure in England	1965
Stationery and printing—Transferred	1048-1049
Motion— Andhra Province, constitution of —	67, 68, 69, 84
Village officers, revision of pay of —	52-54
Motion <i>re</i> — Co-operative movement in the Presidency, committee to report on the —	1439
Elections to local bodies, coloured ballot boxes for —	1432-1433
See Questions and Answers.	
Kanganis— Question <i>re</i> prosecution of — for unlawful recruitments	798-799
Question <i>re</i> licences of — cancelled at Negapatam and Papacoi	799
Kangundi division— Question <i>re</i> alleged transfer of — to Chittoor	25-27

K—cont.

Kanigiri reservoir— See Fishery.	
Kaniyambadi co-operative society— Question <i>re</i> starting of —	1135-1136
Karant, Mr. K. R.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Agent for Government Consignments	726-727, 728, 729, 730
General direction (Forests)	305-306
Provincial Legislative Council	486
Public Health purposes, grants for —	940-941
Survey and settlement	140-141
See Questions and Answers.	
Kattalai bed regulator— Question <i>re</i> construction of —	33-34
See Demand for supplementary grant.	
Kerala Soap institute — Question <i>re</i> — Investment on —	123
Manufacture of soda ash at—	123
Kesavan Nayar— Question <i>re</i> solitary confinement of —	102-106
Khadir Mohideen Sahib, Mr.— See Questions and Answers.	
Khedda operations— Question <i>re</i> — in the Sampaji reserve	1340-1341
Kilpauk water-works— See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	
Kistna anicut— Question <i>re</i> construction of shutters over the —	453
Kistna delta— Question <i>re</i> irrigation schemes in —	355-356
Kistna district— See Pamarru taluk.	
Kistna District Board— Question <i>re</i> road contracts of the —	1227
Kistna Eastern delta— Question <i>re</i> exclusion of certain lands from the —	785-791
Question <i>re</i> opening of new canals in the —	521
Kollangondan— Question <i>re</i> memorial from the village headman of —	275
Kollegal taluk— See Darkhast lands. See Irrigation projects.	
Korayar— Question <i>re</i> construction of a masonry dam in —	1125-1126
Koringa project— Question <i>re</i> estimated cost of the —	784
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1163
Bill— Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill	1145, 1146
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1156
Budget motion <i>re</i> — Chief Secretariat	489-490
Elections	373-375
Ganjam minor river system	309-310
General Direction (Forests)	362-363
Minor irrigation	

K—cont.

Koti Reddi, Mr. K.—cont.

Budget motion <i>re</i> —cont.	240-241
Pay of establishments (Stamps)	554-565
Pay of officers (Administration of Justice)	154-155
Pay of officers (Land Revenue)	358-359, 860-862, 873
Pay of officers (Medical)	483
Provincial Legislative Council	765-766
Universities, grants to —	

Motion <i>re</i> —	77-78
Andhra Province, constitution of —	1434
Elections to local bodies, coloured ballot boxes for —	
See Questions and Answers.	

Krishnan, Mr. K.—

Budget motion <i>re</i> —	955-959
Direction (Agriculture)	364
Minor irrigation	668-669
Pay of establishment (Police)	839
Pay of officers (Education—Transferred)	556
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	721
Police, allotment for —	

Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.—

Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1023-1024, 1166-1168, 1175
---	----------------------------

Bill—	
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill.	1146, 1147-1149, 1153, 1154, 1158, 1251-1259
Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill	42, 43, 46, 51

Budget motion <i>re</i> —	534
Chief Secretariat	944-945
Direction (Agriculture)	218-221
Excise Commissioner	494
Executive Council	294
General Direction (Forests)	844-845, 850
Government Arts Colleges—Men	655
Jails, allotment for —	367-368
Minor irrigation	628-629
Pay of establishments (Administration of Justice)	840-841, 843
Pay of establishments (Education—Transferred)	473
Pay of establishments (General Administration—Legislative Bodies)	329-330
Pay of establishments (Registration)	239-240, 246
Pay of establishments (Stamps)	573, 576-577
Pay of officers (Administration of Justice)	511-513, 558
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	154
Pay of officers (Land Revenue)	873
Pay of officers (Medical)	456-458
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	479-480, 484-485
Provincial Legislative Council	733
Scientific societies, donations to —	477
Supplies and services (General Administration—Legislative Bodies)	129-131
Survey and Settlement	475
Travelling allowances (General Administration—Legislative Bodies)	1, 137
Business pending before the House, discussion <i>re</i> —	1038-1039
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> bad regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai.	1043
Discussion <i>re</i> budget motions, time-limit of speeches on—	129
Further demand for grant for 1927-28, discussion <i>re</i> —	1066

Motion *re*—

Andhra Province, constitution of —	85, 86
Co operative movement in the Presidency, committee to report on the—	1442
Elections to local bodies, coloured ballot boxes for —	1434-1435
Fees in the Medical Colleges, reduction of —	1430
Village officers, revision of pay of —	56, 57-58
Standing Orders, amendments to —	1142, 1143, 1144

See Questions and Answers.

K—cont.

Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	926-928
Kumaki lands—	
Question <i>re</i> assessment of —	349
Kumaki privileges—	
Question <i>re</i> — in South Kanara	1356
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Universities, grants to —	760-761
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1172-1174
Bill—	
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1407-1411
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Excise Commissioner	224-226
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	928-931, 940
Pay of officers (Medical)	864-866, 872
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Minor irrigation	859
See Questions and Answers.	
Kurnool district—	
See Forest Panchayats.	
See Road to Srisaillam.	

L

Labour (including factories)—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	968
Labour Commissioner—	
Question <i>re</i> proposal to abolish the post of —	1137
Labour officers—	
See Honorary Labour Officers.	
Lady Apothecary—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of a — at Gudivada	891
Lands, power to assign—	
See Collectors.	
Land mortgage banks—	
Question <i>re</i> opening of — in South Kanara	122
Land Revenue—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	129-174
See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	
Langulya—	
Question <i>re</i> construction of an anicut across the river —	978
Law College—	
See Budget motions.	
Lawley Hospital, Coonoor—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged protest against an Indian officer—	1297
Leather goods—	
Question <i>re</i> contract for supplying — to Government departments	1122-1123
Leather Trades Institute—	
Question <i>re</i> staff of the —	1229-1230
Leper problem—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Madras	212-213
Libraries—	
See Public libraries.	
Licences—	
Question <i>re</i> — for fire-arms	436-438

	PAGES
L—cont.	
Limited Liability society— Question <i>re</i> rudopet, starting of — for Non-Brahmans	1375
Lino-type mechanic— Question <i>re</i> recruitment for the post of — in the Government Press .. .	1346-1349
Liquor— Question <i>re</i> consumption of — in the Presidency	124
Loans— Question <i>re</i> — for sinking wells in Ceded districts	116-117
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government— Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	966
Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act— Question <i>re</i> grant of —	1308
Lobbies— Discussion <i>re</i> voting in —	237
Local Boards— See Interpellations.	
Local Boards Act (Amendment) Bill— See Bills.	
Local Boards and Municipalities— Question <i>re</i> number of elected and nominated seats in the —	1324
Local Board Presidents— See Inspection bungalows.	
Local Bodies— See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	
Local Fund Accounts Inspectors— See Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts.	
Local Fund Audit— Question <i>re</i> —	1336-1337
Lower anicut (of Cauvery)— Question <i>re</i> proposal for new constructions at the —	355

M

MaoRougall, Sir Alexander— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1183-1184
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.—	
Bill— Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1151, 1158, 1271-1273
Budget motion <i>re</i> — Chief Secretariat	536
Jails, allotment for —	649-651, 655
Minor irrigation	366
Pay of establishments (Police)	669-670, 672
Pay of officers (Administration of Justice)	571, 574-575, 576, 577
Pay of officers (Registration)	317-318
Motion— Andhra Province, constitution of —	75
See Questions and Answers.	
Madras and Negapatam ports— Question <i>re</i> annual income from and expenditure on —	785
Madras Corporation—	
Question <i>re</i> — Appointment of Health Officer and Engineer by the —	1216
Appointment of Special Engineer of the —	1216-1218
Madras Educational Services— See Muhammadan community. See Muslims in Madras Educational Services. Question <i>re</i> representation of Andhras in the —	1136

	PAGES
M—cont.	
Madras Medical College— See Medical College. See Professor of Pathology.	
Madras University Act— Question <i>re</i> — Amendment of —	118, 702
See Bills.	
Madura District Board office— Question <i>re</i> construction of the new building of the —	1331
Madura Hospital scheme— Question <i>re</i> the new —	891-892
Madura Municipal Administration— Question <i>re</i> alleged irregularities in the —	895-896
Madura Municipal Health Officer— Question <i>re</i> supply of Bili vaccines to the —	893-894
Madura Municipality— See Quinquennial revision in the Madura Municipality.	
Madurantakam Munsif's Court— Question <i>re</i> shifting of the —	976-977
See District Munsif's Court.	
Magistrates in camp— Question <i>re</i> criminal cases tried by —	1012
Mahadevamalai— Question <i>re</i> arable land within the Reserve line ' of —	1017
Mahmud Schahmad Sahib, Mr.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Direction (Agriculture)	949
Executive Council	498
Ganjam minor rivers system	379
Jails, allotment for —	652-553
Pay of officers (Medical)	863
Pay of officers (Registration)	314-215
See Questions and Answers.	
Maintenance and repairs (Irrigation)— See Budget motions.	
Malabar district— See Irrigation scheme.	
Malabar District Educational Council— Question <i>re</i> representation of teacher-manager in the —	1219
Malabar rebellion— Question <i>re</i> prisoners connected with —	1349
Malabar Tenancy Bill— Question <i>re</i> expenses on account of —	1399
Malarial patients — Question <i>re</i> number of — treated in certain Local Fund dispensaries	449
Malattar channel — See Raghavayyan and Malattar channels.	
Malaya—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Emigrants to —	797
Number of repatriates from —	798
Savings made by repatriates from —	797-798
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the — .. 1020, 1159-1163, 1164, 1169, 1170	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Red hills tank	387-388, 390
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	932, 940
Pay of officers (Medical)	872, 912-917, 918, 919

M—cont.

Mallayya, Dr. B. S.— <i>cont.</i>	
Further demand for grant <i>re</i> —	
Kilpauk water-works, testing plant for—	1071, 1073
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Fees in the Medical Colleges, reduction of —	1427-1429, 1430
Hospital for children	1414-1416, 1420-1421, 1425
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Maluvambattu tank—	
Question <i>re</i> repairs to — in Tiruvannamalai taluk	823
Mangalore bar—	
Question <i>re</i> accommodation for members of —	1359-1360
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> pay of officers (Registration)	324-325
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Mantapampalle—	
Question <i>re</i> supply of water to —	116, 176
Manur anicut—	
Question <i>re</i> repairs to breaches in the —	902-903
Manur channel—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Grievances of ryots holding lands under the —	903
Report from local officers regarding —	903
Manure leaves—	
Question <i>re</i> issue of permits <i>re</i> — in North Arcot district	909
Mappilla Colonization of the Andamans—	
Question <i>re</i> —	986-988
Mappilla Deputy Inspectors in Malabar—	
Question <i>re</i> —	1113
Mappilla prisoners—	
Question <i>re</i> terms of imprisonment of — in the Andamans	347
Mariasusai, Mr. S. K.—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged petition from —	709-710
Marjoribanks, the hon. Mr. N. E.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium	1140, 1264
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Charges of administration (Land Revenue)	172-173
Chief Secretariat	526-527, 534-535
Executive Council	498
Minor irrigation	366, 368-370, 371
Pay of establishments (Land Revenue)	167
Pay of officers (Land Revenue)	157-158
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	465
Survey and Settlement	133-134, 145-146, 148, 150
Taluk establishments (Land Revenue)	160, 165-166
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	
General Administration Secretariats	492
Irrigation—Civil officers	332
Land Revenue	129
Further demand for grant <i>re</i> —	
Land Revenue department	1068, 1070
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Andhra Province, constitution of —	79
Masonry dam—	
<i>See</i> Korayar.	
Medical—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	858-874, 912-917
Medical certificates—	
Question <i>re</i> fees for granting —	893

M—cont.

Medical College (s)—	
Motion <i>re</i> fees in the —	1427-1430
Question <i>re</i> pay of Assistant Professors of the Madras —	1010-1011
Medical Inspection—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Complaint against — in Government or Aided schools	991-992
Compulsory — of elementary schools aided by local bodies	989-991
Compulsory — in secondary schools for girls	988-989
Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad—	
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Mel Savalambodi village—	
Question <i>re</i> removal of prickly-pear in —	1354-1355
Members of the Legislative Council—	
<i>See</i> 'Service unpaid system.'	
Memorial—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
From Kollangondan village headman	275
From Civil Court copyists	205-206
From Movur ryots	115
<i>See</i> Process-servers.	
Meston, Rev. Dr. W.—	
Oath of office	974
Mettur—	
Question <i>re</i> change of the name of — into Ramakrishnapuram	93-94
Mettur canal—	
Question <i>re</i> purchasers of lands lying by the —	678-680
Mettur dam—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Borings for finding the bed rock levels regarding the new site of the —	623
Estimate for the —	594-595
Increase in estimates consequent on the change of site of the —	595-597
712-713	
Proposed construction of a club near the headquarters of the —	617-621
Location of —	206-212
Use of lime in the construction of the —	602-608
Mettur dam water—	
Question <i>re</i> Irrigation with —	92
Mettur project—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Appointment of Colonel Ellis as Chief Engineer —	624, 682
Appointment of Mr. F. B. Evans as Commissioner with reference to the —	683-684
Cement required for the Cauvery —	1207-1208
Construction of canals in connexion with the —	621-622
Details of the proposed machinery for the —	680
Establishment in connexion with the —	622-623
Estimate for the —	454-455
Method of carrying out the —	624
Plans and estimates regarding —	1127-1129
Purchase of machinery for the —	680-682
Purchase of machinery for the —	597-598, 603
Report of Special officer deputed for obtaining machinery for the —	350-354
Superintending Engineers appointed for the —	612-613, 613-617
<i>See</i> Chief Engineer.	
Mettur reservoir—	
Question <i>re</i> irrigation facilities from —	1401-1402
Mettur scheme—	
Question <i>re</i> water-rate for lands to be brought under —	605-609, 609-612
Middle schools—	
Question <i>re</i> teaching agriculture in—	1390
<i>See</i> Agricultural education.	
Military—	
Question <i>re</i> strength of the — stationed in this Presidency	524

M—cont.

PAGES

Ministers— See Budget motions.	
Minor irrigation— See Budget motions.	
Mirasidars of Sengalipuram— See Sengalipuram mirasidars.	
Mohony, Mr. Charles— Question re punishment of —	1397-98
Moir, the hon. Mr. T. E.— Adjournment motion re General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1176-78
Bill— Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1157
Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill	49-50, 51
Budget motion re— Agent for Government Consignments	731
Commercial Accountant	538-39
General Direction (Forests)	304-05
Non-Government secondary schools—European, grants to —	742-50
Pay of establishments (Education—Reserved)	736-38, 746, 747-48
Pay of establishments (Stamps)	245-47
Demand for grant re— Education—Reserved	735
General Administration—Miscellaneous	537
Demand for supplementary grant re— Expenditure in England	1058-59, 1066
Stationery and Printing—Transferred	1046-47, 1057-58
Motion re— Finance Committee, constitution of —	1030-31
Public Accounts Committee, constitution of —	1030
Moore, Mr. P. L.— Budget motion re Exeise; Commissioner	217
Oath of office	9
Moris, Mr.— Question re application made by — and others for forest lands	1341-42
Moslems— Question re — in the Registration department	1375
Motion re— Andhra Province, constitution of a separate —	62-87
Finance Committee, constitution of —	1030-31
Public Accounts Committee, constitution of —	1030
Village officers, revision of the pay of —	52-62
Motions— On matters of general public interest	52-87
Motor accident— Question re — at Salem	1380
Motor buses in this Presidency— Question re —	1208-09
Motor launch— See Gannavaram motor launch.	
Movur— See Petitions. See Memorial.	
Muddiman's Report— Question re — on Andamans	1396
Muhammadan College in the City— Question re —	1114
Muhammadan community— Question re representation of the — in the Madras Educational Service	514

M—cont.

PAGES

Muhammadan education— Question re alleged harm to — by increase of fees	993-94
Muhammadans in Madras Educational Service — Question re representation of —	1115
Muhammadan Religious Endowments— Question re survey of — in the Presidency	1005-06
Muhammadan students— See Presidency College.	
Muhammadan High schools— See Duty allowances.	
Muhammadan Secondary Girls' school— Question re opening of a — in Ceded districts	438
Municipal office at Palacole— Question re extensions and improvements to the —	1383
Municipal servants— See Gratuities.	
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.— Adjournment motion re General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1178-80
Bill— Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1275-80
Budget motion re— Charges of Administration (Land Revenue)	172
Chief Secretariat	532-33
Exeise Commissioner	234-35
General Direction (Stamps)	257-58
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	920-21
Ministers	561
Pay of establishments (General Administration—Legislative bodies)	472
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	540, 553, 554
Pay of officers (Medical)	868-70
Pay of officers (Registration)	319-20
Permanent establishment (Land Revenue)	164-65
Stamps—General	254-55
Demand for supplementary grant re— Stationery and Printing—Transferred	1051-52
Further demand for grant for 1927-28, discussion re —	1066, 1067-68
Motion re— Andhra Province, constitution of —	69, 70
Election to local bodies, coloured ballot boxes for —	1436
Village officers, revision of pay of —	55-56, 58, 59
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.— Bill— Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill	1145
Budget motion re— Executive Council	499
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	934-35
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	556-57
Pay of officers (Medical)	867
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	461
Muniyeru project— Question re —	982
Munsif's Court— See Madurantakam Munsif's Court.	
Murugappa Gramani— Question re alleged punishment of one —, Nambadu village, North Arcot	1016
Mussalman Wakf Act— See Wakf Act.	

M—cont.

Muthulakshmi Reddi, Mrs. S.—	
Budget motion re—	
Excise Commissioner	230-231
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	922
Pay of officers (Medical)	862-864
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	458-459
Queen Mary's College	854-856
Motion re Hospital for children	1416-1420
See Questions and Answers.	
Muthunaickenpatti Production and Sales Co-operative Society—	
Question re revival of the —	1303
Mutharanga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.—	
Budget motion re—	
Red hills lake	386-387
Minor irrigation	360
See Questions and Answers.	
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.—	
Bill—	
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1286-1289, 1406-1407
Village Officers Bill	52
Budget motion re—	
Red hills lake	389-391, 392
Judicial stamps, charges for the sale of —	253-254
Pay of officers (Education—Transferred)	830-831
Provincial Legislative Council	482-483
Supplies and services (General Administration—Legislative bodies)	477, 478
Survey and settlement	136, 137-138
Demand for supplementary grant re bed regulator across the Cauveri at Kattalai. 1035, 1036-1038, 1043, 1044	
Further demand for grant for 1927-28, discussion re	1067
Further demand for grant re Land Revenue Department	1068-1070
Motion re —	
Co-operative movement in the Presidency, committee to report on the —	1440, 1441
Village officers, revision of the pay of —	56
See Questions and Answers.	

N

Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.—	
Budget motion re—	
Direction (Agriculture)	958
Minor irrigation	362
Pay of establishments (Education—Reserved)	743-744
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	463-464
Motion re—	
Andhra Province, constitution of —	72-73
Fees in the Medical Colleges, reduction of —	1429-1430
See Questions and Answers.	
Nallamalais in Kurnool—	
Question re supply of timber from —	279
See Timber.	
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major, S. A.—	
Budget motion re Direction (Agriculture)	953
Nandigama Taluk Board—	
Question re preparation of voters' lists for —	119-120
Narayana Menon, Mr. P.—	
Question re — release of —	1378-1374

N—cont.

Narayana Raju, Mr. D.—	
Budget motion re —	
Charges of administration (Land Revenue)	167-169
Pay of officers (Registration)	322
Demand for supplementary grant re Stationery and Printing—Transferred	1058-1057
Motion re co-operative movement in the Presidency, committee to report on the —	1441-1442, 1443
Narayana Rao, Mr. M.—	
Budget motion re charges of administration (Land Revenue)	169-170
Narayana Reddi, Mr. C. B.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.—	
Budget motion re —	
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	923
Pay of officers (Education—Transferred)	832-833
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	549-550
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	407-408
Demand for supplementary grant re bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai. 1039-1042	
"Nell"—	
Question re lease of the steamer —	120-121, 702-703
Nerur channel—	
See Demand for supplementary grant for 1926-27.	
Netravati—	
Question re utilization of the railway bridge across the — for public traffic	1223-1224
Nilgiris—	
See Process servers.	
Nominated seats in taluk boards—	
Question re time-limit for filling up —	1328
Nominations—	
Question re — to Calicut Taluk Board	22-23
Non-Brahmans—	
See Limited Liability Society.	
Non-Co-operation printing presses—	
Question re list of —,	1132-1133
Non-gazetted officers—	
Question re —, committee re —	97-98
Question re revision of scale of pay of —	909-910
Question re increments to —	1398-1399
Non-Government Secondary schools—European, grants to —	
See Budget motion.	
Non-Mission Elementary schools—	
Question re — at Salem	1376
Non-official business	41-87
North Arcot district—	
Question re revenue collections in —	718-719
Nursing staff—	
Question re improvement of the status of —	1234

O

Oath of office—	
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	9
Meston, Rev. Dr. W.	512
Statham, Mr. R. M.	974
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.—	
Budget motion re —	
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	937-938
Minor irrigation	365

O—cont.

PAGES

Official Assignee—	
Question <i>re</i> salary of —	90
Official business—	
Discussion <i>re</i> — remaining for the first session	1081
Oil-engines—	
Question <i>re</i> installation of — in the congested parts of the Tiruvannamalai town..	1238-1239
Ongole taluk—	
See Irrigation scheme.	
Ophthalmic hospital—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of Captain, Verdon as Superintendent, Government —, Madras	12-17, 449-451
Order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code—	
Question <i>re</i> promulgation of an — by the Collector of Madura	451-452
Oriental Manuscripts Library—	
Question <i>re</i> restoration of Telugu manuscripts in the Government —	1324
Overseers, Public Works Department—	
Question <i>re</i> pay of —	1379-1380

P

Palacole Municipal office—	
See Municipal office at Palacole.	
Palampuzu ferry boat—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged capsizing of the —	1204-1205
Palar river—	
See Pumping installation.	
Pamarru taluk—	
Question <i>re</i> —, constitution of —	38
Question <i>re</i> formation of the new —	525-526
Pamularu—	
Question <i>re</i> survey of Seethapilleyeru and — in East Godavari	719
Panthadu village—	
See Inundation of fields.	
Papanasam Reservoir scheme—	
Question <i>re</i> —	979
Papers laid on the table—	
District municipalities and local boards, audit report for 1925-26 of the — ..	1406
Finance Committee—	
Proceedings of the ninth meeting of the — for 1923-27 held on 3rd March 1927 ..	358, 410-428
Proceedings of the tenth meeting of the — held on 14th March 1927	586-591
Proceedings of the eleventh meeting of the — held on 21st March 1927	1020, 1092-1095
House Committee, resolutions passed by the —	1406, 1484-1497
Hydro-electric schemes, committee for the survey of power demand for —	1241, 1292-1293
Industrial Engineering Workshop, Washermanpet, G.O. No. 212, Development, dated 12th February 1927, recording audit report of the —	126, 157
Public Accounts Committee, supplemental report of the — on the audit and appropriation reports on the accounts of the Government of Madras for 1924-25 ..	1020
Parasurama Rao, Mr. A.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
General direction (Forests)	303
Minor irrigation	335
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Andhra Province, constitution of —	78-79
Village officers, revision of the pay of —	59
See Questions and Answers.	
Parisapalle village—	
Question <i>re</i> omission of — in resurvey accounts	910-911

P—cont.

Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat	533
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	938
Hospital for children	1422-1424
Pay of establishments (Education—Reserved)	741-742
Pay of establishments (Registration)	328-329
Pay of officers (Education—Transferred)	838-834
Pay of officers (Land Revenue)	155
Pay of officers (Registration)	321
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	408
Survey and settlement	140
See Questions and Answers.	
Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.—	
Bill—	
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1153, 1246
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Ganjam minor rivers system	375-378
Pay of officers (Education—Transferred)	837-839
See Questions and Answers.	
Pearl fishery—	
Question <i>re</i> income and expenditure of —	1382-1383
Pedalanka channel—	
Question <i>re</i> extent of lands irrigated by the —	1124-1125
Peddinayani tank—	
Question <i>re</i> repairs to — in Nandigama taluk	903-904
Pensionary right—	
Question <i>re</i> — of local board servants	1377-1378
Pensions—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	964
Penukonda—	
See School and hostel.	
Peria eri channel scheme—	
Question <i>re</i> —	1015
Periodicals subscribed for by Government—	
Question <i>re</i> —	1131
Periyakulam water-works—	
See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	
Periyar system—	
See Demand for supplementary grant for 1926-27.	
Permanently-settled zamindaries—	
Question <i>re</i> —, income from — in Ganjam, Chittoor and Ramnad	1015-1016
Petition—	
Question <i>re</i> — from Alandur residents	1395-1396
Question <i>re</i> — from Movur ryots	115
Pilgrims—	
Question <i>re</i> conveniences for — in ports and in ships	1338-1339
Pipes, tender for—	
See Tuticorin Municipal water works.	
Plantain trees—	
Question <i>re</i> —, Du. fasli water-tax for —	97
Polavaram island project—	
Question <i>re</i> expenditure on the —	454
Polavaram Union Board—	
Question <i>re</i> formation of the —	347
Police—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	657-675, 720-726
Question <i>re</i> expenditure on —	1399-1401
See Budget motions.	
See Subordinate officers.	

P—cont.

PAGES

Polur Agricultural station—	
Question <i>re</i> —	803-807
Ponnani taluk—	
Question <i>re</i> holidays in the schools of the taluk board	1327
See Grants-in-aid.	
Ponnani town—	
See Canal from Ponnani town.	
Poonamallee Board—	
Question <i>re</i> preparation of electoral rolls for —	1017-1018
Poramboles in Cheyyar taluk—	
Question <i>re</i> —	37
Ports and pilotage—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	726-731
Poverty certificates—	
Question <i>re</i> — for girls attending secondary schools and colleges	342-343
Power-boring plants—	
Question <i>re</i> — in this Presidency	998
Question <i>re</i> transport and hiring charges for the —	512-514
Premayya, Mr. G. R.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Direction (Agriculture)	942-943
See Questions and Answers.	
Presidency College—	
Question <i>re</i> levy of fines by the Principal, —	1221-1223
Question <i>re</i> refusal of admission to certain Muslim students in the science branches in the —	1315-1317
President, the hon. the—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Andhra Ayurvedic sanatorium	1139, 1140, 1141, 1265
General hospital, remodelling of the —. 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1027, 1028-1030	
Announcement <i>re</i> —	
Prorogation of the Council	1444
Speedy publication of proceedings	40-41
Bill—	
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1146, 1147, 1149, 1153, 1157, 1158
Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill	42, 43, 45, 49, 50, 51
Village Officers Bill	52
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Agent for Government Consignments	728, 729, 731
Executive Council	498
Ganjam minor rivers system	379, 382
Government Arts Colleges—Men	849, 850-851, 852
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	992
Ministers	560
Minor irrigation	360, 366
Pay of establishments (Education—Transferred)	842
Pay of establishments (General Administration—Legislative bodies)	472, 473
Pay of establishments (Stamps)	245
Pay of officers (Administration of Justice)	572, 574, 576
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	553, 554
Pay of officers (Medical)	866
Pay of officers (Registration)	319-320
Police, allotment for —	721, 722
Provincial Legislative Council	481-482, 483, 491, 492
Superintendence (Jails)	643, 644, 645
Survey and settlement	137, 146, 146
Universities, grants to —	751, 754, 755, 761
Business pending before the House, discussion <i>re</i> —	1138

P—cont.

PAGES

President, the hon. the—cont.

Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	966
Agency tracts	963
Cinchona	962
Civil Veterinary services	963
Civil Works (Grants to Local Bodies)	963
Civil Works (Transferred)	963
Co-operative Societies	966
Expenditure in England other than on stores	963
Fisheries	540
General Administration—Civil Secretariats	963
Industries	963
Labour (including factories)	966
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	964
Pensions	965
Stationery (for Reserved Departments) and Printing	967
Stationery (for Transferred Departments)	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —	
Bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai	1043, 1044
Expenditure in England	1060, 1063, 1064
Periyar system, for widening and deepening the —	1031-1032
Stationery and Printing—Transferred	1045, 1046, 1055
Discussion <i>re</i> —	
Budget motions, time-limit of speeches on	126-129
Lobbies, voting at —	237
Official business remaining for the first session	1081
Finance Committee—	
Announcement <i>re</i> —	1138, 1241
Further demand for grant for 1927-28, discussion <i>re</i> —	1066, 1067, 1068
Further demand for grant <i>re</i> —	
Calicut-Mysore Frontier road, for reconstruction of bridge on the—	1080
Deputation of Miss Gordon to Columbia University, New York	1081
Land Revenue Department	1069-1070
Local bodies, grants to—	1073-1074
Local bodies, grants to—	1076-1077
Samalkota Experimental station, for acquiring land for the —	1078-1079
Seed, purchase of —	1079
Veterinary Hospital at Negapatam	
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Andhra Province, constitution of—	68, 69, 70, 71, 79, 80, 81, 87
Finance Committee, constitution of —	1031
Public Accounts Committee, constitution of —	1030
Public Accounts Committee, Announcement <i>re</i> —	1138, 1241
Village officers, pay of —	52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
Questions of 22nd March, Decision to include — in next day's questions	625
Question, statement <i>re</i> advisability of members being in their places when — are called	356
Question, statement <i>re</i> more than eight — in the name of a single member being put for a single day	594
Question, suggestion to print together — having common answers	481
Standing Orders, amendments to —	41, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144
See Rulings.	
Presidents of District Boards—	
See District Boards.	
Presidents of Local Boards—	
See Interpellations.	
Prickly-pear removal—	
See Mel Savalambadi village.	
Primary schools—	
See Grants for Primary schools.	
Printing presses.	
Question <i>re</i> alleged distinction between—	1386-1387
Prisoners in this Presidency—	
Question <i>re</i> —	1212
Private Aided schools—	
See Aided schools.	

P—cont.

PAGES

Private Elementary schools— See Elementary schools.	
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor— See Budget motions.	
Proceedings—(Council). See Announcement.	
Process-servers—	
Question re revision of salaries of —	521
Question re alleged memorial from — of East Tanjore	350
Question re memorial from — of Nilgiris	112
Profession-tax—	
Question re exemption of the poorer classes from —	345-346
Professor of Pathology—	
Question re — in the Madras Medical College	1232-1234, 1241
Prohibition—	
Question re action taken on the Council resolution on — in 20 years	285-287
Prohibition of cultivation—	
Question re — near Rompera drain	32-33
Prorogation—	
Announcement re — of the Council	1444
Protective irrigation works— See Irrigation works in Guntur.	
Protector of Emigrants—	
Question re appointment of a full-time —	800-801
Question re rejection of emigrants by the —	897-898
Provincial Legislative Council— See Budget motions.	
Provincial Museums— See Budget motions.	
Provident Fund— See Elementary teachers.	
Provincial Service Officer— See Registrar, High Court.	
Public Accounts Committee—	
Members elected to the —	1241
Motion re constitution of —	1030
Nominations for election to the —	1138
See Papers laid on the table.	
Public Health and Vital Statistics—	
Demand for grant re —	919-941
See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	
Public Health purposes, grants for— See Budget motions.	
Public libraries—	
Question re grants to —	802-803
Public offices at Chidambaram—	
Question re —, accommodation in —	1405
Public service —	
Question re Government Order regarding qualifications for —	201-203, 1120
Question re G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, on —	985
Publication of council proceedings— See Announcement.	
Pumping installation—	
Question re proposed — on the bed of the river Palar	981-92

PAGES

Q

Queen Mary's College— See Budget motions.	
Question re new hostel in the —	994
Questions—	
Decision to include — of 22nd March in next day's questions	625
Statement re more than eight — in the name of a single member being put for a day	594
Discussion re extension of time allotted for — on 31st April 1927	1241-1242
Questions and Answers—	
Abbas Ali Khan, Mr.—	
Question re Muslims in the Registration Department	1375
Abdul Hamid Khan, Mr.—	
Question re Andaman colonization scheme	794-797
Question re assignment of lands to ex-service men	200-201
Question re assistant surgeons, appointment of —	820-821
Question re bucket shops in the City	524
Question re compulsory education in Dindigul municipality	717-718
Question re ex-service men, Government Order granting concessions to —	706-707
Question re filter beds, construction of additional — by the Corporation	1109-1110
Question re Government Orders, placing of certain — on the Council table	1120-1121
Question re jailors, appointment of —	1349-1351
Question re Muhammadan College in the City	1114
Question re Muslim education, alleged harm to — by increase of fees	993-994
Question re Muslims in the Madras Educational Service, representation of —	1115
Question re Ophthalmic Hospital, appointment of Captain Verdon as Superintendent, Government —, Madras	449-451
Question re Presidency College, alleged levy of fines by the Principal, —	1221-1223
Question re Presidency College, refusal of admission to certain Muslim students in the science branches in the —	1315-1317
Question re Professor of Pathology in the Madras Medical College	1232-1234
Question re public service, G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, on —	985
Question re subordinate service in the Education Department, salaries of teachers in the —	1317-1318
Question re unpassed clerks in Government service, refund of increments by —	1212
Question re unpassed clerks, increments to —	1121
Abdul Hye, Mr. K.—	
Question re elected and nominated seats in local boards and municipalities, number of —	1324
Question re industrial loans, applications from Bellary district for —	445-447
Question re Muhammadan community, representation of — in the Madras Educational Service	514
Question re Muhammadan Secondary Girls' school in Ceded districts, opening of a —	438
Question re opening of IV and V forms in the schools at Rayachoti	283
Question re Rayachoti schools, opening of IV and V forms in —	283
Question re secondary trained teachers, Government Order barring — from becoming Deputy Inspectors of Schools	1110-1111
Question re untrained teachers, proposal for treating — as trained	343
Abdul Razack Sahib, Mr. S. K.—	
Question re road from Tiruvottiyur bridge to Ponneri	1367-1368
Question re Under Secretaries in Secretariat, appointment of —	117
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.—	
Question re Acherapakkam, waiting room for passengers at —	911-912
Question re appointment of honorary Assistant Registrars	213
Question re arrack and toddy shops in Gudiyattam	713-714
Question re assignment of lands on the Shevroy Hills to planters	1353-1354
Question re assignment of lands to sepoy and Adi-Dravidas	822-823
Question re bench courts in North Arcot, first and second class —	1012
Question re bench courts in North Arcot, first and second class —	685
Question re Chettikulam pond, burial of corpses on the bund of —	520
Question re Chief Conservator of Forests, report from the —	1379
Question re clerks, Transfer of —	975-976
Question re copyists in Civil Courts, memorial from —	998-999
Question re cotton cultivation in Gudiyattam taluk	293
Question re Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies	293
Question re Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, work done by —	293

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.—cont.

Question re Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, alleged propaganda by a Secretary to —	824
Question re dismissal of two constables in Salem	1372
Question re District Board Engineers, alleged retention of — in the same station	718
Question re drinking water to Arni, supply of —	826
Question re enhancement of taxes in Gudiyattam	517
Question re Forest officer, South Vellore, report from the —	520
Question re grazing facilities for ryots in Tiruppattur taluk	1016-1017
Question re irrigation of lands in Tiruvannamalai taluk	719
Question re Javadi Hills, alleged prohibition of free grazing in —	1339-1340
Question re Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society, starting of —	1135-1136
Question re Mahadevamalai, arable land within the 'Reserve line' of —	1017
Question re Maluvambattu tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk, repairs to —	823
Question re manure leaves in North Arcot district, issue of permits for —	909
Question re motor accident at Salem	1380
Question re Murugappa Gramani of Nambodu, North Arcot, alleged punishment of one —	1016
Question re Non-Mission Elementary schools in Salem, grants to —	1376
Question re oil-engines, installation of two — in Tiruvannamalai town	1239
Question re overseers in Public Works Department, pay of —	1379-1380
Question re Peria eri channel scheme	1013
Question re prambokes in Cheyyar taluk, improper assignment of —	37
Question re Power-boring plants in this Presidency	512-514, 998
Question re Pudupet Limited Liability Society — for Non-Brahmans	1375
Question re pumping its allation on the bed of the river Palar	981-982
Question re Revenue collections in North Arcot district	718-719
Question re Salem District Board, issue of licences to run buses by the —	994-995
Question re Salem District Educational Council, constitution of —	1377
Question re Salem Mettur railway, Construction of the —	1014-1015
Question re Tiruvannamalai irrigation channel, Estimates for repairing the —	822
Question re toddy shop near Ammur, Location of a —	1018
Question re Turaiyalar river, Report from the Chief Engineer regarding the channel from the —	1013
Question re Vellore Trading Union	1240-1241, 1304
Question re Venkatesa Ayyangar, Appointment of Mr. — as Hony. Assistant Registrar	1374-1375
Question re Veterinary Surgeon, Tiruvannamalai, appointment of the —, as Inspector of Slaughter-houses	1229
Question re Watrap, Representation for a Sub-Magistrate's Court from the villagers of —	1013
Question re wells, Grant for digging — to Adi-Dravidas	714
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.—	
Question re appointment of Captain Verdon as the Superintendent of Ophthalmic Hospital	12-17
Question re clerks in Bezwada Circle, Public Works Department, alleged differential treatment of —	1107-1108
Question re constitution of another division in Bezwada Circle	33
Question re Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, restoration of Telugu manuscripts in the —	1324
Question re irrigation scheme in Ongole taluk	90-91
Question re prohibition of cultivation within six furlongs of Romperu drain	32-38
Question re protective irrigation works in Guntur district	267-268
Question re remission of taxes in Guntur district, Applications for —	273-274
Question re reserve lands, unassigned —	1357
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.—	
Question re Lawley Hospital, Coonoor, alleged protest against the retention of the Indian Officer of the —	1,297
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.—	
Question re Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants, Government Order about —	1219-1220
Question re Deputy Inspectors' Test, Proposal to hold two examinations a year for —	1220-1221
Question re Secondary Education Reorganization Committee, Recommendations of —	1114

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.—cont.

Question re Trichinopoly District Board, Nomination of an Indian Christian to the —	516
Question re Vernacular test for Deputy Inspectors of Schools	1,220
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.—	
Question re village munsif of Siruvellore, appointment of —	98-99
Question re Tamarai Madugu, repair of — in Chingleput district	1356
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, Mr.—	
Question re Andamans report by Sir A. Muddiman	1396
Question re bridge between Chidambaram and Meenakshipuram	1110
Question re 'Hyde Park,' Purchase of the — by the Government	1007-1010
Question re Industrial Engineer	1384
Question re Muslim religious endowments in the Presidency, Survey of —	1005-1006
Question re process servers', memorial of the Nilgiris—	112
Question re Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta, location of the —	1104
Question re Wakf Act, Extension of the Mussalman — to provinces in India	1312
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sirman—	
Question re Bulliguda Assistant Agent	1361-1362
Question re expenditure on protective irrigation works	218-219
Question re Fisheries department, activities of the — in Ganjam district	184-185
Question re Ganjam district, income from land revenue, etc., in —	1015
Question re Ganjam District Board, nomination to the —	1325-1326
Question re grants in Educational, Medical and Industrial departments	908-909
Question re Hereditary Village Officers' Bill	1405
Question re Indianization of Superior Services	1405
Question re irrigation works from 1922 to 1926, Grants for and expenditure on —	357
Question re permanently settled zamindaris in Ganjam, Chittoor and Ramnad, Income of the —	1015-1016
Question re scholarships for technical and industrial training	187-188, 261
Devis, Mr. J.A.—	
Question re Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts, Transfer of —	517-518
Question re grants to hospitals started by local bodies	1104-1105
Question re nursing staff, improvement of the —	1234
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.—	
Question re drinking water, alleged scarcity of — in Salem district	290-291
Question re Thoppayar Irrigation project	91-92
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P.C.—	
Question re Indian Medical Service officers in service in the Presidency	1297
Question re Mettur canal, purchasers of lands lying by the —	678
Question re Mettur dam, Borings for finding the bed-rock levels regarding the new site of the —	623
Question re Mettur dam, Estimate for the —	594-595
Question re Mettur dam, Increase in estimates consequent on the change of site of the —	595-597
Question re Mettur dam, Proposed construction of a club near the headquarters of the —	617-21
Question re Mettur dam, Use of lime in the construction of the —	603-608
Question re Mettur project, Appointment of Colonel Ellis as Chief Engineer	624
Question re Mettur project, Appointment of the F. B. Evans as Commissioner in connexion with the —	683
Question re Mettur project, Construction of canals in connexion with the —	621-22
Question re Mettur project, Method of carrying out the —	624
Question re Mettur project, purchase of machinery for the —	597-98
Question re Mettur scheme, Water-rate for lands to be brought under —	608-609
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.—	
Question re arrack shops and toddy shops, Proposals for the reduction of —	1230-31
Question re arrack shops in Calicut, Reduction of —	1231-32
Question re elementary schools, Grants to —	1320-21
Question re Good crops, Encouragement to cultivation of —	1378-1379
Question re Government School of Indian Medicine	11-12
Question re indigenous manures, Export of —	1304-1305
Question re industries, Government aid to —	447-448
Question re leather goods, Contract for supplying — to Government departments	1122-1123

Questions and Answers—cont.

Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.—

Question re High Court, Appointment of a Provincial Service officer as Registrar of the —	266-267
Question re Movur ryots' memorial	115
Question re petitions from Movur ryots	115
Question re Tamaraimadugu, Construction of —	115

Harisavottama Rao, Mr. G.—

Question re agriculturists in Ceded Districts, Remission of advances in Ceded Districts	1016
Question re disafforested forests in Kurnool district, Area of —	519
Question re forest panchayats in Kurnool district	101-102
Question re grazing fees, Levy of —	279-282
Question re Local Fund Audit	1336-1337
Question re Malabar Tenancy Bill, Expenses on account of —	1399
Question re Mohony, Punishment of Mr. Charles	1397-1398
Question re Nallamalais, Supply of timber from —	279
Question re reserved forests in Kurnool district	346
Question re road to Srissillam, Construction of a —	22
Question re Season report for the Cuddapah district	95
Question re timber, Supply of — from the Nallamalais	279
Question re toddy shops, Closing of — in famine areas	9-11
Question re water tickets in Kurnool district, prohibition of the issue of —	791-792

Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.—

Question re Assistant Professors of Madras Medical College, pay of —	1010-1011
Question re Budameru river in Kistna district, damage caused by —	911
Question re elementary school teachers, exemption for sons of — from fees	357
Question re elementary teachers, Provident fund for —	1017
Question re famine-relief works in Kistna district	1353
Question re forest panchayats in Kistna district	898
Question re inclusion fees, exemption of lands from —	899-901
Question re Indian Medicine, formation of a Board of —	356-357
Question re indigenous systems of medicine, recommendations of the committee on —	1234-1237
Question re Kistna District Board, road contracts of the —	1227
Question re Kistna eastern delta, exclusion of certain lands from the ayacut of the —	785-791
Question re lady apothecary at Gudivada, appointment of a —	891
Question re Muniyeru project —	982
Question re Non-co-operation printing presses, list of —	1132-1133
Question re Pamarru taluk, constitution of — as part of the Kistna district	38
Question re Pamarru taluk, formation of the new —	525-526
Question re Parisapalle village, omission of — in resurvey accounts	910-911
Question re Peddinayani tank in Nandigama taluk	903-904
Question re printing presses, alleged distinction between —	1336-1387
Question re public libraries, grants to —	802-803
Question re resettlement operations in Kistna district	1212
Question re rural dispensaries in Indian Medicine	819-820
Question re School of Indian Medicine, teaching of medicine in vernaculars in the Government —	888-891
Question re social novel, proscription of a —	1210-1211
Question re Text-book Committee, constitution of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate —	1375-1376
Question re Text-book Committee, selection of books by —	1386
Question re village officers in Kistna district, resignation of some —	901-902
Question re voters' lists, preparation of — for Nandigama Taluk Board —	119-120

Karant, Mr. K. R.—

Question re Andamans Colonization Scheme	193
Question re Andamans Colonization Scheme, Origin and scope of the —	519
Question re Andamans colonisation, Appointment of a committee of non-officials to report on —	518-519
Question re buses in South Kanara, fees collected from bus-owners for examination of —	1209
Question re bus inspectors, appointment of —	431-434
Question re district headquarter hospitals, Grants for the construction of the various —	817-819

Questions and Answers—cont.

Karant, Mr. K. R.—cont.

Question re equitation test for Deputy Collectorship	1351-1352
Question re examiners of buses for public traffic in the Presidency	904-908
Question re forest reserves in South Kanara, extension of —	1342-1343
Question re Forest department in South Kanara, establishments of the —	1341
Question re Gowda community in South Kanara, population of —	825
Question re Gowda community, inclusion of — in the list of backward classes	1315
Question re invalidation of Mr. R. Venkateshaya of Ganjam	1018-1019
Question re khedda operations in the Fampaji reserve	1340-1341
Question re kumki privileges in South Kanara	1356
Question re malarial patients treated in certain local fund dispensaries	449
Question re Mangalore bar, accommodation for —	1359-1360
Question re motor buses in this Presidency	1208-1209
Question re reserve forests of South Kanara, Cultivable lands included in the —	1340
Question re resurvey and resettlement in South Kanara	1359
Question re ryots, hardships of — in South Kanara caused by wild beasts	196
Question re seigniorage rates in South Kanara	1355-1356
Question re Uppinangadi taluk, extent of land for grazing in —	1341
Question re village officers in South Kanara	985
Question re village officers, number of — in South Kanara and in the Presidency	1122

Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad—

Question re duty allowance to headmasters of Government Muhammadan High Schools	1323-1324
Question re elementary school teachers	1389
Question re Hindu and Muhammadan elementary schools in this Presidency	21-22

Koti Reddi, Mr. K.—

Question re Tippyayapalem project	40
Question re tanks in Sidhout taluk, Supply of water to some —	1124

Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.—

Question re elementary schools, Inadequacy of grants to private and aided —	1111-1112
Question re Viyam dam, reconstruction of the —	1130-1131

Kuppuswami, Mr. J.—

Question re co-operative village primary societies in the Presidency	691
Question re stock files in departments of the Secretariat	710-711

Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.—

Question re aided schools in Malabar, Reduction of grants to managers of —	1112-1113
Question re Calicut Taluk Board, memorial from the teachers under the —	1331-1332
Question re Calicut Taluk Board, nominations to —	22-23
Question re copyists of the Malabar civil courts, grievances of —	431
Question re elections, interference in — by Registration officers	1402-1403
Question re Kesavan Nayar, solitary confinement of —	102-106
Question re Malabar District Educational Council, Representation of teacher-managers in the —	1219
Question re Mappilla Deputy Inspectors in Malabar	1113
Question re Narayana Menon, Release of Mr. —	1373-1374
Question re Ponnani town, construction of a dam across the canal from —	1203-1207
Question re representation of Wynad taluk in Malabar	23-24
Question re resurvey of lands in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks	95-96

Mallayya, Dr. B. S.—

Question re dental treatment, Provision of — in the General Hospital	1237-1238
Question re honorary medical officers, Working of the new system of —	687-691
Question re Indian Medicine, Government School of —	1098-1103
Question re rural dispensaries, Supply of free quarters and surgical instruments to officers in charge of —	288-289
Question re Venkateshaya of Chengam, Alleged invalidation of Mr. —	1103-1104

Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.—

Question re Adi-Dravidas of Selamanatham village, Conversion of	198-199
Question re copyists, Alleged memorial from judicial —	430
Question re dismissed Government servants practising as vakils in criminal courts	821
Question re District and Sessions Judge of Vellore, Appointment of —	1119
Question re District Munsif's Court, Madurantakam..	1360, 1123, 976-977
Question re District Munsif's Courts at Chingleput, Cases disposed of by the —	1204

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.—cont.

Question re drinking water-supply to the ryots of Tippasamudram	838-839
Question re Kangundi division, Alleged transfer of — to Chittoor	25-27
Question re oil-engines, Installation of — in the congested parts of Tiruvannamalai town	1238-1239
Question re rural dispensaries	111-112
Question re Special Engineer, Appointment of — of the Madras Corporation	1216-1218
Question re Sub-Magistrates of Arni and Polur, dismissal of cases by the —	1123-1124
Question re Tippasamudram, Repair of the road to —	1223
Question re Trichinopoly Jail, Confinement of prisoners in —	1118-1119
Question re village panchayats in Chingleput district	1335-1336

Meera Ravattar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad—

Question re Elementary schools for fishermen boys and girls	985-986
Question re emigrants embarking from Negapatam and Madras and Papacoil	800, 897
Question re emigrants, Rejection of — by the Protector of Emigrants	897-898
Question re emigrants to Malaya	797
Question re Government insurances	1392-1395
Question re kangani licences cancelled at Negapatam and Papacoil	799
Question re kanganis, Prosecution of — for unlawful recruitments	798-799
Question re Madras and Negapatam, Annual income from and expenditure on the ports of —	785
Question re Malaya, Number of repatriates from —	798
Question re Malaya, Savings made by repatriates from —	797-798
Question re Mapilla colonization of the Andamans	983-988
Question re Protector of Emigrants, Appointment of the full-time —	800-801
Question re rural dispensaries in Trichinopoly and Madura districts	1286

Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.—

Question re irrigation scheme in Malabar district	1370
---	------

Muthulakshmi Reddi, Mrs. S.—

Question re Chingleput District Board, Vacancy in —	895-897
Question re compulsory medical inspection of elementary schools aided by local bodies	989-991
Question re compulsory medical inspection in secondary schools for girls	988-999
Question re Government Caste and Gosha Hospital, Improvements to —	886-888
Question re medical inspection, Complaint against — in Government and aided schools	991-992
Question re 'Sarada Niketanam,' Grants to — by local bodies	1115-1116
Question re venereal diseases, Prevention of —	1298

Mathuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.—

Question re Alandur residents—Petition from	1395-1396
Question re Appeals in High Court, Alleged delay in disposal of pending —	265-266
Question re District Educational Officer, Chingleput, alleged complaints against the —	291-292
Question re High Court, Alleged delay in disposal of pending appeals in —	265-266
Question re holidays for the High Court for the cricket match	264-265
Question re levy of toll-gate fees	118-119
Question re Mettur, Change of the name of — into Ramakrishnapuram	93-94
Question re Official Assignee and Government Solicitor, Salary of —	90
Question re Palur agricultural station	803-807
Question re Red Hills tank, Supply of water for irrigation from —	268-271
Question re sandalwood, output of —	99-101
Question re sandalwood factory, opening of —	276-278
Question re test engines, Supply of — to agricultural ryots	17-20
Question re Tolls in Chingleput district, Lease of the collection of —	1224-1226
Question re Villiyars, Compulsory reporting of — to police officers	24-25

Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.—

Question re copyists, Alleged memorial from District Court —	430
Question re Irrigation difficulties of Red Hills lake ryots	1364-1367
Question re Korayar, Construction of a masonry dam in —	1125-1126
Question re lower anicut (Cauvery), Proposal for new constructions at the —	355
Question re process-servers of East Tanjore, Alleged memorial from —	350
Question re Sengalipuram mirasidars, Drainage difficulties of the —	354-355
Question re Shiyali Agricultural and Industrial Society	339-341
Question re Nannilam Tahsildar, alleged complaints against the —	436
Question re Tanjore Irrigation Advisory Board	34-35

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.—cont.

Question re Tatticorin municipal water-works	999-1004
Question re village pounds, Control of — by village panchayats	1227-1278
Question re water, Distribution of — in times of scarcity	522-523

Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.—

Question re Basavanna channel, Raising the anicut for —	1013-1014
Question re elected presidents for taluk boards of Bellary	1326-1327
Question re pensionary right of local board servants	1377-1378
Question re silt, removal of — in Raya channel	1368-1369
Question re unemployment in Bellary	911

Narayana Raju, Mr. D.—

Question re bridge over Yerrakalva near Anantapalli	284-285
Question re Kontivada zamindari, Transfer of — in Irrigation Cess Act Schedule	97
Question re Municipal Office at Palacole, Extensions and improvements to the —	1338
Question re 'Nell,' Lease of the steamer — to one Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao	702-703
Question re Pedalanka channel, Extent of lands irrigated by the —	1124-1125
Question re Tanuku Taluk Board, bifurcation of —	1378
Question re Vijjeswaram head sluice, improvements to the —	711-712
Question re Water-tax for plantain trees on bunds	97
Question re West Godavari district report re resettlement	203
Question re village panchayats, execution of decrees of —	92-93
Question re Yenamadurra drain, Cost of the drag line excavator on the —	521-522
Question re Yerrakalva, need for a bridge over the — near Anantapalli	284-285

Narayana Rao, Mr. M.—

Question re Ellore Municipal Council, Nomination of Mr. Venkataramayya Nayudu to —	703-706
Question re Illiterate voters, Government Order re —	107-108

Narayana Reddi, Mr. C B.—

Question re irrigation projects in Anantapur district	112-113
---	---------

Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.—

Question re tree-tax, Reduction of —	39
--	----

Parasurama Rao, Mr. A.—

Question re appeals with the district board presidents, Alleged delay in —	24
Question re Badvel taluk, Decrease of population and average of holdings in	38-39
Question re Ceded Districts, Restoration of tanks in the	823
Question re Civil Court deposits in central co-operative banks	1380
Question re criminal cases, Posting of — at distant places from headquarters	1137
Question re Cuddapah district, Drinking water wells in —	125
Question re Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bellary	122
Question re District Village officers Conference	39
Question re Educational Officer for Cuddapah	716, 717
Question re Elected President for Rajampet Taluk Board	120
Question re encumbrance certificates from Sub-Registrars, Inconvenience in obtaining —	908
Question re forests of Cuddapah, transfer of —	118
Question re forest offences, Compounding fees for —	684-685
Question re Ghat tanas in Cuddapah—Badvel road, Removal of —	822
Question re grants for primary schools started by local bodies	455-456
Question re Gunjana channel, Anicut across the — near Chaparallapalli village	1240
Question re High School at Nandalur	118
Question re Inspection bungalows Occupation of — by local board presidents	825
Question re loans for sinking wells in Ceded Districts	116-117
Question re Magistrates in Camp, Criminal cases tried by —	1012
Question re Mantapampalle, Supply of water to — and other tanks	116, 176
Question re Nandalur school at, Proposal to construct a —	455
Question re non-gazetted officers, Revision of scale of pay of —	909-910
Question re Perukonda — Construction of the school and hostel at —	292
Question re Sports Club in Madras City	114-115
Question re Srirangam temple, Repairs to —	117-118
Question re Subordinate Magistrates and Police officers	1403-1404
Question re Sub-Registrar's office, Removal of — from Pullampet to Rajampet	123-124
Question re veterinary inspectors in Cuddapah district	35-36
Question re Vontimitta irrigation tank, Supply of water to the —	849

Questions and Answers—cont.

Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.—

- Question re Tirupati forests, Limits of the — 1116-1118
 Question re Tirupati temple, Management of the — 1310-1311

Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.—

- Question re aided elementary schools 698-699
 Question re Conference of Presidents of District Educational Councils at Ootacamund 440-441
 Question re Dusi and Wadada channels, Scheme for improvement of water-supply under the — 1126-1127
 Question re Dusi, Urlam and Wadada channels, Expenditure and revenue account relating to — 523
 Question re Dusi, Urlam and Wadada channels, Irrigation under the — 1205
 Question re elementary education in the province, Survey of — 441
 Question re elementary education, Report on the expansion of — by the hon. Mr. T. E. Moir 439-440
 Question re elementary schools in villages 696-698
 Question re famine works in Ganjam district 347-348
 Question re free and compulsory elementary education in urban areas, Introduction of — 442-444
 Question re Grant-in-aid Code, Proposals for the amendment of the — 699-701
 Question re irrigation projects in Ganjam district 452-453, 1206
 Question re irrigation sources in Ganjam district, Improvement of existing — 1127
 Question re Langliya, Construction of an anicut across the river — 978
 Question re Madras University Act of 1923, Amendment of the — 702
 Question re Rushikulya river, Construction of a bridge across the — 695-696
 Question re schools opened since 1922-23, Number of — 515-516
 Question re Special Educational Officer, Appointment of — 710
 Question re Vamsadhara project 1353-1354
 Question re village panchayats, Schools under the management of — 698

Premayya, Mr. G. R.—

- Question re depressed class tenants' co-operative societies, Appointment of presidents and secretaries of — 444-445
 Question re technical scholarships to depressed class students 191-192

Raja of Ramnad—

- Question re agricultural farm in Ramnad district, Opening of an — 894
 Question re Aruppanadi channel, Insanitary condition of the — 1239-1240
 Question re Bili vaccine, Supply of — to Madras Municipal Health Officer 893-894
 Question re Coleroon bridge, Construction of the — 1004-1005
 Question re grants-in-aid to secondary schools, Savings in — 1321-1322
 Question re Madras District Board office, Construction of the new building of the — 1331
 Question re Madras hospital scheme, New — 891-892
 Question re Madras municipal administration, Alleged irregularities in the — 995-996
 Question re medical certificates, Fees for granting — 893
 Question re Ramnad headquarter hospital, Construction of a building for the — 1011
 Question re Sub-Courts, Location of — at Ramnad 1399
 Question re rent appeals pending in Ramnad District Court 977
 Question re rural water-supply, Local bodies not utilizing the grant for — 1106
 Question re Sivaganga estate, Debts outstanding in the — 984
 Question re St. Thomas' Mount tragedy 978

Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.—

- Question re Andhra University, Building for the — 1384-1385
 Question re Andhra, Representation of — in the Madras Educational Service 1136
 Question re famine conditions in the Presidency, Action taken on Council resolution re — 196-198
 Question re fishery in the Kanigiri reservoir, Auction of the — 185
 Question re increase in the estimates for the Mettur Project 597
 Question re Mettur canal, purchasers of land lying by the — 678-680
 Question re Mettur dam, Borings for finding the bed-rock levels regarding the new site of the — 623
 Question re Mettur dam, Proposed construction of a club near the headquarters of the — 621
 Question re Mettur dam, use of lime in the construction of the — 608
 Question re Mettur project, Appointment of Colonel Ellis as Chief Engineer 682
 Question re Mettur project, Appointment of Mr. F. B. Evans as Commissioner in connexion with the — 683-684

Questions and Answers—cont.

Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.—cont.

- Question re Mettur project, Construction of canals in connexion with the — 622
 Question re Mettur project, Details of the proposed machinery for the — 680
 Question re Mettur project, Establishment in connexion with the — 623-624
 Question re Mettur project, method of carrying out the — 624-625
 Question re Mettur project, Purchase of machinery for the — 680-682
 Question re Mettur project, Purchase of machines for digging in connexion with — 598-603
 Question re Mettur project, Superintending Engineers appointed for the — 613-617
 Question re Mettur scheme, Water-rate for lands to be brought under the — 609-612
 Question re prohibition within twenty years, Action taken on resolution re — 255-287
 Question re public service, Government Order regarding qualifications for — 1120
 Question re village officers, Restoration of — 275-276

Sahajanandam Swami, Mr. A. S.—

- Question re accommodation in public offices at Chidambaram 1405

Saldanha, Mr. J. A.—

- Question re agricultural demonstrators, staff, etc., of — 1299-1300
 Question re agricultural schools in the Presidency 341-342
 Question re aided elementary schools in Ponnani taluk, Alleged grievances of managers of — 1218
 Question re Andamans, Report of the committee re — 192-193
 Question re cattle diseases, Treatment of — 121-122
 Question re Chougat Coochin canal, Embankment, etc., for — 1381
 Question re Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors of schools in South Kanara and Malabar 894-895
 Question re District Educational Councils of South Kanara, Composition of — 992-993
 Question re District Mansifs Courts of South Kanara and Malabar district, suits disposed of by the — 974-975
 Question re elementary school in Venkiday, Opening of a — by the Ponnani Taluk Board 824-825
 Question re elementary schools, Distance between—in the Presidency 696
 Question re European boarding houses, Grants for — 1338
 Question re ex-service men, Grants of land to — 37
 Question re fish curing yard, Alleged ill-treatment of a peon in — 124-125
 Question re fish curing yards, Charges for salt issued for curing fish in — 685-687
 Question re grants for Indian boarding houses and orphanages 106-107
 Question re grants-in-aid to private elementary schools 344
 Question re grants-in-aid to private elementary schools in Ponnani taluk 213
 Question re gratuities to municipal servants 262
 Question re green and dry leaves, Concession to Ryots in South Kanara regarding free removal of — from reserved forests 797-798
 Question re Honorary Labour officers, Appointment of — 1351
 Question re Indianization of the superior services 28-30, 88
 Question re Labour Commissioner, Proposal to abolish the post of — 1137
 Question re leper problem in Madras 212-213
 Question re Mettur project, Plans and estimates regarding the — 1127-1129
 Question re Netravati, Utilization of the railway bridge across the — for public traffic 1223-1224
 Question re Palampur Ferry Boat, Alleged capsizing of the — 1204-1205
 Question re pearl fishery, Income and expenditure of — 1382-1383
 Question re pilgrims, Conveniences for — in ports and in ships 1338-1339
 Question re Ponnani Taluk Board schools, Holidays in the — 1827
 Question re private aided schools, Reduction of grants-in-aid to — 344-345
 Question re profession tax, Exemption of poorer classes from — 345-346
 Question re poverty certificates for girls attending secondary schools and colleges 342-343
 Question re roads connecting Malabar with South Kanara and Cochin 1325
 Question re Secondary Education Reorganization Committee, Report of the — 894
 Question re Secretariat staff, Water closets and privies for — 262-263
 Question re 'Service Unpaid System' Privilege of Members of Legislative Council of sending letters under the — 982-983
 Question re Tirumani Leper Settlement, Rate of expenditure in — 1133-1134
 Question re trunk roads, Maintenance of — in South Kanara 188-191
 Question re unpassed men, Exemption to — 1357-1358
 Question re Veterinary and other departments, Temporary posts for officials of the — 1302
 Question re Veterinary College, Standard of education given in the Madras— 1301-1302

Questions and Answers—cont.

Satyamurti, Mr. S.—

Question re Department of Industries, Activities of the —	1106
Question re Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Revised scale of pay for —	1385-1386
Question re Director of Industries, Functions of the —	814-817
Question re Industries Department, Qualifications of experts in the —	998
Question re Industries Department, Recruitment of officers in the —	996-998
Question re Inspectors of Industrial Schools, functions of the —	1106-1107
Question re Leather Trades Institute, Staff of the —	1229-1230
Question re Non-gazetted Subordinates, Rates of increments to —	1393-1399
Question re Subordinate Educational Service, Criterion for fixing the pay of officers in the —	1314-1315
Question re Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service, Initial pay of officers in the —	1812-1814
Question re Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service, Pay of officers in the —	1814
Question re Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service, Revision of pay of the —	1812

Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Mahmud—

Question re Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans, Terms of imprisonment of —	347
Question re Malabar Rebellion, Prisoners connected with —	1349
Question re Registration fees, Hardships caused by the increase of —	1399-1810

Sethuram Ayyar, Mr. M. R.—

Question re Construction of the Kattalai Bed Regulator	33-34
--	-------

Shetty, Mr. A. B.—

Question re Adi-Dravida pupils, Provision of clothes and midday meals to —	1818-1819
Question re Administration reports, supply of copies of — to Members of Legislative Council	1396-1397
Question re agricultural education in middle schools, Introduction of —	1390-1391
Question re breeding bulls, Maintenance of —	109-110
Question re cattle, condition of — owing to want of grass	1302
Question re cattle, degenerate condition of — in South Kanara	186-187
Question re Coondapur division, headquarters of the Sub-Collector of —	273
Question re dispensary for Sampaje in Uppinangadi taluk, South Kanara	1105
Question re elementary schools, overlapping of —	515
Question re Government Press, recruitment of an European as Assistant Superintendent —	1343-1346
Question re Kasaragod taluk, subdivision of lands in —	434-435
Question re Kumaki lands, assessment of —	349
Question re land mortgage banks, opening of —	122
Question re Lino-type Mechanic in Government Press, recruitment for the post of —	1346-1349
Question re middle schools, Teaching agriculture in —	1390
Question re powers of Collectors to assign lands	1355
Question re religious institutions in South Kanara, management of —	1006-1007
Question re resurvey in Kasaragod taluk	520
Question re resurvey in South Kanara	204
Question re silage, Resolution of the Board of Agriculture about —	1301
Question re Statham's report, Publication of Mr. —	1322-1323
Question re survey stones, Cost of —	1121-1122
Question re Udipi town, Constitution of — into a municipality	285
Question re water-scarcity of — in South Kanara	117

Shiva Rao, Mr. P.—

Question re famine conditions in Bellary district	94-95
---	-------

Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.—

Question re Raghavayya and Malattur channels, Allotment for the maintenance of —	1014
--	------

Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.—

Question re Superintendent for control of expenditure in the office of the Director of Public Instruction	1319-1320
---	-----------

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.—

Question re agenda, Preparation of — in Tindivanam Taluk Board	1391-1392
Question re ancient across Tombai river	1369
Question re district boards, Election of presidents to —	1829-1831
Question re inundation of fields in Panthadu village	1369

Questions and Answers—cont.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.—cont.

Question re interpellations, timelimit for answering of — by presidents of local boards	1328-1329
Question re Mel Savalambadi village, Removal of prickly-pear in —	1354-1355
Question re nominated seats in taluk boards, time limit for filling up —	1328
Question re Tindivanam Taluk Board, bifurcation of the —	1226

Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.—

Question re Poonamalle Board, preparation of electoral rolls for	1017-1018
--	-----------

Suhrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.—

Question re crops, failure of — in Tinnevely district	274
Question re Manur ancient, Repairs to breaches in the —	902-903
Question re Manur channel, Grievances of ryots holding lands under the —	903
Question re Manur channel, Report from local officers regarding the repairs to the —	903
Question re Tambaraparani water falls, Contract for the utilization of —	1401
Question re Thernpatti village panchayat, Refund of illegal taxes collected by the President of the —	1228

Swami, Mr. K. V. R.—

Question re Bobbeslanka head sluice, widening of the —	821
Question re charka, introduction of — in famine stricken areas	116
Question re commercial undertakings by Government, Investments in —	293
Question re crops, Failure of — in Guntami lankas	116-118
Question re fish-curing yards in the Presidency	418
Question re Gannavaram motor launch, Alleged sinking of the —	454
Question re Government Industrial Institute at Madura	714-715
Question re Hosur cattle farm, Working of the —	456
Question re Ink Factory at Madras	715-716
Question re investment on commercial undertakings by Government	293
Question re Irrigation Bill	114
Question re Kerala Soap Institute, Investment on —	123
Question re Kerala Soap Institute, Manufacture of soda ash at —	123
Question re Kistna ancient, Construction of shutters over the —	453
Question re Koringa project, Estimated cost of the —	784
Question re licences for fire-arms	436-438
Question re liquor in the Presidency, Consumption of —	124
Question re Madras University Act, Amendment of —	118
Question re Mettur project, Estimate for the —	454-455
Question re Military stationed in this Presidency, Strength of the —	524
Question re periodicals subscribed for by Government	1131
Question re Polavaram Island project, Expenditure on —	454
Question re Polavaram Union Board, formation of the —	347
Question re prisoners in this Presidency	1213
Question re reserved armed police	1381-1382
Question re Rajahmundry Water and Drainage scheme	1019-1020, 1134-1135
Question re Russellkonda Saw Mill, Working of the —	525
Question re secondary school at Rajahmundry, Working of the —	438-439
Question re secondary schools in this Presidency	292-293
Question re Seethapilleyeru and Pamularu, Survey of —	719
Question re Thorrigedda sluice, Reconstruction of —	113-114
Question re water and drainage tax, Levy of — by the Rajahmundry Municipal Council	1135
Question re Zamindaris in the Presidency	718

Thomas, Mr. Daniel—

Question re Papanasam Reservoir scheme	979
--	-----

Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.—

Question re Cotton Transport Act, Issue of licences under the —	807-814
Question re Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Reports to the —	1309
Question re elementary education in the Presidency, Survey of —	1321
Question re elementary schools, Opening of —	1387-1389
Question re girls receiving collegiate and secondary education	1389-1390
Question re Government Textile Institute, Madras	1305-1306
Question re loans under the State-aid to Industries Act, Grant of —	1308
Question re local boards, Representation of Sourashtras on —	1404
Question re Mettur project, Cement required for the Cauvery —	1207-1208

Questions and Answers—cont.

Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.—cont.	
Question re quinquennial revision in the Madura municipality, Revision petitions against —	1333-1335
Question re section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Order under—Promulgation by the Collector of Madura	451-452
Question re "Sport of Kings," alleged circular for officers to attend the —	1213-1215
Question re Tirumangalam District Munsif's Court, Cases in —	1360-1361
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.—	
Question re Andhra University buildings, Construction of—	1387
Question re police, Expenditure on —	1399-1401
Question re Vizagapatam Agency, representation from the Agent to the Governor	983-984
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.—	
Question re Mettur reservoir, Irrigation facilities from —	1401-1402
Question re Acquisition—Deputy Collectors, Alleged interference with valuations made by —	1352-1353
Question re bridge at Sivasamudram, Construction of —	20-21
Question re Canvey-Mettur dam	1371-1372
Question re Chief Engineer, Appointment of — Mettur project	1370-1371
Question re Civil Court copyists, Memorial from —	205-206
Question re crops, failure of — in Coimbatore district	27-28
Question re darkhast lands, assignment of — in Kollegal taluk	194-195
Question re Erode-Mettur road, proposed diversions in the —	979-981
Question re experimental timber cutting and sawing schemes in Olavakode	792-794
Question re Government order re qualifications for public service	201-202
Question re irrigation projects in Kollegal taluk	1362-1363
Question re Kollangondan, village headman, memorial from —	275
Question re Kollegal taluk, Irrigation schemes in —	1211-1212
Question re Madras Corporation, Appointment of Health Officer and Engineer by the —	1216
Question re Mariasusay, Alleged petition from Mr. S. K. —	709-710
Question re Mettur dam	206-212
Question re Mettur dam water, Irrigation with	92
Question re Mettur project, Report of the special officers deputed for obtaining tenders for machinery for —	350-354
Question re Moris, Mr.—, Application made by—and others for forest lands	1341-1342
Question re non-gazetted officers, committee re —	97-98
Question re process-servers, Revision of salaries of —	521
Question re Sivaganga estate—	435-436
Question re Srirangam Temple Repairs Committee—Report re —	30-32
Question re unpassed clerks, Retention of—in acting service	1,349
Question re Upper Bhavani project, possibilities of the —	271-272
Question re village moujgars, restoration of—in Coimbatore district	205
Zamindar of Gollapalli—	
Question re famine-relief works in Kistna delta—	523
Question re Kistna delta, Irrigation schemes in—	355-56
Question re Kistna Eastern Delta division, Opening of new canals in —	521
Question re technical school in Andhra districts, Proposal to open a —	1303-1304
Question re village service inams, Revenue from and expenditure on resumed —	348
Quinquennial revision in the Madura Municipality—	
Question re revision petition against—	1333-1335

R

Raghavayyan and Malattar channels—	
Question re allotment for the maintenance of—	1014
Raja of Panagal, the—	
Adjournment motion re General Hospital, remodelling of the—	1174, 1185
Budget motion re Chief Secretariat	535
Raja of Ramnad, the—	
Budget motion re pay of officers (Medical)	914
See Questions and Answers.	
Rajahmundry Municipal Council—	
Question re levy of water and drainage tax by —	1135

Rajahmundry water and drainage scheme—	
Question re —	1019-1020
Question re —	1184-1185
Rajampet Taluk Board—	
Question re elected President for—	120
Rajan, Mr. P. T.—	
Motion re Andhra Province, Constitution of—	70
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.	
Budget motions re—	948-947, 960
Direction (Agriculture)	302-303
General direction (Forests)	363-364
Minor irrigation	659-660
Pay of establishments (Police)	551-553
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	757, 758
Universities, Grants to	
See Questions and Answers.	
Ramakrishnapuram—	
See Mettur.	
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.—	
Budget motion re Provincial Legislative Council	484
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.—	
Budget motions re—	
Government Arts Colleges—Men	847-848
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	922-923
Survey and settlement..	142-143
Motion—Andhra Provinces, Constitution of—	73-75
Motion re hospital for children	1422
Ramaswami Ayyar, the hon. Sir C. P.—	
Adjournment motions re—	
Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium	1140
General Hospital, remodelling of the—	1020-1021, 1022, 1024
Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill	1145-1146, 1414
Tuticorin Port Trust Act Amendment Bill	1145
Budget motions re—	
Agent for Government Consignments	727-728, 729-730, 731
Books and periodicals	476
Chief Secretariat	533-534
Elections..	490-491
Executive Council	492, 498
Extensions and improvements (Irrigation)	341-392
Ganjam minor rivers system	378, 379, 380, 382-385
Godavari delta system	385, 396-397
Government Arts Colleges—Men	849
Jails, Allotment for—	651-652, 654-655
Judicial stamps, Charges for the sale of	248-249, 252-253
Maintenance and repairs (Irrigation)	894
Minor irrigation	860
Pay of establishments (Administration of Justice)	627-628
Pay of establishments (General Administration—Legislative bodies)	470, 471, 472, 473
Pay of establishments (Police)	660, 661-662, 663, 664-665, 666-667, 671-672
Pay of establishments (Stamps)	245
Pay of officers (Administration of Justice)	566-567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 573, 575, 576, 578-580, 582-583
Police, allotment for	722-724
Police Force, General	659-659
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	457
Provincial Legislative Council	480-481, 486-487
Superintendence (Jails)	613, 615
Supplies and services (General Administration—Legislative bodies)	477
Travelling allowances (General Administration—Legislative bodies)	474, 476

R—cont.

Ramaswami Ayyar, the hon. Sir C. P.—cont.	
Demand for grant re—	
General Administration—Legislative bodies	369
Irrigation—Public Works officers and Hydro-electric development	373
Police	657
Ports and Pilotage	726
Demand for supplementary grant re—	
Bed regulator, across the Cauvery at Kattalai	1033-1034, 1035, 1043
Nerur channel, improvements to	1033
Periyar system—For widening and deepening the—(Irrigation—Reserved)	1031, 1032
Discussion re Lobbies, Voting at	287
Discussion re official business remaining for the first session	1081, 1137
Further demand for grant re—	
Irrigation—Public Works officers and Hydro-electric development	1070
Motion re—	
Finance Committee, constitution of—	1031
Standing orders, Amendments to—	1142, 1143, 1144
Ramnad District Court—	
Question re rent appeals pending in—	971
Ramnad Headquarter Hospital—	
Question re construction of a building for the —	1011
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the hon. Mr. A.—	
Budget motions re—	
Direction (Agriculture)	944, 958-962
Pay of establishments (Registration)	327
Pay of officers (Registration)	313-314, 322-323, 324, 325, 331
Permanent establishments (Registration)	331-332
Demand for grants re—	
Agriculture	941
Registration	313
Further demands for grants re—	
Berhampur District Jail, for terracing certain blocks in the—	1079
Calicut—Mysore Frontier Road, for reconstruction of bridge on the—Civil Works—Transferred	1080
District Board Engineer, for appointment of an additional—Civil Works—Transferred	1080
Kilpauk water-works, for testing plant in the—Public Health and Vital Statistics	1071, 1072, 1073
Periyakulam water-works, for filter beds in the — Public Health and Vital Statistics	1071
Samalkota Experimental stations, for acquiring land for —	1076, 1078
Seed, Purchase of — and distribution to ryots—Agriculture	1078
Veterinary Hospital at Negapatam, for acquisition of site for—Civil Works—Transferred	1079
Motion re—	
Co-operative movement in the Presidency — Committee to report on the —	1439-1440, 1441, 1442-1444
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	
Budget motions re—	
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	926
Provincial Legislative Council	483
Further demands for grants re—	
Local bodies, grants to	1074
Nomination for election to the Finance and Public Accounts Committees, withdrawal of	1138
Raya channel—	
See Silt.	
Rayachoti school—	
Question re opening of IV and V forms in—	283

R—cont.

Red Hills tank—	
Question re supply of water for irrigation from —	268-271
See Irrigation difficulties.	
Refund of illegal taxes—	
Question re — collected by the President of the Therkupatti Village Panchayat.	1228
Registrar, High Court—	
Question re appointment of a Provincial Service officer as—	266-267
See High Court.	
Registrar-General of Panchayats—	
See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	
Registration —	
Demand for grant re—	313-332
Registration department—	
See Muslims.	
Registration Fees—	
Question re hardships caused by the increase of —	1309-10
Registration officers.	
See Elections.	
Religious Institutions in South Kanara—	
Question re management of—	1006-1007
Remission of advances—	
See Agriculturists in Ceded Districts.	
Remission of kiets—	
Question re action taken on the resolution re famine and —	708-709
Remission of taxes—	
Question re applications for—in Guntur district	273-274
Rent appeals—	
See Ramnad District Court.	
Representation—	
Question re — of Sourashtras on the local boards of —	1404
Reserve armed police—	
Question re — in the Presidency	1381-1382
Reserved forests—	
See Green and Dry leaves.	
Reserve forests of South Kanara—	
Question re cultivable lands included in the —	1340
Reserved forests in Kurnool district —	
Question re —	346
Reserve lands, unassigned —	
Question re —	1357
Resettlement—	
Question re — in West Godavari district	203
Question re — in Kistna district—	1212
Resolution—	
Question re action taken on — re famine conditions in the Presidency	196-198
Resurvey and resettlement—	
Question re — in South Kanara	204, 1359
Resurvey in Kasargod taluk —	
Question re —	520
Resurvey of lands—	
Question re — in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks—	95-96
Revenue collections—	
Question re — in North Arcot district	718-719
Road —	
Question re — from Tiruvottiyur to Ponneri	1367-1368
Road to Srisaillam—	
Question re construction of a—	22

R—cont.

PAGE

Roads—

See Further demand for grant for 1927-28 (Local bodies).

Roads connecting Malabar with South Kanara and Cochin—

Question re 1325

Rulings—

Adjournment of business—

The item of business need not be moved in Council before a motion for its adjournment can be made for, all items entered in the list of business are items of business before the House 1147

Member moving motion for adjournment may give reasons why the item should not be considered at that time 1149

Motions for adjournment are not allowed while Further Demands for Grants are being considered 1970

Motion for adjournment under S.O. 34 is not a substantive motion and mover has no right of reply (tentative) 1158

Adjournment of meeting—

Standing Orders do not provide when a sitting should terminate on a particular day and so President may conclude day's sitting at any time 1066

Adjournment motions—

Mover of — has no right of reply 1265
— should relate to a matter of urgent public importance — That the budget has been passed and the expenditure is likely to be incurred is a sufficient ground to constitute urgency 1029

— must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session. Mere references previously made to the subject matter, e.g., in questions and answers or a general discussion on it during the general discussion on the budget does not preclude an adjournment motion being made on the matter 1029

Adjournment motions are not intended only for raising discussion but may also culminate in a vote 1021

Amendment(s)—

— must be relevant to the motion. On a motion for revision of pay, amendment relating to batta and allowance is not in order 57

Bills —

Introduction of —

The Standing Orders as at present do not make it compulsory to publish before introduction but under S.O. 79, President fixes a date for the introduction, before which copies of the Bill will be supplied to members 51

Lapse of — Bills not introduced will lapse by prorogation 1413

Budget motions—

Though the President has no discretion to arrange motions otherwise than in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the budget, yet, he can arrange motions regarding the same head of demand in a manner most suited for the discussion of the demand 127

— are taken up according to the order in which they appear in the Order paper. President has no powers of disallowance of — and has to decide whether a motion is in order only in Council when it is moved 857

Substantial motions of which notice is given may be amended and moved as token motions in Council 483

.. .. . 498

Scope of —

— may raise general principles of policy relating to a grant on the first item of the grant 728

— must be relevant to the head of demand — on item relating to Ministers, the question of appointment of Council Secretaries to Executive Councillors cannot be raised 560

— must not relate to the way in which the business of the House is carried on (e.g., the provision of a platform for speakers or for changing the hours of sitting) for, that should be regulated by amendment to the Standing Orders. 482

— must relate to a department of administration for which the Member of Government is responsible: motion re the granting of leave by the High Court is in order 574

R—cont.

Rulings—cont.

Budget motions—cont.

Scope of—cont.

— should relate to a subject with which Members of Government are officially connected: (motion re the constitutional opposition to Government in the Council is not in order) 473

Budget motion ripens into a question when it is put to the House and the question and the demand have to be put to the House when the time comes 492

Members who have given notice of motions raising issue substantially the same as in earlier motion, should press their motions while the earlier motion is under discussion lest they should be precluded by S.O. 30 later on from speaking on their motion 128

Token motions will be put before motions for substantial cuts 146

Votes may be taken both on the token motion and on a substantial motion relating to the same head of demand 129

Mover of budget motion has no right of reply 151, 247

Closure motions—

— should be moved by whips or leaders of parties 671

Demand for grants—

The House has got a right to vote down items of a grant 146

Motions on — must be relevant to the demand. A motion, e.g., for the release of prisoners, a subject within the portfolio of the Law Member cannot be moved on a demand re jails which is within the portfolio of the Home Member 645

Demands for supplementary grants—

Motions on — must relate to the items actually comprised in — and no general debate on matters relating to the whole grant or raising questions of policy is allowed 1032

Further Demands for Grants—

— have to be disposed of on the day allotted and no dilatory motion under S.O. 34 can be made 1066

The practice of bringing — though not covered by the rules is in consonance with the Parliamentary practice but whether the guillotine should be applied as in the case of the demands for grants is a matter which has to be examined. 1070

Questions—

— may be put to Member of Government or if he so wants, to his official spokesman in the House 281

Member of Government answering on behalf of another or Secretary answering on behalf of Member of Government should state that he has been authorized or asked to do so by Member concerned 186, 515

No point of order can arise on — 615

On a question regarding staff of demonstrators, a supplementary question regarding their travelling allowance is not relevant 1300

Unparliamentary expressions—

Objection to — should be raised when the expressions are actually used in Council and not afterwards — question raised for re-consideration 554

Statement that members are goaded by motives — not out of order 115

Statement that Swarajists have been 'bought over'—Member stating that he did not mean any insult 554

Statement that a Bill sought to be introduced by a Member is 'trash'—expression withdrawn 1246

Rural dispensaries—

Question re — 111-112

Question re — in Trichinopoly and Madura districts 1296-1297

Question re opening of — in Indian Medicine 819-820

Question re supply of free quarters and surgical instruments to officers in charge of — 288-289

Rural water-supply—

Question re local bodies not utilizing the grant for — 1106

Rushikulya river—

Question re construction of a bridge across the — 695-696

R—cont.	PAGES
Russelkonda Saw Mill— Question <i>re</i> working of the	525
Ryots— Question <i>re</i> hardships of—caused by wild beasts in South Kanara See Test engines.	196
Ryots in Tirupattor taluk— See Grazing facilities	
Sahajananda Swami, A. S.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats) Permanent establishment (Land Revenue) See Questions and Answers.	547-549 162-163
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium	1140
Bills— District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act (Amendment) Bill Elementary Education Act, 1920, Amendment Bill	1413 52
Budget motions <i>re</i> — Agent for Government Consignments Books and periodicals Chief Secretariat Directors (Agriculture) Judicial stamps, Charges for the sale of — Minor irrigation Non-Government secondary schools—European, Grants to — Pay of establishments (Education—Reserved) Pay of establishments (Registration) Pay of establishments (Stamps) Pay of officers (Administration of Justice) Pay of officers (Education—Transferred) Pay of officers (Land Revenue) Pay of officers (Medical) Pay of officers (Registration) Permanent establishment (Land Revenue) Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor Provincial Legislative Council Provincial museums Supplies and services (General Administration—Legislative bodies) Scientific societies, Donations to — Travelling allowances (General Administration—Legislative bodies)	730 476 502 952-953 251, 252, 253 361-362 749, 750 742-743 327-328 243 568-569 831-832 156-157 866-867 314 180-181 402-403 480, 481, 482, 491 731-732 477 732-733, 734 474, 475-476
Demand for supplementary grants <i>re</i> — Bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai Expenditure in England Stationery and Printing—Transferred	1044 1060-1061 1049-1050
Further demand for grants for 1927-28— Discussion <i>re</i> — District Board Engineer, Appointment of an additional — Kilpauk water-works, for testing plant in the — Local bodies, grants to — Seed, Purchase of — Standing orders, Amendments to — See Questions and Answers.	1067 1080, 1081 1072 1074 1078 41, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144
Salem— See Constables. See Motor accident. See Non-mission elementary schools.	
Salem District Board— Question <i>re</i> issue of licences by the — to run buses	994-995

S—cont.	PAGES
Salem-Mettur Railway— Question <i>re</i> construction of —	1014-1015
Samalkota experimental station— See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1264-1265 1022-1023 1169, 1180-1182
Bills— Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill	1146, 1147, 1149-1150 1144-1145
Budget motions <i>re</i> — Direction (Agriculture) Excise Commissioner Executive Council Red Hills tank Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics) Jails, allotment for Judicial stamps (reduction of court fees) Pay of establishments (General Administration—Legislative bodies) Pay of establishments (Stamps) Pay of officers (Administration of Justice) Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats) Pay of officers (Registration) Police, Allotment for — Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor Survey and settlement Business pending before the House, Discussion <i>re</i> — Discussion <i>re</i> budget motions, Time-limit of speeches on — Discussion <i>re</i> lobbies, Voting in Motion <i>re</i> election to local bodies, Coloured ballot boxes for— Standing orders, Amendments to —	956 174-175, 215-218, 220, 237 498 388-389 919-920, 928 654-655 247-248 469-472 238, 247 574, 577-578 540-541, 553, 554 313, 314 722 465-467 132-133, 146 1137, 1138 126, 129 237 1435-1436 1143
Sampaje— See Dispensary for Sampaje.	
Sampaje reserve— See Khedda operations.	
Sandalwood— Question <i>re</i> —output of	99-101
Sandalwood Factory — Question <i>re</i> opening of a —	275-278
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.— Budget motions <i>re</i> — Direction (Agriculture) General Direction (Forests) Government Arts Colleges—Men Pay of officers (Registration)	956-957 296-297 845-846 315, 316
Sarada Niketanam of Guntur— Question <i>re</i> grants to the—by local bodies	1115-1116
Satyamurti, Mr. S.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General hospital, Remodelling of the—	1140 1027, 1174-1175
Bills— Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill	1146, 1153-1155 1242-1251, 1256, 1258, 1259, 1268, 1411-1413 42, 44, 46-49, 51, 1144-1145
Budget motions <i>re</i> — Chief Secretariat Excise Commissioner Executive council General Direction (Forests) Government Arts Colleges—Men Law College Pay of establishments (Administration of Justice) Pay of establishments (Education—Reserved)	500-501, 535-536 219-227, 235-236 492-494, 498 256 849-850 857 626-627, 628 740, 745-746, 747

Satyamurti, Mr. S.—cont.

Budget motions <i>re</i> —cont.	
Pay of establishments (General Administration—Legislative bodies)	472
Pay of establishments (Police)	662-664, 665-666
Pay of officers (Administration of Justice)	572-573, 579, 580-581
Pay of officers (Education—Transferred)	826-830
Police, Allotment for —	721
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	398-402, 405, 485-486
Provincial Legislative Council	491, 492
Queen Mary's College	853-854
Superintendence (Jails)	630-632, 641, 643, 645
Survey and settlement	134-136
Universities, grants to —	750-753, 754
Motion — <i>re</i> elections to local bodies, coloured ballot boxes for —	1437-1438
Motion—	
Village Officers, Revision of the pay of —	62
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Sawing schemes—	
<i>See</i> Timber cutting and sawing schemes.	
Scarcity—	
<i>See</i> Distribution of water.	
Sahamnad Sahib, Mr. Mahmud—	
Budget motions <i>re</i> —	
Permanent establishment (Land Revenue)	162
Survey and settlement	148-149, 151
Scholarships—	
Question <i>re</i> — for technical and industrial training	187-188, 261
School and Hostel at Penukonda—	
Question <i>re</i> — construction of the —	292
School at Nandalur—	
Question <i>re</i> — proposal to construct a —	455
School of Indian Medicine—	
Question <i>re</i> Government	11-12
<i>See</i> Indian Medicine.	
Schools opened since 1922-23—	
Question <i>re</i> — number of	515-516
Scientific departments—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	731-735
Scientific societies, Donations to—	
<i>See</i> Budget motions.	
Season report—	
Question <i>re</i> — for Cuddappah district	95
Secondary Education—	
<i>See</i> Statham's Report.	
Secondary Education Re-organization Committee—	
Question <i>re</i> recommendations of the —	1114
Question <i>re</i> report of the —	894
Secondary School at Rajahmundry—	
Question <i>re</i> working of the —	438-39
Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Text-Book Committee—	
Question <i>re</i> constitution of —	1375-1376
Secondary schools—	
Question <i>re</i> — in this Presidency	292-293
Secondary schools and colleges—	
Question <i>re</i> poverty certificates for girls attending	342-343
Secondary schools for girls—	
<i>See</i> Medical Inspection.	
Secondary trained teachers—	
Question <i>re</i> Government Order barring — from becoming Deputy Inspectors of	1110-1111
Schools	

Secretariat—	
Question <i>re</i> stock files in departments of the —	710-711
Secretariat staff—	
Water-closets and privies — Provision of —	202-203
Seed—	
<i>See</i> Further Demand for Grant for 1927-28.	
Seethapilleyeru—	
Question <i>re</i> survey of — and Pamularu, East Godavari	719
Seigniorage rates—	
Question <i>re</i> — in South Kanara	1355-1356
Selamanatham village—	
<i>See</i> Adi-Dravidas.	
Sengalipuram mirasidars—	
Question <i>re</i> drainage difficulties of the —	354-355
Sepoys—	
<i>See</i> Assignment of lands.	
Service unpaid system—	
Question <i>re</i> privilege of Members of the Legislative Council of sending letters under —	982-983
Seturathnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.—	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —	
Bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai	1042
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Shetty, Mr. A. B.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Survey and Settlement	149
Direction (Agriculture)	952
Expenditure in England	1059-1060, 1064
Pay of establishments (Education—Transferred)	842
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	546
Motion <i>re</i> hospital for children	1421-1422
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Shevaroy Hills—	
Question <i>re</i> assignment of lands on the — to planters	1353-1354
Shiyali Agricultural and Industrial Society—	
Question <i>re</i> —	339-341
Sidhout taluk—	
<i>See</i> Tanks in Sidhout taluk.	
Sillage—	
Question <i>re</i> resolution of the Board of Agriculture about —	1301
Silt, Removal of—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Raya channel	1368-1369
Siruvallur village—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of the village munsif of —, Saidapet taluk	98-99
Sitarama Reddiyar, Rao Bahadur K.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Minor irrigation	334
Pay of establishments (Stamps)	241
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Siva Rao, Mr. P.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1163-1165
Bill—	
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1151-1152
Budget motion <i>re</i> Survey and settlement	144
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Sivaganga estate—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Question <i>re</i> debts outstanding in the —	435-436
Sivasamudram—	
<i>See</i> Bridge.	984

S—cont.

PAGE

Social Novel—

Question *re* prescription of a — 1210-1211

Solitary confinement—

See Kesavan Nayar.

Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.—

See Questions and Answers.

Sourashtras—

Question *re* representation of — in local boards 1404

South Kanara—

See Cattle.*See* Kumki privileges.*See* Land mortgage banks.*See* Resurvey and resettlement 1359*See* Ryots.*See* Seigniorage rates.*See* Trunk roads.

Special Educational Officer—

Question *re* appointment of — 710

Special Engineer—

See Madras Corporation.

'Sport of Kings'—

Question *re* alleged circular for officers to attend the — 1213-1215

Sports club—

Question *re* — in Madras 114-115

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.—

Bill—

Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill 1265-1267

Budget motion *re*—

Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics) 935-936

Minor irrigation 358-359

Pay of establishments (Stamps) 244-245

Pay of officers (Land Revenue) 152-154

Pay of officers (Medical) 870-871

Pay of officers (Registration) 320-321, 330-331

Police, allotment for — 722

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor 459-461

Provincial Legislative Council 483-484

Superintendence (Jails) 638-639, 642

Demand for supplementary grant *re*—

Stationery and printing—Transferred 1055-1056

Further demand for grant *re*—

Land Revenue Department 1070

Motion *re*—

Village officers, revision of the pay of — 60

See Questions and Answers.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.—

Bill—

Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill 1273-1275

Budget motion *re*—

Excise commissioner 226-227

Judicial stamps, charges for the sale of — 249-251

Ministers 560-561

Pay of establishments (Stamps) 240

Pay of officers (Administration of Justice) 581-582

Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats) 545

Universities, grants to — 762

S—cont.

PAGE

Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.—

Budget motion *re*—

Pay of officers (Jails) 648

Permanent establishment (Land Revenue) 180

Permanent establishments (Registration) 331, 332

Police Force, General 657

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor 466

See Questions and Answers.

Srirangam temple—

Question *re*—

Repairs to 117-118

Report of the committee on repairs to — 30-32

St. Thomas' Mount Tragedy—

Question *re* investigation of — 978

Stamps—

Demand for grant *re* — 238-255

Stamps—General—

See Budget motions.

Standing Order—

Amendment to — No. 40 150

Amendments to — 41, 1141-1144, 1198-1201

State Aid to Industries Act—

Question *re* grant of loans under the — 1308

Statham, Mr. R. M.—

Oath of office 974

Statham's report—

Question *re* publication of — 1322-1323

Stationery (for Reserved Departments) and Printing—

Demand for grant *re* — 965

Stationery (for Transferred Departments)—

Demand for grant *re* — 966

Stationery and Printing—Transferred—

See Demand for supplementary grant for 1925-26 1925-1926

Stock files—

See Secretariat.

Subba Rao, Mr. Atmoori—

Question *re* the Steamer "Nell," Lease of — 120-121

Subbarayan, the hon. Dr. P.—

Bills—

Elementary Education Act (Amendment) Bill 52

Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill 1155-1156, 1253, 1284-1286

Budget motion *re*—

Chief Secretariat 528

Government Arts Colleges—Men 845, 846, 847, 852

Law College 857-858

Madras water-supply 398

Ministers 561

Minor irrigation 359-360

Pay of establishments (Education—Transferred) 842-848

Pay of officers (Education—Transferred) 820, 835-837

Pay of officers—(General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats) 543-545, 557-558, 563

Provincial Museums 732

Queen Mary's College 856

Scientific societies, donations to — 733, 734

Universities, grants to — 753-754, 756-757, 758, 763-764, 827-828

Demand for grant *re*—

Education—Transferred 750

General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats 540

Scientific departments 731

Demand for supplementary grant *re*—

Stationery and Printing—Transferred 1044-1045, 1049, 1054

Travelling allowances of Ministers 1044

	S—cont.	PAGES
Subbarayan, the hon. Dr. P.—cont.		
Discussion <i>re</i> —		
Budget motions, time-limit of speeches on —		128
Further demand for grant <i>re</i> —		
District Board Engineer, appointment of an additional —		1081
Elementary Education Conference at Columbia University, New York—		
Deputation of Miss C. Gordon to attend the —		1081
Local bodies, grants to— for digging wells and construction of roads		1073, 1077
Registrar-General of Panchayats, for staff of the office of the —		1071
Motion <i>re</i> —Elections to local bodies, coloured ballot boxes for—		1435-1436
Sub-Court, Ramnad—		
Question <i>re</i> location of —		1399
Subdivision of lands—		
Question <i>re</i> — in Kasaragod taluk		434-435
Sub-Magistrate's Court, representation <i>re</i> —		
<i>See</i> Watrap.		
Sub-Magistrates of Arni and Polur—		
Question <i>re</i> dismissal of cases by the —		1123-1124
Subordinate Educational Service—		
Question <i>re</i> —		
Criterion for fixing the pay of officers in the —		1314-1315
Initial pay of officers of the Women's branch of the —		1312-1314
Pay of officers in the Women's branch of the —		1314
Revision of pay of Women's branch of the —		1312
Subordinate Magistrates—		
Question <i>re</i> — and police officers		1403-1404
Subordinate Service in the Education Department—		
Question <i>re</i> salaries of teachers in the —		1317-1318
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi, K.—		
Budget motion <i>re</i> —		
Manur channel		393-394
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.		
Sub-Registrar's office—		
Question <i>re</i> removal of — from Pullampet to Rajampet		123-124
Superintendence (Jails)—		
<i>See</i> Budget motions.		
Superintendent for control of expenditure—		
<i>See</i> Director of Public Instruction.		
Superintending Engineers—		
Question <i>re</i> — appointed for the Mettur Project		612-617
Superior services—		
<i>See</i> Indianization.		
Supplies and services (General Administration—Legislative bodies)—		
<i>See</i> Budget motions.		
Survey and Settlement—		
<i>See</i> Budget motions.		
Survey stones—		
Question <i>re</i> cost of —		1121-1122
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the —		1163, 1168-1172
Budget motion <i>re</i> —		
Charges of administration (Land Revenue)		170-171
Chief Secretariat		501-502
Executive Council		496-497
Government Arts Colleges—Men		846-847, 849
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)		923-924
Pay of establishments (*tamps)		241-242
Pay of officers (Medical)		912, 919
Pay of officers (Registration)		325-326
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor		462-463

	S—cont.	PAGES
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.—cont.		
Budget motion <i>re</i> —cont.		
Superintendence (Jails)		636-637
Survey and settlement		138-140
Universities, grants to—		756-757
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —		
Stationery and Printing—Transferred		1046, 1048
Further Demand for grant <i>re</i> —		
Samalkota Experimental station, for acquiring land for the —		1077-1078
Motion <i>re</i> —		
Andhra Province, constitution of —		84
Hospital for children		1420-1421
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers		
Tahsildar, Nannilam taluk—		
Question <i>re</i> alleged complaints against the —		436
Tajudin Sahib, Mr. Syed—		
Motion <i>re</i> hospital for children		1424-1425
Taluk Boards—		
Question <i>re</i> elected presidents for — of Bellary		1326-1327
<i>See</i> Nominated seats in taluk boards.		
Taluk establishments (Land Revenue)—		
<i>See</i> Budget motion.		
Tamaraimadugu—		
Question <i>re</i> —		
Construction of —		115
Repair of — in Chingleput district		1356
Tambaraparni Falls—		
Question <i>re</i> contract for the utilization of —		1401
Tanjore Irrigation Advisory Board—		
Question <i>re</i> action taken on the resolution of the —		34-35
Tanks in Sidhout taluk—		
Question <i>re</i> supply of water to some —		1124
Tanks, Restoration of—		
Question <i>re</i> — in Ceded districts		823
Tanuku Taluk Board—		
Question <i>re</i> bifurcation of —		1378
Taxes in Gudiyattam—		
Question <i>re</i> enhancement of —		517
Taxes in Guntur District—		
<i>See</i> Remission of taxes.		
Teacher-managers—		
<i>See</i> Malabar District Educational Council.		
Teachers—		
Question <i>re</i> proposal for treating untrained — of long service as trained		343
<i>See</i> Subordinate Service in the Education Department.		
Technical and industrial training—		
<i>See</i> Scholarships.		
Technical Scholarships—		
Question <i>re</i> — to depressed class students		191-192
Technical school—		
Question <i>re</i> proposal to open a — in Andhra districts		1303-1304
Temporary peons—		
<i>See</i> Veterinary and other departments		1302
Test engines—		
Question <i>re</i> supply of test engines to agricultural ryots		17-20

	T—cont.	PAGES
Text-book Committee—		
Question <i>re</i> selection of books by —		1386, 1468-76
See S.S.L.C. Text-book Committee.		
Textile Institute, Madras—		
See Government Textile Institute, Madras.		
Therkupatti Village Panchayat—		
Question <i>re</i> refund of illegal taxes by the President of the —		1228
Thomas, Mr. D.—		
Budget motion <i>re</i> —		
Chief Secretariat		537
Executive Council		498-499
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor		461-462
See Questions and Answers.		
Thoppayar Irrigation Project—		
Question <i>re</i> —		91-92
Thorrigedda sluice—		
Question <i>re</i> reconstruction of—		113-114
Timber—		
Question <i>re</i> supply of — from the Nallamalais in Kurnool		279
Timber cutting and sawing schemes—		
Question <i>re</i> experimental — in Olavakode		792-794
Time-limit—		
See Budget motions.		
Tindivanam Taluk Board—		
Question <i>re</i> bifurcation of the —		1226
See Agenda.		
Tinnevely district—		
Question <i>re</i> crops, failure of —		274
Tippasamudram—		
Question <i>re</i> repair of the road to —		1223
See Drinking water.		
Tippayapalem project—		
Question <i>re</i> —		40
Tireman, Mr. H.—		
Budget motion <i>re</i> —		
General Direction (Forests)		297-300, 310-311
Tirumani Leper Settlement—		
Question <i>re</i> rate of expenditure in —		1133-34
Tirupati Forests—		
Question <i>re</i> limits of the —		1116-1118
Tirupati Temple—		
Question <i>re</i> management of the —		1310-11
Tiruvannamalai Irrigation channel—		
Question <i>re</i> estimates for repairing the —		822
Tiruvannamalai taluk—		
See Irrigation of lands in —		
Tiruvannamalai town—		
See Oil-engines.		
Toddy shop near Ammur—		
Question <i>re</i> location of a —		1018
Toddy shops—		
Question <i>re</i> closing of — in famine areas		9-11
Toll-gate fees—		
Question <i>re</i> levy of — in Chingleput district		118-119
Tolls in Chingleput district—		
Question <i>re</i> lease of the collection of —		1224-26
Tombai river—		
See Anicut.		

	T—cont.	PAGES
Trading Union in Vellur—		
Question <i>re</i> alleged defunct —		1304
Travelling allowances (General Administration—Legislative Bodies)—		
See Budget motions.		
Travelling allowances of Ministers—		
See Demand for supplementary grant for 1925-26.		
Tree-tax—		
Question <i>re</i> reduction of —		39
Trichinopoly District Board—		
Question <i>re</i> nomination of an Indian Christian to the —		516
Trichinopoly Jail—		
Question <i>re</i> confinement of prisoners in —		1118-1119
Trunk roads—		
Question <i>re</i> maintenance of — in South Kanara		188-191
Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta—		
Question <i>re</i> location of the —		1104
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.—		
Budget motion <i>re</i> —		947, 957-958
Direction (Agriculture)		921-922
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)		395
Manur channel		366-367
Minor irrigation		316-317
Pay of officers (Registration)		733-734
Scientific societies, donations to —		
See Questions and Answers.		
Turaiyalar river—		
Question <i>re</i> report from the Chief Engineer regarding the channel from the —		1013
Tuticorin Municipal water-works—		
Question <i>re</i> tender for pipes for —		999-1004
Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill —		
See Bills.		
U		
Udipi—		
Question <i>re</i> constitution of — into a municipality		285
Under Secretaries—		
See Appointments.		
Unemployment in Bellary—		
Question <i>re</i> —		911
Universities, Grants to —		
See Budget motions.		
University Act—		
See Madras University Act		702
Unpassed clerks—		
Question <i>re</i> retention of — in acting services		1249
Question <i>re</i> increments to —		1212
Question <i>re</i> refund of increments to —		1357-1358
Question <i>re</i> exemption to —		
Untrained teachers—		
See Teachers.		
Upper Bhavani Project—		
Question <i>re</i> possibilities of the —		271-72
Uppl Sahib, Mr. K.—		
Budget motion <i>re</i> —		652
Jails, allotment for —		670-671
Pay of establishments (Police)		

U—cont.

PAGE

Uppinangadi taluk—	
Question <i>re</i> extent of land for grazing in —	1341
Uman Sahib Bahadur, the hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium	1141
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
General Direction (Forests)	256-257, 306-308, 310
Pay of establishments (Jails)	647
Pay of establishments (Stamps)	238, 217
Pay of officers (Jails)	618-649
Stamps—General	255
Superintendence (Jails)	632-634, 641-642
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	
Forests	255
General Administration—Heads of Provinces	398
Jails	630
Stamps	238
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —	
Expenditure in England	1060, 1064
Motion <i>re</i> Public Accounts Committee, constitution of —	1030

V

Vadanapalli—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged ill-treatment of a peon in the fish-curing yard at —	124-125
Vakils in Criminal Courts—	
Question <i>re</i> dismissed Government servants practising as —	821
Vamsadhara project—	
Question <i>re</i> —	1363-1364
Vellore Trading Union—	
Question <i>re</i> —	1240-1211, 1304
Veneral Diseases—	
Question <i>re</i> prevention of —	1298
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
General Direction (Forests)	297
Government Arts Colleges—Men	848, 849, 850, 851
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	924-925, 933-934
Pay of establishments (Police)	667-668
Pay of officers (Administration of Justice)	563-570
Survey and Settlement	145
Universities, Grants to —	758-760
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Stationery and Printing—Transferred	1050-1051
Further demand for grant <i>re</i> Local bodies, grants to —	1075
See Questions and Answers.	
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1024-1025
Bill—	
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1157-1158, 1280-1284
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
General Direction (Forests)	258-259
Maintenance and repairs (Irrigation)	394
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	461-465
Survey and settlement	138
Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. T. R.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> General Hospital, remodelling of the —	1025-1028
Bill—	
Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill	44, 45, 46, 47
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.—	
Bill—	
Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill	1251
Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill	42

V—cont.

PAGE

Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.—cont.	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat	527-528, 529-532, 534
Excise Commissioner	227-229
Executive Council	495-496, 498
Ganjam minor rivers system	380-381, 384
General Direction (Forests)	300-302
Grants and contributions (Public Health and Vital Statistics)	925-926
Minor irrigation	371-372
Pay of establishments (Education—Reserved)	735-736
Pay of establishments (Stamps)	245
Pay of officers (Administration of Justice)	566, 567
Pay of officers (Education—Transferred)	834-835
Permanent establishment (Land Revenue)	166
Police, allotment for —	673-675, 723
Superintendence (Jails)	639-641, 643, 644
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Village officers, revision of the pay of —	54, 55
See Questions and Answers.	
Venkataramayya Nayudu, Mr.—	
See Ellore Municipal Council.	
Venkataramnam, Mr. B.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Godavari delta system	385, 395-396
Provincial Legislative Council	485
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Stationery and Printing—Transferred	1047-1048
Motion <i>re</i> Andhra Province, constitution of —	82
Venkataseshaya of Chengam, Mr. R.—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged invalidation of —	1018-1019, 1103-1104
Venkatasa Ayyangar, Mr.—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of Mr. — as honorary Assistant Registrar	1374-1375
Venkayya, Mr. S.—	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Stationery and Printing—Transferred	1056
Verdon, Capt.—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of — as Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras	449-451
Vernacular Test—	
See Deputy Inspectors of Schools.	
Veterinary and other departments—	
Question <i>re</i> temporary peons for officials of the —	1302
Veterinary College—	
See Madras Veterinary College.	
Veterinary Hospital at Negapatnam—	
See Further demand for grant for 1927-28.	
Veterinary Inspectors—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Cuddapah district	35-36
Veterinary Surgeon, Tiruvannamalai—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of —, as Inspector of Slaughter-houses	1229
Vijjeswaram head sluice—	
Question <i>re</i> improvements to the —	711-712
Village monigars—	
Question <i>re</i> restoration of — in Coimbatore district	205
Village munsif—	
See Siruvallur village.	
Village officers—	
Motion <i>re</i> revision of the pay of —	52-62
Question <i>re</i> number of — in South Kanara and in the Presidency	985, 1122
Question <i>re</i> restoration of —	275-276
Question <i>re</i> resignation of some — in Kistna district	901-902
Village Officers' Bill	52

	PAGES
V—cont.	
Village panchayats—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Chingleput district	1335-1336
Question <i>re</i> schools under the management of—	698
<i>See</i> Decrees of village panchayats.	
Village pounds—	
Question <i>re</i> control of — by village panchayats	1227-1228
Village service inams —	
Question <i>re</i> revenue from and expenditure on resumed —	348
Villiyars —	
Question <i>re</i> compulsory reporting of — to police officers	24-25
Viyam dam—	
Question <i>re</i> reconstruction of the —	1130-1131
Vizagapatam agency —	
Question <i>re</i> representation from the Agent to the Governor, —	983-984
Vontimitta irrigation tank—	
Question <i>re</i> supply of water to —	349

W

Wakf Act—	
Question <i>re</i> extension of the Mussalman — to provinces in India	1312
Warrantees evading appearance—	
Question <i>re</i> — before trial courts	978
Water and drainage scheme—	
<i>See</i> Rajahmundry water and drainage scheme.	
Water and drainage tax—	
<i>See</i> Rajahmundry Municipal Council.	
Water distribution—	
Question <i>re</i> — in times of scarcity	522-523
Water scarcity in South Kanara—	
Question <i>re</i> —	117
Water-supply —	
<i>See</i> Red Hills tank.	
Water tickets—	
Question <i>re</i> prohibition of the issue of — in Kurnool district	791-792
Watrap—	
Question <i>re</i> representation for a Sub-Magistrate's court from the villagers of —	1013
Wells—	
Question <i>re</i> grant for digging — to Adi-Dravidas	714
<i>See</i> Further demand for grant for 1927-28 (Local Bodies).	
West Godavari—	
<i>See</i> Resettlement.	
Women's Branch of Subordinate Educational Service—	
<i>See</i> Subordinate Educational Service.	
Wood, Mr. C. E.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	558
Wynad —	
Question <i>re</i> representation of — in Malabar District Board	23-24

Yenamadurru drain—	
Question <i>re</i> cost of the drag line excavator on the —	521-522
Yerra-Kalva.	
Question <i>re</i> need of a bridge over the — near Anantapalli	284-285
<i>See</i> Bridge.	

Z

Zamindar of Gollapalli, the—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Direction (Agriculture)	953-954
Pay of officers (General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats)	546-547
Universities, grants to —	760
Further demand for grant <i>re</i> —	
Local bodies, grants to —	1074-1075
Motion—	
Andhra province, constitution of —	76-77
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Zamindaris—	
Question <i>re</i> —	718
<i>See</i> Permanently-settled zamindaris.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Central Subjects—	Central Subjects— <i>cont.</i>
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
Libraries, Museums and Zoolo- gical Gardens.	Tramways within municipal areas.
	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
Development of industries.	Endowments.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI 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
Fisheries.	vital statistics.
Medical administration.	Weights and Measures.

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. J. A. SALDANHA.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.

Sir ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL.

Mr. ABBAS ALI.

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. Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, c.i.e., c.b.e., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	NOMINATED.
14. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bhanoji Rao, A. V. ...	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
16. Bheemayya, J. ...	NOMINATED.
17. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
18. Boag, I.C.S., G. T. ...	NOMINATED.
19. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
20. Congreve, C. R. T. ...	Madras Planters—Planting.
21. Cotterell, c.i.e., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
22. Davis, J. A. ...	Anglo-Indian.
23. Dorai Raja, S. N. ...	NOMINATED.
24. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
25. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
26. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
27. Gopala Menon, C. ...	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
28. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
29. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Hall, o.b.e., I.C.S., J. F. ...	NOMINATED.
31. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
32. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
33. Hearson, H. F. P. ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
34. John, V. Ch. ...	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
35. Kaleswara Rao, ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
36. Kameswara Rao Nayudu ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
37. Karant, K. R. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
38. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
39. Koti Reddi, Bar-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
40. Krishnan, K. ...	NOMINATED.
41. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
42. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. ...	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
43. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
44. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
45. Kuppaswami, J. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
46. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	European.
47. Madhavan Nayar, K. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
48. Mallayya, B. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
49. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
50. Marjoribanks, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	EX OFFICIO.
51. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
52. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
53. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M....	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
54. Moir, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
55. Moore, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. P. L.	NOMINATED.
56. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Chittoor N.-M. Rural.
57. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ...	NOMINATED.
58. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
59. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
60. Muthia Mudaliyar, S. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
61. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Dr. (Mrs.).	NOMINATED.
62. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
63. Nagan Gowda, R. ...	NOMINATED.
64. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
65. Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (President).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
66. Narayana Raju ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
67. Narayana Rao ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Reddi ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar. ...	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
70. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
71. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
72. Obi Reddi ...	Arantapur, N.-M. Rural.
73. Pandrang Rao, I.C.S., V. ...	NOMINATED.
74. Parasurama Rao Pantulu ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
75. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R. ...	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
76. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Premayya, G. ...	NOMINATED.
78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
79. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramayaningar).	North Central Landholders.
80. Raja of Ramnad (Bhaskara Rajarajeswara Setupathi alias Muthuramalinga Setupathi).	South Central Landholders.
81. Rajan, P. T. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot N.-M. Rural.
83. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramanath Goenka ...	NOMINATED.
85. Ramasomayajulu ...	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
86. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. ...	EX OFFICIO.
87. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
88. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. (Minister).	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
89. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
90. Sahajanandam, Swami ...	NOMINATED.
91. Saldanha, J. A. ...	West Coast, Indian Christian.
92. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras, N.-M. Urban.
93. Sarabha Reddi, K. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
94. Satyamurti, S. ...	Madras University.
95. Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Mahmud. ...	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
96. Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
97. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
98. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
99. Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., N. ...	NOMINATED.
100. Siva Rao, P. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
101. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
102. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. ...	NOMINATED.
103. Smith, J. Mackenzie ...	Madras Trades Association.
104. Soundara Pandia Nadar, W. P. A. ...	NOMINATED.
105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
107. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
108. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (Minister).	South Central Landholders.
109. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
110. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K. ...	Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
111. Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S. ...	NOMINATED.
112. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R. ...	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
113. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib. ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
115. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
116. Tireman, C.I.E., H. ...	NOMINATED.
117. Tulasiram, 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. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkataratnam, B. ...	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
127. Venkiah, S. ...	NOMINATED.
128. Wood, C. E. ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
129. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	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.
134. Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S., Major A. J. H.	NOMINATED.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

VOLUME XXXV

Monday, the 14th March 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., The hon. Mr. N. E.	MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Mallayya, Mr. B. S.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Bazul-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E.,	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P.	Nanjappa Bahadur, M.V.O., Subadar-Major S. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Narayana Reddi, Mr. C. B.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Parthasarathi Ayyanger, Mr. C. R.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Premayya, Mr. G. B.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Raja of Ramnad.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Rajin, Mr. P. T.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Hall, O.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Ramasamayajulu, Mr. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Sahajanandam, Mr. Swami A. S.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Karant, Mr. K. B.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Satyamarti, Mr. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
	Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.

14th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tireman, C.I.E., Mr. H.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.

Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. P. L. MOORE made the prescribed oath of allegiance and then took his seat.

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 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

Excise

Closing of toddy shops in famine areas.

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to alter the excise policy of the Government in such a manner as to provide for the closing of toddy and arrack shops in famine areas; and

(b) if so, what is the specific provision made?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, if the hon. the Minister for Excise is aware of the fact that on the 22nd August 1924, a similar question was asked in this House and the then Government said that they would consider about the suggestion made in a question of this nature? If he is aware of the question and the answer, may I ask whether any consideration was given to it, and what the result was that was arrived at?”

[14th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. Does the question arise out of the answer now given?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Yes, Sir. A previous question was asked on a similar topic in this House, and I am asking the hon. the Minister who has given the reply that nothing has been done, whether he is aware of a fact that occurred in this House in 1924 in the time of his predecessor?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I hold that the supplementary question does not arise out of the answer now given."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Are the Government going to consider whether they would make any such arrangement as to prevent the sale of liquor in famine areas now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I take it Sir, that famine has not been declared so far in any area."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I mean, where there is prevalence of famine conditions; not that the Government have declared any area as famine-affected. It was admitted the other day that famine conditions were prevalent in certain areas."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I will consider the matter, Sir, if famine is declared in any particular area."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Excise whether he is prepared to take some steps to provide for the closing of toddy and arrack shops in the Bellary district, at any rate, where some works have been opened by the district board concerned, in view of the famine conditions prevailing in that district?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think Sir, that if it is brought to our notice that famine labourers are actually using arrack and toddy, it will then be time to consider the question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister fixes any percentage of famine labourers drinking in these shops before he proposes to take any action?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Our experience has so far been, Sir, that famine wages are so low that famine labourers do not go in for these toddy and arrack shops."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the answer given by the hon. the Minister for Excise, may I enquire, Sir, if drink is not a temptation when wages are so low as not to be sufficient for obtaining food?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is calling for an opinion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In view of the answer, may I ask the Government to state the reasons why, in the absence of any perceptible fall of revenue because of the closing of the shops, the hon. the Minister will not direct these shops to be closed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It is our experience, Sir, that when there is scarcity and famine and when bad economic conditions are prevalent, that revenue automatically goes down."

[14th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Therefore, Sir, may I ask why, when the revenue automatically goes down, the Government may not at least show a gesture towards prohibition by closing these shops, for, the hon. the Finance Member cannot then object, because the revenue goes down anyhow." (Laughter).

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Not the whole revenue, Sir, but only a portion of it goes down only in the affected parts."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I request hon. Members to speak up, Sir, for, we are not able to hear anything from this place?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I take it, therefore, that the hon. the Minister realises the full import of the statement that unless by a voluntary denial, owing to supreme economic necessity, drink is reduced among people, the Government won't even take one step towards making prohibition possible, when three-fourths of the steps are already taken by the economic forces of hunger, etc.?"

Medical Administration

Government School of Indian Medicine.

* 242 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total sum spent on the Government School of Indian Medicine for the past year;

(b) the number of in-patients admitted;

(c) the sum spent on each patient per diem;

(d) the number of out-patients that attended;

(e) the sum allotted for the past year for supplying medicine for the out-patients;

(f) the number of students that attended the school; and

(g) the sum expended on each student?

A.—(a) The expenditure on the school (excluding that on the hospital attached to it) was approximately Rs. 20,515 for the period from 1st April 1926 to 31st December 1926.

(b) Two hundred [from 1st September 1926 (the date of opening of the hospital) up to 31st December 1926].

(c) Annas 6-3 (for both diet and medicines)

(d) Seventy-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight [from 1st July 1926 (the date of opening of the Out-patient department) up to 31st December 1926].

(e) Rupees 1,000.

(f) Two-hundred and twenty.

(g) Rupees 93-4-0.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, with regard to the answer to clause (c) about the sum spent on each patient per diem, it is stated that the cost is As. 6-3 (for both diet and medicine). Was there any application for increasing this rate?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"There is an application, Sir."

[14th March 1927]

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"In answer to my question about the sum allotted for the past year for supplying medicines for the out-patients, it is said that the amount was Rs. 1,000. Does that include the Ayurvedic, Unani and English medicines?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I believe we shall have to increase that provision, Sir, because the number of out-patients is considerably increasing."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Does, the hon. the Minister think, Sir, that six annas and three pies a day is an adequate amount for an out-patient?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"He has already answered a question stating that an application was received to increase the rate and that the matter was under consideration."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"This is the first time I hear of it, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"In the answer to clause (b), it is stated that the number of in-patients is 200. May I know the number of beds provided for the in-patients there?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think the number of beds is about 30, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Then, does it mean that from 1st September to 31st December 1926, there were 200 patients admitted to these 30 beds?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is the answer given."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"In some hospitals beds are not available sometimes and on such occasions they provide temporary beds. I want to know whether there was any occasion for temporary beds being used in this hospital, whether the number admitted was so great."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not think so, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"In answer to (d), the number of out-patients is given as 77,488. May I know the number of patients who went in for the Unani system of treatment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to have notice, Sir. I have not got the information ready."

Appointment of Captain Verdon as the Superintendent of Ophthalmic Hospital.

* 243 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether before appointing Captain Verdon as the Superintendent of Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, the claims of the Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital were taken into consideration;

(b) whether Captain Verdon is a junior officer of the Indian Medical Service of only three years' standing;

(c) in what way Captain Verdon holds better qualifications than the Indian Assistant Superintendent; and

(d) whether the appointment was due to racial reasons?

14th March 1927]

A. - (a) Yes.

(b) No. Captain P. Verdon has a total service of 9½ years (excluding war service).

(c) The post of Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, is an appointment reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service. Captain Verdon was specially selected by the Government of India in 1923 to act as Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital when Major R. E. Wright, I.M.S., proceeded on leave. Before coming to Madras, Captain Verdon was an Ophthalmic specialist in the Army and he had also extensive experience in Ophthalmic Hospitals in Great Britain where he held the post of Registrar of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital.

(d) No.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I should like to know, Sir, whether this appointment was acting or permanent."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The appointment is an acting one, Sir, in the place of a permanent man who has gone on leave."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know, Sir, in regard to the answers to clauses (a) and (c), whether the claims of the Assistant Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital were taken into consideration? If it were an acting appointment, cannot the Assistant Superintendent be appointed, as Indian Medical Service men may be required for permanent posts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The place of the Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital, is one that is reserved for the Indian Medical Service officers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, in view of the hon. the Minister's statement that it was an acting appointment, may I ask him to state whether the rule, referred to in the first sentence of clause (c), applies also to acting appointments and if not, why the claims of this Indian Assistant Superintendent have been overlooked?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It does apply as a rule, Sir. The vacancy is for one year."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether this appointment is one ordinarily made by the Government of India or by the Government of Madras? And if it is to be made by the Government of Madras, may I know why this acting appointment was made by the Government of India?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It is not made by the Government of India but by the Government of Madras."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The answer shows that this officer was selected by the Government of India for this post in 1923. Does it mean that the Government of India select the officer and ask the Government of Madras to appoint him?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"He was selected in 1923, Sir."

[14th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am dealing with 1923 first and then coming to the present appointment. I want to know why he is appointed now. Is it because he was selected by the Government of India in 1923 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not quite sure, Sir, but probably the Government of Madras asked the Government of India for an eye specialist."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Then is he an I.M.S. officer ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe, he is."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether Captain Verdon is a specialist in eye treatment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I said so, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Has he had any experience in big eye hospitals ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question has been answered."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" As regards the answer to clause (a), if an I.M.S. officer ought to be selected, may I know for what purpose the claims of the Assistant Superintendent of this hospital were considered ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" As far as I know, Sir, the Assistant Superintendent has no claims, because, as I said, it is an I.M.S. appointment."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister to look at the answer ? The answer to clause (a) shows that the claims of the Assistant Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital were taken into consideration. May I ask the hon. the Minister to elucidate the whole answer, and state in the case of an appointment reserved for I.M.S. officers why the claims of this gentleman were considered at all ; and secondly I repeat my question whether really reservation rules regarding I.M.S. officers apply even to acting appointments ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Not always, Sir. If it is a short vacancy, we put in the man on the spot. But this is a pretty long vacancy."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if there is a rule in the matter, or whether it is merely the Minister's idea as to what is long and what is short ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know if there is any specific rule, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Then, may I know why in this case the rule is quoted as if it is to be applied statutorily and the Government's hands were tied and they had no option in the matter but to appoint the particular gentleman of the Indian Medical Service ? "

[14th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" As I have already said, it was a long vacancy." 11-15 a.m.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether there is a rule in the Government rules that if the duration is nine months, ten months or one year, the vacancy should be filled by an I.M.S. officer or whether it is a question of the Minister being directed to do so by his Secretary ? "

Competitive Examination for Recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

* 244 Q.—Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the Competitive Examination for Recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons was abolished ;

(b) why it was abolished ;

(c) whether it will be introduced again ; and

(d) if so, when ?

A.—(a) The Competitive Examination for the Recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons has not been abolished, but it has been held in abeyance since 1918.

(b) This was done in order to ensure that posts were available for the medical officers who were holding temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service during the late war and to whom a promise of permanent employment in the Civil department had been given as a condition of their proceeding on war service.

(c) & (d) The question of reviving the competitive examination is under the consideration of the Government.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" With reference to the answer to clause (d) may I ask the hon. Minister how long the question has been under consideration ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot definitely say the time. It has been under consideration for some time. The matter is one which has been under consideration from the time of the previous ministry. We have not so far received a definite report. I have called upon the Surgeon-General to send me a report as early as possible."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Arising out of that answer, may I ask before what time he expects to take a decision on the subject ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" As early as possible, Sir."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether all the men that have been selected have military service to their credit ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe so, Sir."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are there no men without that qualification ? "

[14th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice, Sir."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is it a fact that one or two men who happen to be the relations of high officers in the department have been taken in without any military service?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister wanted notice to examine the question and give an answer."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I want to know whether he is aware that one or two men have been taken in simply because they happen to be the relations of men in service."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" As for the competitive examination, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state if there are any vacancies to be filled in in a month or two?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" With reference to the answer to (c) and (d), will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state if there are any vacancies to be filled up, say in a month or two, and if so, how they are going to be filled up?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice, Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" With regard to the answer to clause (b), will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state the principles by which he is guided in making the appointments from persons holding temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service during the late war, and to whom a promise of permanent employment in the Civil department had been given as a condition of their proceeding on war service?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I suppose with reference to their merits, Sir, but the matter has not come up for decision yet."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether he is guided by certain definite principles in making appointments from among persons who have got war service qualifications?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe it is done on merits, Sir."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Is it the intention of the hon. Minister to stop direct recruitment till this question is considered and a decision is taken?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that a definite statement was made to these men before they volunteered for war that all the vacancies in the department will be filled by them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is so, Sir."

[14th March 1927]

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If that is so, may I know why men without military service are preferred now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice of that statement, Sir."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Am I to understand, Sir, that the hon. the Minister is not aware that some of the men who have been entertained in the department have no military service to their credit?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I said so, Sir."

Agriculture

Supply of test engines to agricultural ryots.

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

(a) the rates for which test engines for pumping purposes are supplied to the agricultural ryots by the department of agriculture;

(b) the rates for which the engines were supplied during Pre-Reform days;

(c) the necessity for the increase of the rates, if any, and under whose initiative it was done;

(d) whether the Government will reduce the fees to the old rates in the interests of the ryots;

(e) whether the Government is aware of the delay by the department in supplying engines to the applicants; and

(f) whether the Government will instruct the department to be prompt in the above matter?

4.—(a) & (b) The rates are given below :—

	Rate before 1920.	Present rate.
	RS.	RS.
Transport fee	25	50
Fee for the use of the pump.	3 a day subject to a minimum of Rs. 15.	4 a day subject to a minimum of Rs. 20.
Fee—		
Special plant working on liquid fuel—		
For one month.	75	100
For three months.	150	250
For six months.	250	450

(c) The rates were increased at the instance of the Director of Industries who reported that the cost of transport and other charges had increased considerably.

(a) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(e) & (f) The delay must very largely be due to the fact that the number of machines at the disposal of the department was inadequate to meet the demand for them. The number was recently increased and it is hoped that the department would comply with applications as expeditiously as possible.

[14th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the transport fee is the same whether the distance is five miles or three miles ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is not, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" It is said in clause (c) that the rates were increased at the instance of the Director of Industries who reported that the cost of transport and other charges had increased considerably. The cost of transport cannot be, the same for five miles or fifty miles. So, is it a fact that a consolidated cost is put in ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is rather difficult to fix the cost of transport for each application. The total cost has been worked out and some average has been fixed as the most convenient form."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Why cannot a rate at so much per mile be fixed and collected ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I will find out. The matter is receiving consideration."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether, since 1920, Government have found that they make a profit on their fees ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not think any profit has been made."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" This rate of Rs. 50, is it also the charge for the new power-boring drill stated to have been imported recently ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise now as the main question is only regarding engines."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it a fact that there has been a proposal from the Director of Industries to the Government to reduce the present rates ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The matter is under consideration and I do not want to go further than that."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" In cases where the experiment proves a failure, has there been a suggestion to remit all the fees paid ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" That, among others, is under consideration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards (e) and (f) of course, Government have very carefully worded the answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already asked the hon. Member not to comment upon the answers given by Government."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In view of the very carefully worded answer that the delay was very largely due to the fact that the number of machines available was inadequate, are the Government aware of the fact that even in the case of the engines that are available there has been very great delay ? "

[14th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the large number of applications, there is bound to be delay."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" What I was asking was whether even in respect of . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already said that the hon. Member is not entitled to explain his own statements in his supplementary questions."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am asking whether there has not been delay in moving the engines already available ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" There has been no avoidable delay, so far."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is there a proposal to increase the number of engines ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" How many ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the engines purchased from America last year has been lent to the agriculturists on application ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The power drills have been lent."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know if it is not the object of the department to lend these engines ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" What I mean is, that we have only a small number of these engines and we can give them only so far as we can."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" How many were already in existence and how many were purchased last year from America ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The number was increased from six to nine."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Arising out of the answer to (e) and (f), may I know the percentage of the increase, the number of engines at present as compared with the number already existing ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have already replied in answer to the question of my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar that the number has risen from 6 to 9."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know where the engines are at present located ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister to state the period that is taken between the date of the application and the actual date of giving ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have not worked it out and I am not able to answer."

[14th March]

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I ask whether these are sent from Mas or sent from different centres ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It depends upon the place at which the machine actually is at the time of the application."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know from my hon. Friend whether the engines that were purchased last year from America are really useful in boring rocks ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know whether they are more powerful in the matter of boring rocks than the engines which the department already possessed ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if one of the boring drills is at the Cosmopolitan Club ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already ruled that the question deals with engines and not with boring drills."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" They are identical with boring drills."

Public Works

Construction of the bridge at Sivasamudram.

* 246 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that much inconvenience is caused by the delay in putting up the bridge at Sivasamudram, Kollegal taluk ;

(b) whether the Collector of the district has strongly recommended the construction of a single bridge near Satyagal and whether the Government have passed any orders on the question ;

(c) whether the Chief Engineer has been asked to prepare estimates and whether the estimates have been prepared ;

(d) whether the work is to be commenced in 1927-28 and, if so, how much money has been provided for in the budget ;

(e) whether the ryots holding lands in the island of Sivasamudram want the bridge between the island and the mainland in Kollegal side to be repaired at once as they are not able to take carts to their lands over that bridge ; and

(f) whether the question of the responsibility of the Jaghirdar of Sivasamudram to defray any expenses towards the new bridge and to repair the old bridge referred to in (e) has been finally decided and if so, to what effect ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Government have approved of the proposal but, on the Chief Engineer's recommendation the bridge will be constructed at a site between the site of the old bridge and that recommended by the Collector.

(c) Yes. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation.

(d) Yes. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided in the next year's budget subject to the vote of the Council.

RS

[14th March 1927]

(e) No such representation from the ryots has been received by the Government but the Collector has reported that, in the interests of the cultivators owning land on the island, it is necessary to repair the bridge.

(f) The Government have dropped the question of the liability of the jaghirdar to meet the cost of the new bridge or a portion of it. The question of the jaghirdar's liability to repair the bridge referred to in clause (e) is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards (e) may, I know if the Collector has stated that he has received a number of memorials from the ryots ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I think the people have petitioned now."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am glad, Sir, that the Government now give that answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member not to comment upon the answers of the Government."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" That was only intended to be spoken aside, Sir. May I know if the Government mean to build soon the small bridge ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Not that, Sir, a similar one."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Was not the Collector's report made two years ago ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The matter is under the consideration of the Local Self-Government Department. If notice is given, the further stage will be enquired."

Education

Hindu and Muhammadan Elementary schools in this Presidency.

* 247 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Hindu Elementary schools in this Presidency and the number of Hindu pupils reading therein ;

(b) the total number of Muhammadan Elementary schools in this Presidency and the number of Muhammadan pupils therein ; and

(c) if the number of Muhammadan Elementary schools is proportionally less, when compared with the number of Hindu schools, the reasons therefor and the steps the Government propose to take to increase their number ?

A.—(a) There are no elementary schools in the Presidency specially intended for Hindus. On the 31st March 1926, there were 43,904 public elementary schools exclusive of those...

[14th March 1927

pupils and the number of Hindu pupils in them was 1,644,262. There were also 44,854 Muhammadan pupils reading in these schools.

- (b) On the 31st March 1926, there were 2,955 elementary schools chiefly intended for Muhammadans with 169,587 pupils.
(c) The question does not arise.

MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ With regard to clause (c), if the number of elementary schools is proportionately less, may I know whether the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government has any intention to increase the elementary schools for Muhammadans ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I have said in the answer, there are no special elementary schools intended for Hindus. There are special elementary schools for Muhammadans. I shall call for a report on the question of proportion.”

Local Boards

Construction of a road to Srisaïlam in Kurnool district.

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

- (a) whether the Government have received representations asking for the construction of a road or roads to Srisaïlam in the Kurnool district; and
(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The views of the Kurnool District Board have been called for.

Nominations to Calicut Taluk Board.

* 249 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that all the nominated members of the Calicut Taluk Board were appointed by the District Board President, Malabar, in June 1926, nearly two months before the elections, which were held only in August 1926; and

(b) whether such appointments are valid and proper and are in conformity with the principles governing the appointment of nominated members ?

A.—(a) Yes. Under the following circumstances. The Taluk Board was amalgamated with the Kurumbranad Taluk Board and reconstituted with effect from 1st July 1925, and all the members of the new board were appointed by the Government for a period of one year from that date. The terms of these members expired on 30th June 1926, and it was not four possible to complete elections to the taluk board before August 1926. A board had therefore to be formed consisting of nominated members to carry on the administration in the meanwhile.

(b) Such appointments are valid. In ordinary circumstances, no elections should be made after elections.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ It is stated in the answer that members expired on 30th June 1926 and it was not possible to complete elections to the taluk board before August 1926. A board had therefore to be formed consisting of nominated members to carry on the administration in the meanwhile.”

14th March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I would like to have notice. Probably it was due to electoral rolls not having been prepared.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ May I know whether the elections were begun, if not completed before June ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Notice.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know if the persons nominated before the elections took place belonged to the depressed classes or to minority communities ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ They were nominated from all communities.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister is sure that the very communities from which nominations were made were not represented by elections afterwards ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I should like to have notice.”

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM (in Telugu) :—“ When new boards are formed, will the hon. Minister be pleased to dispense with nomination and arrange for election completely ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ If that is the wish of the hon. Members, I have no objection.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know if the castes from which members were nominated were again represented among elected members ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order. It is calling for opinion.”

Representation of Wynad taluk in Malabar.

* 250 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Wynad taluk in Malabar has no representatives either elected or nominated on the District Board of Malabar;

(b) why such representation is denied to the people of Wynad; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give representation to the people of Wynad on the District Board of Malabar hereafter ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The Wynad Taluk Board was abolished with effect from 1st November 1924. The Government proposed to secure representation of the area on the district board by direct election, but were advised that such a course would not be legal. The Government have therefore directed that until the law has been amended, representation on the district board of Wynad taluk and other areas in the district for which there is no taluk board should be secured by nomination.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ In answer to clauses (b) and (c) it is said, ‘The Wynad Taluk Board was abolished with effect from 1st November 1924, and later on I find ‘The Government have therefore directed that until the law has been amended, representation on the District Board of Wynad taluk and other areas in the district for which there is no taluk

[14th March 1927]

board should be secured by nomination.' Nearly two years have elapsed now. Was any instruction given to the District Board, or any attempt made to nominate an inhabitant of the Wynad taluk?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"There was a Bill before the Council for securing representation directly to the District Board, but that was dropped."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"That is not exactly my question, Sir. My question is this: whether during the years that intervened between the abolition of the Wynad Taluk Board in 1924 and 1926, any attempt was made to nominate any of the inhabitants of the Wynad taluk to the District Board of Malabar?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I believe that was not possible, because there were no vacant nominated seats on the Malabar District Board."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"May I say that even within the last six months, there has been a nomination to the District Board? Can the hon. the Minister say definitely that there was no nomination made during the last two years?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I shall have the matter looked into."

Alleged delay in disposal of appeals by District Board Presidents.

* 251 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to call for a statement from the presidents of district boards who were candidates for this Council at the recent elections showing—

- (a) the number of appeals pending with them preferred by their subordinates against punishments inflicted on them, just before the elections;
- (b) the duration of their pendency;
- (c) the reason for their pendency; and
- (d) when they were disposed of either before or after the elections?

A.—Information has been called for from the presidents of district boards concerned.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"May I know when the information is likely to be received by the Government? The question was asked so early as on the 17th January 1927."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I believe the Presidents of the District Boards were asked to expedite their reply. I hope to get the answer before the end of the month. The hon. Member may repeat the question."

Criminal Tribes

Alleged compulsion of 'Villiyars' to report themselves to police officers.

* 252 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a certain class of people called the Villiyars are now being asked to report themselves to the local police every day in the Chingleput district;

14th March 1927]

(b) whether the Government are aware that those people are mainly poor coolies earning their bread every day;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the system of their having to report themselves to the police every day is a great hardship to them and is prejudicial to their earning their living;

(d) whether the Government are aware that many of them are innocent and have no bad record;

(e) whether the Government are aware that they are sometimes compelled to do even menial work to the police officers; and

(f) whether the Government will consider the advisability of freeing the innocent people among them from such hardships?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have no information. A report is being called for.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in view of the fact that notice of this question has been given on 8th February 1927, is it deemed that the time is too short for answering it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am very glad that the question has been asked, Sir. I have received the report from the District Magistrate that he is now engaged in revising the orders already passed to bring them into conformity with the revised rules passed by Government, and these revised rules mitigate to a very great extent the hardships pointed out by the hon. Member."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Are the revised rules published?"

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I know where and when they have been published?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think they have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and I hold in my hand a copy of the Government Order in which these revised rules have been issued. It is G.O. No. 2008, dated 21st November 1926."

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Alleged transfer of Kangundi division from North Arcot to Chittoor.

* 253 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to transfer Kangundi division from North Arcot to Chittoor;

(b) whether they have received monster mahazars protesting against the proposed transfer;

(c) whether the Government propose to abandon the proposed transfer; and

(d) whether the civil jurisdiction already transferred to Chittoor in February 1925 will be restored to Tiruppattur, North Arcot, as of old?

A.—(a) Such a proposal has been published for criticism.

(b) A petition signed by a few individuals has been received enclosing a copy of a mahazar said to have been presented to the Collector of North Arcot.

[14th March 1927]

(c) The Government allowed time till the 15th February 1927 for the receipt of objections, if any, to the proposed transfer. The final decision of Government has not been made.

(d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know the reasons which prompted the proposal for transfer ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" There were two reasons: one was that the civil jurisdiction has been transferred, and the second was that the area is entirely Telugu and the rest of the North Arcot district is Tamil."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know what the Collector of North Arcot has recommended ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not think he recommended anything with regard to the mahazar, however, I must ask for notice."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Member whether he is aware that considerable inconvenience is caused to the people of Kangundi Kuppam by the transfer of the civil court jurisdiction already to Chittoor, as parties have to travel for a day and a half sometimes spending much, instead of going to Tiruppattur which is only 20 or 30 miles from Kuppam ? "

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that the mahazar which the hon. Member refers to in the answer, clearly states the fact that the people are already suffering heavy hardships from the jurisdiction having been taken to Chittoor ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member says so, Sir, I accept it."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" In the answer, the mahazar is said to be signed by a few people. What is the idea of the hon. Member as to the number of signatories to a mahazar ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The answer does not say, Sir, that the mahazar was signed by a few people."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Member to state how and from whom the idea originated to suggest to Government the transfer of the Kuppam revenue division from North Arcot to Chittoor ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I did it."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Has the attention of the hon. Member been drawn to the statement in the press that the hon. Member originated the idea while he was a guest of the zamindar and not at the request of a large number of inhabitants of Kuppam ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have not seen such a statement, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will he kindly consider the matter sufficiently in view of the above statement made ? "

[14th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know what matter it is I am to consider."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The matter, Sir, is that the people really do not want the transfer. But the zamindar wants it, and the hon. Member who was a guest there gave some sort of promise ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is not true, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I am glad to hear it. Will he kindly make an effort to ascertain the public opinion in Kuppam about this transfer, apart from the mahazar already sent, copies of which some of us have received ? "

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

Land Revenue

Failure of crops in Coimbatore district.

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

(a) whether any memorials or reports have been received that the rainfall in the taluk of Kollegal in the Coimbatore district has been very defective this year and that the crops have suffered ;

(b) whether applications for remission have been received on a large scale and whether the Revenue officers insist that the grass should stand on all lands till they are able to inspect them ;

(c) whether reports have been received that the rainfall is insufficient throughout the district of Coimbatore and that there is much distress ; and

(d) whether the Government have passed any orders general or special regarding the distress and remission in Coimbatore district ?

A.—(a) No memorials have been received. The reports received by the Government show that the rainfall this year has been defective in Kollegal taluk.

(b) The Government are not aware of the scale on which applications for remission have been received. Revenue officers have discretion to grant remission if crops have been cut before they could be inspected. The reference to grass is not understood.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have issued instructions that all claims to remission should be investigated and settled promptly.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards the answer to clause (b), may I know the percentage of ryots who have sent remission applications in Kollegal taluk ? "

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With regard to clause (b), is it not a fact that the revenue officers have not exercised the discretion and insisted upon the grass not being cut. Of course, there can be no question of crops, because there are no grains at all. I want to know whether the hon. Member is aware of the fact that the revenue officers have refused to exercise their discretion, and whether they insist on the grass to be still standing ? "

[14th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No, Sir, I am not aware of that."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"I want to know what the hon. Member (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar) means by 'grass.'"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I take the hon. Member refers to straw."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I already said that it was paddy straw, and not crops as there were absolutely no grains whatever."

Public Service

Indianization of the Superior services.

* 255 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the House statements showing the latest development as to the Indianization of the Superior services on the recommendations of the Lee Commission in the several departments of Government within and without the Secretariat, Revenue, Forests, Excise, Judicial, Legal, Educational, Agricultural, Industrial, Local Self-Government, etc., and to state the causes of delay, if any, in passing orders?

A.—A statement showing the recommendations of the Commission regarding the Indianization of the Superior services and the latest development so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned is appended.^a The Government have no information as to the cause of delay in the cases in which orders have not yet been passed.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"This answer is evasive. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has no right to comment on the answer given. I do not like that Member after Member should be told by the Chair that he is not entitled by the rules to comment on the answers furnished by the Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Referring to the appendix, it is said that the recommendation about the Indian Civil Service has been accepted and is being carried out. May I know, Sir, to what extent it has been carried out and in what manner?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"If the hon. Member will look into the Civil List, he will see that it is being carried out."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to state in definite terms what percentage of the Indian Civil Service is now indianized in view of the recommendation being carried out at present?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I have not worked out the percentage. But the Civil List is available to everybody to make their calculations."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I have no paid clerks, Sir. Now, with regard to the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Medical Service, it

^a Printed as Appendix on page 88 infra.

[14th March 1927]

is stated that the orders of the Secretary of State have not yet been received. How long has the matter been with the Secretary of State, may I know, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot say, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"On what date were these matters referred to the Secretary of State by the Local Government?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Secretary of State was addressed by the Government of India on the Lee Commission Report, and not by the Local Government. However, there was certain correspondence between the Government of India and this Government and the Secretary of State on the subject, and the dates I cannot give without notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know approximately the time at which the last part of the communications relating to these Services was sent from this Government to the Secretary of State?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I want also notice of that."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As regards the Indian Agricultural Service, may I know when the last Imperial officer was appointed to the Indian Agricultural Service?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"If none of my hon. Colleagues on this Bench can give it, I must ask for notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know the percentage of Indians before and after the Lee Commission recommendations were accepted?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"It is a varying rate, varying every year."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I would ask the Government whether they could give the percentage in the year just before the Lee Commission recommendations were accepted and in the present year?"

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire with reference to the Indian Forest Service what was the recommendation made by the Local Government?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The hon. Member must be aware that it is not open to us to publish the recommendations that we have made."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I also point out that the last Civil List for January has not yet been issued even in the month of March. Last year, the list was published in April"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What is the hon. Member's supplementary question?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know how the recommendation has been carried out?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The list is now issued every three months. It is a Quarterly Civil List."

[14th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The January list is not yet out?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I shall try to expedite it, if it is so."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"With reference to the appendix regarding Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service, the answer is 'the recommendation has been accepted and is now being carried out.' May I know, Sir, when the Secretary of State decided the percentage stated there, and what is the present proportion of Indians to the Europeans?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not understand the question, Sir."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I am sorry, Sir. When did the Government of Madras receive the recommendation of the Secretary of State accepting the percentage stated here, and secondly, what is the present permanent strength of the Indians as compared to Europeans in the Indian Civil Service and also in the Indian Police Service?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I think there is some misapprehension in the matter. The proportion varies every year as recruitments are made, with the result that every year the proportion of Indians gets larger and larger till half and half or 60 to 40, as the case may be, is arrived at."

Srirangam Temple

Report of the Committee on repairs to Srirangam temple.

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

(a) whether the final report has been received from the Committee appointed to report about the repairs to the Srirangam temple and if so, what its recommendations are and when it is to be published;

(b) whether the Government have any objection to lay on the table of this Council the reports made by the Department of Public Works authorities regarding the repairs that are urgently needed for this temple; and

(c) whether the Government have passed final orders and if so, to what effect and whether any repairs are to be made?

A.—(a) & (c) The Committee has made no report.

(b) Copies of the following letters with their enclosures are laid on the table* of the House :—

(1) Letter No. R. 1000-1 F.F., dated 19th September 1925, from the Director of Public Health.

(2) Letter No. 546, dated 18th September 1925, from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India.

(3) Letter No. 2387/Wks.-25-O.P., dated 11th December 1925, from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

11-45 a.m. Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With reference to (a), may I know, in view of the fact that this committee was appointed four years ago, whether the Government has received any interim report and what progress has been made in the matter?"

* Separately.

[14th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No, we have not received any report."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am only asking whether any interim report has been received or in what stage the committee's proceedings are?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No interim report has been received. As regards the stage at which the committee's proceedings are, it is rather a difficult position. The Council passed a resolution that a committee should be appointed to consider the necessity for repairs from the archaeological, sanitary and engineering point of view. That information we gathered. We then found that one member of the committee owing to illness was prevented from taking part in it, and another member had gone on leave, and the question arose of reconstituting this committee. But we did not reconstitute it for the reason that, the information asked for, having been given by the various experts, we did not know what this committee would have to do beyond presenting the same information to the House."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The Revenue Member was also a member of the committee."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I am not now; I was."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Does not the reference also include the responsibility of the Government to make these reports in view of the inam villages of the temple having been resumed by Government?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"That is exactly what it does not do."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"In view of the statement of some officers published so far, which go to show that there is a real necessity for this, will the hon. the Revenue Member soon decide whether the Committee is to be reappointed or reformed?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No, Sir; if it is asked whether it is proposed to appoint a committee to consider whether the Government is liable or not, the answer is in the negative."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Even with regard to the wording of the original resolution itself, the committee was asked to report after getting the information from the officers and the public if possible; in view of that will not Government be pleased to re-appoint a committee?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"It ought to have been done in 1923. It is no use now, as they could merely forward the reports to the Council which have already been laid on the table."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it not a fact that the committee met several times and even circulated an interim report?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I have not seen any report drafted by the committee or prepared for signature. What I had seen was a draft report wherein two or three members of the committee dealt with the question whether Government were liable or not."

[14th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask whether that report would be published ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It was not signed by anybody. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" It was signed by two or three out of five. If others have not cared to sign it can it not be published ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The only thing I have seen is a draft signed by nobody. "

Irrigation

Alleged prohibition of cultivation within 6 furlongs of Romperu drain.

* 257 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether cultivation within six furlongs of Romperu drain in the Bapatla taluk in the Guntur district is prohibited and if so, when and why ;

(b) whether the Revenue department gave lands within this orbit on " Darkhast " or otherwise to ryots for cultivation ;

(c) whether the owners of such lands also are now served with notice of eviction by the Revenue department ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Revenue department has been compelling ryots cultivating these lands to pay penal tax from three to six times the usual rate ; and

(e) whether the Government have received any memorials or other representations on the subject, and if so, what orders have been passed thereon ?

A.—(a) Yes. The prohibition was introduced in 1925 to preserve sufficient water way to pass the large volume of flood water.

(b), (c) & (d) It is understood that there are patta lands within the prohibited area, but the prohibition does not apply to these lands. In 1923, the Collector allowed the cultivation during that particular year of certain waste lands encroached upon by certain Adi-Andhras, but the Government considered that such cultivations should not be allowed in the interests of the drain and issued the prohibition. If, in spite of the prohibition, encroachments continue to be made on these lands, they are presumably being penalized by the local authorities.

(e) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answers given to clauses (d) to (f) of question No. 110. No other representations were received on the subject.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether in the case of Adi-Andhras who are allowed to clear and till these lands, pattas would be given to them ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I hope not, Sir. "

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" What would happen to those Adi-Andhras who had lands there before 1923 ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot hold out any hope that they will not be evicted. "

[14th March 1927]

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" May I call the attention of the Government to the fact that several acres have been assigned to caste Hindus last year or the year before last ? As regards the Adi-Andhras they have been occupying the lands for the last ten or fifteen years, and their claim has been disregarded. "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware of it ; it will be looked into. "

Constitution of another division in Bezwada Circle.

* 258 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Law Member and hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the work of the Public Works Department in the Bezwada Circle is far too heavy for the present divisions to cope with it satisfactorily ; and

(b) whether the Government have examined the question as to the desirability of constituting another division in the same circle ?

A.—(a) & (b) Since the revival of the Guntur division sanctioned in April last no complaints have been received by Government as to the heaviness of the Public Works divisional charges in the Bezwada Circle.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I ask whether any reports have been received that the work in the circle is heavy ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Law Member is not present ; but he has asked the hon. the Revenue Member to answer the supplemental questions for him. "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It was complained that the work in all the delta divisions was too heavy and it was for that reason that the Guntur division was reconstituted. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that the Kistna eastern division is felt too heavy for one Executive Engineer ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" We have had no specific report on that ; I know all the delta divisions are heavy. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Will the Government get the information ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir, if the hon. Member wishes it. "

Construction of the Kattalai Bed Regulator.

* 259 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of the Kattalai Bed Regulator has been ordered to commence agreeably to the pronouncement made by the Collector of Trichinopoly under the orders of the Government in November 1926 that it will be commenced in this season ;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be commenced and whether it will be commenced in this season ; and

[14th March 1927]

(c) whether the Government are aware that the season for constructing the bed regulator in this year has already commenced?

A.—(a) The actual construction of the regulator cannot be begun without the sanction of the Legislative Council to the expenditure involved.

(b) The cost of the regulator has been approximately estimated by the Chief Engineer at 13.75 lakhs, excluding cost of establishment, tools and plant, and indirect charges. The Government have decided to include a provision for the work in the estimates for 1927-28, but owing to the financial difficulties arising from the unfavourable character of the season the provision has been limited to one lakh.

(c) The Government are aware that the best season for construction is from January to May, and hope it may be possible to begin the work during that period.

Action taken on the resolution of the Tanjore Irrigation Advisory Board.

* 260 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action the Government have taken on the following resolution of the Tanjore Irrigation Advisory Board, dated 18th September 1926 :—

“That the Board consider that the Government should undertake all works necessary for the irrigation of wet lands without asking for contribution from any petitioner unless it be entirely intended for the betterment of drainage of any particular individual and unless the work is a luxury?”

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 134.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“From the answer to the question No. 134 to which I am referred, may I ask the hon. Member what classes of works are considered to be necessary for the irrigation of lands in the delta?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“It means those that are necessary in the general interests and not for any particular ryot.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“What I ask is whether irrigation canals, conservancy of rivers, digging channels, building head sluices, these are works necessary for the irrigation of lands. Of these, what class do the Government consider to be necessary for the irrigation of lands, and whether digging channels is included in the works considered necessary?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“Certainly, if the channel is necessary in the general interests of the system.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask how many channels are being dug in the Tanjore district or any other district by Government every year or whether they are digging any channels at all?”

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

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“Then may I take it if the channels necessary for the irrigation of lands are not dug by the Government, the answer given is not correct?”

[14th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“Not in all cases, Sir.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether in any case they dug channels?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“If the Government did not, it does not prove that the answer is incorrect. Government do dig channels; but what is stated here is if the particular work benefits only one or two individuals they do not consider that as a work which should be paid for by the general tax-payer.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“Suppose a channel irrigates two or three villages and the lands of 200 or 300 landholders, I ask whether Government will consider that work, according to their criterion, as work necessary in the general interest?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“All these details must be considered with reference to the actual facts of the case. It is impossible to lay down any proposition. What applies to one case may not apply to another; each must be considered on its own merits. I believe that is the rule which is usually followed with regard to irrigation works.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“Then, I put the general question whether digging up channels for the irrigation of certain villages is a necessary work.”

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I make an appeal to the Chair, Sir, in connexion with the reply given by the hon. the Revenue Member to my question as to the recruitment for higher services, ‘Look into the Civil List’. First of all, my objection is this, that civil lists are issued quarterly, and those issued in January are not yet available. My question was as to the policy of Government, not to what was actually done by Government.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I do not see any reason why the hon. Member should be given an opportunity to make a statement upon the answer given by the Government.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Veterinary Department

Veterinary Inspectors in Cuddapah district.

261 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Veterinary Inspectors working in the district of Cuddapah;

(b) the approximate area over which each of the Inspectors has to render service;

(c) whether any and which of the Inspectors working in Cuddapah district know the vernacular of the district;

(d) whether any Inspector who belongs to Malabar or some other district of the West Coast and who does not know a word of Telugu has been sent to Cuddapah; and

(e) whether the Government will consider the desirability of concentrating all the staff in one or two districts?

[14th March 1927]

- 4.—(a) There are no Veterinary Inspectors in the department. The subordinates referred to in the question are presumably touring Veterinary Assistants. There are three such assistants in the Cuddapah district.
- (b) One of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons has jurisdiction over two taluks, while the remaining two have jurisdiction over three taluks each.
- (c) & (d) Two of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons know Telugu. The third, a native of South Malabar, has been working in the Telugu districts for over a year. Government are not aware of the extent of his knowledge of Telugu.
- (e) Every district requires veterinary aid and it will not be possible to concentrate all the staff in one or two districts.

Municipal Councils

Payment of gratuities to Municipal servants.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Account Code limits the payment of gratuity on retirement to Municipal servants to a maximum of nine months' pay even when the service is over 30 years and prohibits payments of gratuities when the service is less than 20 years, while Government servants with less than ten years are paid gratuities at a month's pay for each year of service and proportionate pension when the service exceeds ten years;

(b) on what grounds the differential treatment of Government and Municipal servants as to pension and gratuity is based; and

(c) whether Government have received representations from any Municipal servants complaining about the hardship caused by such treatment and what action have Government taken or propose to take?

A—(a) Yes.

(b) The difference in treatment is due to the difference in the nature of the services. Service under Government is pensionable and the gratuity admissible to Government servants forms part of the pensionary scheme. The limits as to gratuity admissible to municipal servants laid down in the Municipal Account Code apply to municipal servants whose services are not pensionable. Municipal servants have however the benefit of a provident fund and are paid a bonus in addition to their contributions to the fund.

(c) No such representation appears to have been received by Government. In specially deserving cases the Government sanction the payment of gratuity by municipal councils in excess of the limits laid down in the Municipal Account Code.

[14th March 1927]

Assignment of Lands

Alleged improper assignment of porambokes in Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district.

263 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the villagers of Sengadu village in the Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, petitioned to the District Collector and to the Board of Revenue about the improper assignment of certain porambokes on 9th August 1925 and 20th December 1925;

(b) whether it is a fact that S. Nos. 148 and 149 of the Sengadu village are classified as tank poramboke and pasture land;

(c) whether it is a fact that this is the only pasture land available to the petitioners;

(d) whether it is a fact that the karnam of the village got assigned to himself four acres and to another four acres; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the ryots of the village objected to these assignments and what was the action taken on their objections?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of such petitions.

(b) to (e) The answer to clause (b) is in the negative. The land is classified as assessed 'dry' and 'rock'.

Grants of land to ex-service men.

264 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 2467 answered on 4th September 1926, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what orders have been passed on the representation of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League on the question of grants of land to ex-service men and landless poor?

A.—The requests made by the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League were—

(a) that non-combatants who owing to ignorance of the rules did not apply within the time allowed for the concessions granted to ex-military men might be allowed the concessions though their applications might be out of time,

(b) that the time allowed for building houses under the rules for the grant of house-sites in the South Kanara district should be extended from six months to three years and that the restriction against using the site for cultivation should be relaxed,

(c) that the Indian Christian landless labouring classes should be allowed the same facilities as members of the depressed classes for the purpose of securing lands.

The Government decided that there were not sufficient grounds for extending the period during which the concessions would be given to non-combatants; that there was no need to grant request (b) as a poor man could ordinarily put up a thatched shed in six months' time and as the lands were granted as house sites and not for cultivation; and that the South Kanara Christians as a body could not be treated as depressed for the reason that there were poor amongst them as there are in every other community.

[14th March 1927]

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks*Constitution of the Pamarru taluk as part of the Kistna district.*

265 Q.—Mr. A. KAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Pamarru taluk will be constituted as part of the Kistna district; and

(b) whether the Government intends to include Pamarru taluk in Gudivada Revenue Division instead of in Nuzid Division, as Pamarru is only 8 miles from Gudivada whereas it is more than 40 miles from Nuzvid?

A.—(a) The formation of the taluk has been postponed for want of accommodation for the office. The plans and estimates for extension to the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Pamarru to make it suitable as a taluk office were approved in February 1926, and a provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made in the current year's budget.

(b) There is no intention at present to include Pamarru taluk in Gudivada division. If experience proves the Nuzvid division to be unwieldy the question of the redistribution of the taluks and divisions will be considered.

Economic condition including prices and wages*Alleged decrease of population and acreage of holdings in Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district.*

266 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Badvel taluk of Cuddapah district the population and acreage of holdings have been decreasing gradually for the past two decades;

(b) whether such a decrease in population is due to people migrating to other places for want of livelihood;

(c) whether such a decrease in the acreage of holdings is due to want of irrigation and other facilities for carrying on cultivation;

(d) for how long such an unsatisfactory state has existed; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of Cuddapah to investigate into the causes of such a decrease and the ways and means to remedy further decrease?

A.—(a) The population and occupied area for the years 1900-01, 1910-11 and 1920-21 are given below:—

		Census year.		
		1901.	1911.	1921.
Population ...	...	89,361	95,896	90,790
		Year.		
		1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.
Occupied area ...	...	105,484	132,987	132,416

14th March 1927]

- (b) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to paragraphs 41, 47 and 49 of the Census Report for Madras, Volume XIII, Part I. The chief reason for the decrease of population in 1921 below the figure of 1911 was the influenza epidemic of 1918.
- (c), (d) & (e) There has been no perceptible decrease in the occupied area.

Land Revenue*Reduction of tree-tax of 2-C trees.*

267 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the resolution of this Council, dated 15th December 1925, regarding the reduction of tree-tax of 2-C trees?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to item 5 of the statement laid on the table of the House, of resolutions passed by the Legislative Council during the last session and the action taken thereon by the Government.

Village Establishments*District Village Officers' Conference, Cuddapah.*

268 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the fourth Cuddapah District Village Officers' Conference held on 30th December 1926 in Proddatur, Cuddapah districts;

(b) what action was taken by the Government on the several subjects resolved upon at the said Conference;

(c) whether the said resolutions were sent to the Collector of Cuddapah for his remarks;

(d) whether the remarks of the Collector were received thereon and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to state if the order referred to in resolution 3-A passed at the said Conference is applicable to the Cuddapah district only or if there is similar order obtaining in other districts; and

(f) whether the hon. Member will be pleased to state if village officers are paid any travelling allowance every time they are summoned to appear before the tahsildar or whether they are paid only during jamabandi time; if the latter, whether the hon. Member proposes to pass orders that the village officers be paid travelling allowance every time they are summoned to appear whether at jamabandi time or otherwise?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have not received a copy of the resolutions referred to.

(f) Under the rules now in force village officers are not eligible for any travelling or halting allowance for their attendance before the tahsildar. There is no proposal to modify the existing rules.

Irrigation

[14th March 1927]

Tippayapalem project, Kurnool district.

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

(a) whether the Tippayapalem project in Kurnool district has been given up and if so, why; and

(b) the amount already spent on the project?

A.--(a) Yes. The project was sanctioned in 1924. After commencement of the work it was brought to the notice of Government that there would be an excess over estimate of Rs. 46,500 under land compensation charges. It was also reported that the tank would not fill in all years and that the anticipated development of irrigation could not be fully realized. The Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation recommended the abandonment of the scheme and the Government agreed with them.

(b) The booked outlay to the end of 1925-26 was Rs. 59,994. Figures of debits, if any, that are likely to be raised during 1926-27 and of credits on account of the value of materials at site and sale of lands are not available, but it is expected that the unprofitable outlay will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50,000.

III

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

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING SPEEDY PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS

12 noon.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before proceeding with the orders of the day, I wish to make the following observations.

"The delay in the publication of final copies of the proceedings of the Legislative Council has been engaging my attention for some time, and I think that a change in the procedure now adopted is necessary. Until November 1922, type-written transcripts of speeches made by Members of the Legislative Council were sent to them for such corrections as they desired to make before printing. In November of that year, it was decided to send transcripts of each day's proceedings of the Council direct to the press and to obtain proof copies thereof for circulation to all Members of the Legislative Council. This is the system now in force. Under it, the Members are allowed to keep the proofs with them for five days for correcting their speeches. They make such corrections as they like in the proof and return the same to the Council Office. Often, the proofs are not returned in five days. The Council Office carries out the corrections in a central proof copy and sends it to the press with orders to strike off final copies. The press originally agreed to give proof copies on the evening of the day following that on which it received the transcripts from the Council Office; but in practice, this has not been carried out. The result has been that final copies of the proceedings of the Legislative Council do not see the light of day at any time within four or five weeks of each meeting.

"I am of opinion that the enormous delay in the publication of the final proceedings can be avoided by adopting the following procedure. Transcripts of speeches will be circulated to the Members making the speeches as

14th March 1927]

[The President]

soon as they are ready, and in any case, before 11 a.m. on the day following that on which the speeches were made. Members will be requested to return these transcripts within 24 hours after receipt thereof with their corrections, if any. In case any Member is leaving the station on the day on which he makes his speech, he is requested to meet the Assistant Secretary at 5 p.m. the same day and correct the transcript of his speech and return it to the Assistant Secretary. The corrections will immediately be carried out by the Council Office, and a corrected copy of the proceedings will be sent without delay in type to the press for printing. I propose to try this system with effect from to-day."

IV**ORDERS OF THE DAY.****Non-official Business.****(1)****AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With reference to item 1 of the Orders of the Day, viz., amendments to Standing Orders 40 and 49 of which notice has been given by Mr. Saldanha, I will read out amendment to Standing Order 40 first:

New clause after clause (4).

After clause (4) add the following:—

'(5) The Secretary of the Legislative Council shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the Select Committee and shall send notices of its meeting and conduct all correspondence under the direction of the Chairman.'

"I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council. (After a pause). Since no objection is taken, the Member has the leave of the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am not asking for leave to introduce my second amendment, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am glad the hon. Member is not asking for leave to introduce his amendment to Standing Order 49.

"So then, there is only one amendment before the House. In accordance with Standing Order 77, the draft amendment may now be referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee will consist of the President, the Deputy President and the Advocate-General as ex-officio Members and the Council will elect six Members by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf under Standing Order 77. Nomination papers may be handed in to the Secretary not later than 2 p.m. to-day. I nominate Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar—one of the Members of the Panel of Chairmen—as a Member of the Committee."

[14th March 1927]

(2)

Bills.

(1) THE MADRAS TUTICORIN PORT TRUST ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1924.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924. "

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second it. "

" The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does any hon. Member object to leave being granted? (*After a pause*). As no objection is taken, I will now put the motion to the House."

The motion was adopted and leave was granted.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I now introduce the Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924, and move that the Bill be read in Council. "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I rise to a point of order. I suppose my hon. Friend is actually introducing the Bill now. Do I understand it aright? (The hon. the President: 'Yes'.) Then, my submission is that it cannot be done now for this reason. We do not know what the Bill contains. We simply know this: that the hon. Member wishes to obtain leave for introducing an amending Bill relating to the Tuticorin Port Trust Act. We are absolutely in the dark as to what that Bill is and what its provisions are: it has not yet been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. None of us, at any rate I am not, are supplied with a copy of the amending Bill. I do not know what its provisions are. The rule specifically says that if a non-official Member wants to introduce a Bill, he should, first of all, obtain leave of the Council to introduce it. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Which rule?') If a Member of Government wants to introduce a Bill, with the consent of His Excellency, the Bill may be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. When a Bill is so published, leave of the Council to introduce it is not necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member refer to any rule or Standing Order? "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Oh, yes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" While the hon. Member is making an investigation into the rules and Standing Orders pertinent to the matter, I will call upon the Advocate-General to state if he has any objection."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If the Advocate-General agrees with me, there is an end of the matter."

* The hon. the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do raise an objection to the motion for the introduction of the Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (*seeing Mr. Krishnan Nayar rising to speak*) :—" The hon. Member will resume his seat. We may hear the Advocate-General and in the meantime the hon. Member may be ready with his references to Standing Orders or rules. Is he ready with the rules? "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Oh, yes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to quote the rules and Standing Orders on which he relies."

14th March 1927]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, Standing Order 38 says:

' (1) At any time after a Bill has been published in the Gazette.'

" I may say, Sir, that the Bill has not been published in the Gazette yet. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member thereby infer that the rule makes it obligatory to publish a Bill and not to introduce a Bill until publication? "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Where has it been stated like that? "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is obvious. *After the publication of the Bill*, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it. Even this has to be done after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary. So that, first of all, there must be publication in the Gazette and then, after the lapse of the six days' notice period the Member in charge may introduce it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member kindly refer to Rule 19 which contemplates the case of a publication with the consent of the Governor previous to the introduction? "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Oh, yes. But has that been done? It has not been done here."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is the case contemplated under Standing Order 38. Is it not? The hon. Member will please refer to Rule 20."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes. Rule 20 says:

' As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.'

" But paragraph 70 at page 28 of Volume II of the Legislative Council Manual says:

' (2) When introducing a Bill, the Member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in Council.

' (3) The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed . . . '

" Now, how can we discuss the principles of the Bill and its general provisions without knowing what the Bill is? We are absolutely in the dark as to what the Bill is."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That may be a reason for adjourning the introduction. But the question is whether a Member is entitled to introduce a Bill immediately after leave is granted. The hon. Member's arguments may be a ground for postponing the motion."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My hon. Friend now wants to introduce the Bill and when he introduces it, this Council has got the right and is at liberty to discuss its general provisions. How can we discuss them? Is it possible to discuss the principles of a Bill and its general provisions without knowing what they are? That goes to the root of the matter. My hon. Friend has not yet got his Bill published either in the *Fort St. George Gazette* with the consent of His Excellency or even privately. The practice for non-official Members when they introduce private bills has been to print and circulate copies of their Bills to Members. Even that has not been done in this case. Therefore, how is it possible for any Member to discuss the provisions of a Bill which he has not seen and of which he has

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[14th March 1927]

no idea whatever. That, I submit, goes to the root of the matter and I object to the taking up of the Bill for consideration at this stage."

12-15 P.M. * Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, there are two authorities by which this Council is governed in dealing with questions of legislation. The one is the rules framed under the Government of India Act and the other is the Standing Orders framed for regulating the conduct of business in this Council. Standing Orders 37 and 38 govern the matter now under consideration. For the moment, I shall put aside the Legislative Council Rules reserving them for consideration after dealing with the effect of the Standing Orders as they stand. Under Standing Order 37, leave to introduce a Bill is granted by the Council at once, if it is not opposed. If it is opposed, after a brief explanatory statement from the Member who moves and from the Member who opposes the motion, the question will be put to the vote of the House and leave granted or refused as the case may be. Let us take the case of a Bill for which the leave is granted either after opposition or without opposition. When shall we reach the next stage of introduction of the Bill in the Council? Standing Order 38 (1) says, that at any time after a Bill has been published in the Gazette, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary. I submit that this will apply to two cases, viz. (1) where the Bill has been already published by order of the Governor under Rule 18 of the Legislative Council Rules and (2) where the Bill has been published after leave to introduce has been granted by the Council. Hon. Members may be aware that when leave to introduce a Bill is granted, it used to be published as a matter of rule in the old days and is published as a matter of practice now. In either case, Standing Order 38 will apply. The Member will have to give six clear days' notice to the Secretary to introduce the Bill in Council. If you turn to the Rules and Standing Orders as they stood before the present Rules and Standing Orders were passed, it will be found that they provided for six clear days' notice to the Secretary, before introducing the Bill in Council after publication, either under the orders of the Governor under the rule corresponding to the present Rule 18 or under a rule for publication as soon as leave to introduce was given. So that, *if the Standing Order 38 stood alone without anything else to throw light upon it*, my submission to the Council and to you, Mr. President, will be that no motion to introduce the Bill can be made unless the Bill has been previously published. The very first clause of Standing Order 38 says, that at any time after a Bill has been published in the Gazette, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary. All the further stages described in clauses (2) to (5) of Standing Order 38 will apply only to a case of the Bill which has satisfied the first clause of the Standing Order, viz., that it has been published in one form or other.

" Now, Sir, you have drawn the attention of the House to Rule 20 and I think the hon. the Mover also referred to that rule for the purpose of showing that publication may succeed rather than precede the introduction of the Bill in Council."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Either succeed or precede."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" I accept that. As I have stated, if the Bill had been printed, Standing Order 38 will apply."

14th March 1927]

* The hon. The PRESIDENT :—" Is it under any Rule or Standing Order that the Bill is published immediately after leave is given? It is only by a convention, I think."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Now, there is no rule which directs publication. In the old Manual there was a rule under which after leave to introduce had been granted, if nothing further was done, the Bill was printed, as a matter of course. If it was not printed, there was nothing to prevent the Member introducing the Bill to ask for publication and then it had to be published."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In certain Business Rules relating to the procedure regarding Bills made by the Local Government, I see that there is a rule, viz., Rule 52, which says that as soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette by the Law Department. This is only a repetition of Rule 20 of the Council Rules and shows that even in these Government instructions it is contemplated that a Bill may first be introduced and then be published."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" I was only referring to the practice. As to Rule 20, it cannot be over-ridden by any of the Standing Orders. Rule 20 lays an obligation to publish the Bill after introduction. But this House is bound not only by Rule 20, but also by Standing Order 38. I shall now submit what the result of reading the two together will be. You must take it that Standing Order 38 applies only to the case of a Bill which has been already printed. Therefore in that Standing Order there is no procedure prescribed for unprinted Bills. The course to be followed in regard to them is not prescribed in that Standing Order at all. The result of this construction of Standing Order 38 is that there is no Standing Order covering the case of unprinted Bills and under Standing Order 79, the hon. the President may give direction as to the course which may be adopted in the case as it is not provided for by the Rules and the Standing Orders."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Under Standing Order 79?"

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Of course, for, any direction which the President might give must conform to the Standing Orders and the Rules. Rule 20 has to be taken into consideration by the President in any direction which he may give under Standing Order 79. As a result of that Rule, the Member in charge of the Bill might introduce the Bill and should be permitted to announce it, but no further stages are provided for under the Rules at all. The indication afforded by Rule 20 itself is that the further stages can be reached only after publication which follows immediately after introduction by the Member in charge of the Bill. Only to that extent can the indication in Rule 20 modify the inference from Standing Order 38, that the Bill should not be introduced before publication. The reason of the thing is clear. I agree with my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, that if introduction under Rule 20 means not merely the formal announcement of the fact of introduction, but also the further discussion of the principles of the Bill and its general provisions which are referred to in the third clause of Standing Order 38, that stage cannot be reached now. The principle of the Bill may be discussed only by people who have already studied it. The old rules provided not merely for publication, but also for supplying each Member with a copy

[Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar] [14th March 1927]

of the Bill in order to enable the Member to take part in the discussion of the Bill after its introduction. When you have not published it, it is impossible really to usefully discuss the principles of the Bill. So that, if it is a question of the President ruling under Standing Order 79 as to what should be the practice in regard to such kinds of Bills, I would submit, that when a Member has said 'I introduce the Bill' as he is entitled to say on the inference drawn from Rule 20, the President may direct that, at that stage, the Bill may be published and the further discussion of its principles and general provisions may be taken up on a date fixed by the President to suit the convenience of all the parties concerned. Except to that extent, Rule 20 does not alter the procedure laid down in Standing Order 38 which insists on publication, before discussion, of the general provisions and principles of the Bill and reference to the Select Committee. The discussion of the Bill in the Council by the Members is not merely with reference to their own ideas on the subject but also with reference to the wishes of the electorates which have sent them here. I do not know whether that is the case or not with reference to this Bill. I do not speak on the merits of this particular Bill. But there may be Bills in regard to which the Members might require an opportunity of consulting their constituents. Therefore, when the President gives a ruling on a matter like this, he must take into account the necessities of the case and rule that the Bill must be published before the further stages of the Bill, namely, the discussion of its principles and the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee, are proceeded with."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I submit, Sir . . . ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Any new points ? "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In further elucidation of the points raised . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is unnecessary. Generally, no Member is allowed to speak twice on any subject. The President has to give a ruling on a point of order and the explanations of the law given by hon. Members are only intended to help the President to come to a conclusion. He has already heard the hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar and he does not propose to delay the Council further unless the hon. Member has anything new to say."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, the extreme contention advanced by the Advocate-General and by my hon. Friend below the gangway is that, under the Rules and the Standing Orders as they stand, no motion that the Bill be read in Council can ever be made unless that Bill has already been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* under the orders of the Governor and six clear days' notice of the motion is given to the Secretary, or in the alternative, he can move the motion after an inchoate procedure for which there is no sanction in the Rules or the Standing Orders, under which publication takes place formally after the motion for leave to introduce the Bill is passed by the Council. My submission to you, Sir, is that neither under the Rules nor under the Standing Orders as they stand is there any such provision. I submit, Sir, that, when my hon. Friend the Advocate-General wants to curtail the powers of this Council, he must quote chapter and verse and not advance the argument that there is a lacuna in the Rules or the Standing Orders. He is too much of a lawyer not to concede that we must not presume that there is a lacuna in our Rules and Standing Orders, unless there is no other way of explaining them."

14th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti.]

" Sir, let us turn to Rule 20 which deals with this matter. Rule 20 says that :

' As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.'

" I ask my hon. Friend, the Advocate-General, very respectfully to construe the clause ' unless it has already been published ' . Is it a surplusage ? Is it redundant ? Does it or does it not contemplate in terms, Mr. President, that Bills may be introduced into this Council whether publication has taken place before that motion or not ? Otherwise, Mr. President, this rule, especially that clause, becomes absolutely meaningless."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" I conceded that point."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My hon. Friend concedes that. He has made my task considerably easy. He has also conceded that the Rule must over-ride the Standing Order. The power to make Standing Orders vested in us is governed by a provision in the Government of India Act, and to the extent to which the Standing Orders are inconsistent with the Rules, they are void. Therefore, Sir, it is contemplated that I can make the motion to introduce the Bill whether previous publication has taken place or not. I should like to ask my hon. Friend what is the legal objection to my motion now. I am not now dealing with the objection of my hon. Friend below the gangway about the comparative ignorance of the House about the provisions of this Bill. Before I sit down, I shall address one word about that point. I am only dealing with the question of law, and I claim, as our Rules and Standing Orders at present stand, I have a right to make this motion now."

" I want to make two more submissions, for your consideration, on this matter. As the Rules and Standing Orders stand, there is no power in you or in your office to compel publication of a Bill, leave to introduce which has been given by this House, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Suppose my hon. Friend says he would not publish it ; what is to happen ? This House has no inherent right to order publication, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of every Bill for which leave is given. I shall now invite your attention to a rule which was found in the earlier rules under which you were working, that is, before the present Reforms. Rule 32 said, Mr. President—

' If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the Secretary shall cause the Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and any connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the Members and shall also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in such vernacular languages as the Governor may direct.'

" Therefore there was an officer of this House authorized to direct statutory publication. There is no such provision now."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" It is there under Rule 20."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I think, Sir, my hon. Friend is helping me further. That rule contemplates publication after introduction. I quite agree with the hon. Member. Rule 20 does authorize publication. I therefore say that when I make this motion and this House agrees to it, then, it becomes the statutory right of your office to insist under Rule 20 on the publication of this Bill and not till then. That rule contemplates statutory publication after such introduction."

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[14th March 1927]

"On this matter, just one more submission to you, Sir. In the earlier Rules to which I am referring, in Rule 34 there was a specific statutory prohibition against introduction motions before publication :

'Provided no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days have elapsed from the date of their publication under Rule 32 or 30 as the case may be.'

"Therefore the earlier Rules contemplated, in so many words, statutory publication and a prohibition statutorily of introduction motions until and unless there had been previous publication. My hon. Friend is too much of a lawyer not to contemplate that when the authors of these Rules omitted these provisions they were acting with some intelligence and therefore they omitted them deliberately. It was not that their mind was not drawn to them. My hon. Friend wants to suggest to this House and to you that there is a lacuna. Lacuna of what? Of a provision already existing in the Rules which they were re-enacting in a different form to suit the purposes of the new Act. My hon. Friend wants you to believe that the authors of the Rules under Government of India Act deliberately omitted the stages of publication before introduction, leaving it to the Standing Orders to make provision for publication or not.

"Standing Order 38 seems to contemplate two different classes of cases. Standing Order 38, clause (1) says :

'At any time after a Bill has been published in the Gazette, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary.'

"I submit, Sir, that this is the only Standing Order which provides for six days' notice being given in the case of introduction motions. If it is so, that is one statutory procedure prescribed by our Standing Orders, that there should be some time elapsing between the publication which takes place under His Excellency the Governor's orders without reference to this Council at all and its introduction in Council. That is a matter to which I would like to invite your attention. This House is guided by one of the two ways. One way is that of my leaving at your office, notice with regard to Bills, of fifteen days in the case of Transferred subjects and of one month in the case of Reserved subjects. But there is also another kind of notice when I go to the Governor and get his authority to get the Bill published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in which case, in order to guarantee that your office may not be taken by surprise, the Standing Order provides for six clear days' notice. That does not contemplate, in my humble judgment, the case of Bills which take the normal course of leaving notice at your office.

"Then, under clause (2), when introducing a Bill, the Member in charge shall move that the Bill be read in Council. I lay some emphasis on the indefinite article both in clauses (1) and (2). In the first clause it is said that 'at any time after a Bill has been published the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it.' Then clause (2) says 'when introducing a Bill', and it does not refer to Bills which had already been published. In clauses (1) and (2) the indefinite article is used first and afterwards the definite article. In clauses (3) and (4) the definite article is used throughout. As a matter of English, I submit that clauses (1) and (2) contemplate two classes of Bills, whereas clauses (3) and (4) contemplate the same class of Bills.

"One more submission, Sir. Standing Order 41 (3) says that the Select Committee shall, in their report, state among other things whether the publication directed by the Rules or by the Council has taken place. What does it

14th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

mean? If my hon. Friend the Advocate-General's contention that introduction can never take place without previous publication is correct, why in the name of common sense is the Select Committee asked to report whether the publication directed by the rules or by the Council has taken place or not. I submit, Mr. President, that the Standing Order throws considerable light and helps my position that publication may have taken place before introduction or may not have taken place and it may take place according to Rule 20, after introduction of the Bill and appointment of the Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What is the publication under direction of the Council, contemplated by S.O. 41 (3)?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"That is publication under Rule 20."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not able to understand how the Council has power under that Rule to order publication."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I submit, I see the force of the point the hon. President raises, if I may say so respectfully. I merely rely upon the other point that the Select Committee in any case is asked to report as to the publication. If, according to my hon. Friend's contention, publication must necessarily take place before the introduction stage, this provision is redundant."

"As regards the arguments of my hon. Friend below the gangway which, I am surprised to see, the Advocate-General also adopted, I hope that they deal really with the point whether this Council should pass my motion or not. It is for the House to decide the matter. I am not now urging that, because I make that motion, the Council must necessarily pass it at this stage. A motion for adjournment may be made and I may not oppose it. There may be some Bills which may not be controversial and which the House may pass practically unanimously, in which case, we may finish all stages, as we have done more than once, at one and the same time. Therefore, I do claim that so far as my hon. Friend's point below the gangway is concerned that it is not possible now to discuss this Bill, I hope to convince him, if I get a ruling in my favour that the motion may be made now, that this Bill is so non-controversial that we may accept its introduction now. At this stage, I am merely submitting the argument that under the Standing Orders, there is nothing to prohibit the motion for introduction being made now. While the hon. the Advocate-General contends that Standing Order 79 must come into force, I beg of you to bear this in mind, that Standing Order 79 should not be lightly invoked. It is only in cases where the Rules and the Standing Orders under the Act do not make any provision that that Standing Order comes into play. It is somewhat a tail order given by the Advocate-General that, with regard to legislation and important Bills, we must assume that our predecessors in this House who made the Standing Orders were negligent of a necessary provision and that therefore you should make a provision.

"I submit, Sir, that in law I am entitled to make this motion at this stage"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, Sir, if I intervene in this debate it is because the hon. the Law Member is absent and because I happen to be for the time being the Member in charge of this Bill so far as the Government are concerned. I do not propose now to refer to the question of

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[14th March 1927]

the convenience of the House or to the information which ought to be in the hands of all Members of the House before they are called upon to discuss either the principles or the details of any Bill. I merely refer to the point of construction of what we actually find in the Council Rules and in the Standing Orders. I venture to submit, Sir, that Rule 20, as the hon. Member for the University suggests, must be read with due regard to every phrase and word that is contained in it. It runs as follows:

'As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.'

"The rule lays down that if the Bill has not already been published, it shall be published in the Gazette. It does not prohibit or command previous publication. Our Standing Orders are equally valid under the Government of India Act although they proceed from a different authority. They are subject to amendments by the Council, subject again to the assent of the Governor. But so far as they are consistent with the Council Rules, they are valid as much as the Council Rules themselves. It seems to me that Rule 20 left it entirely for the Council, under its Standing Orders, to lay down any provision as regards previous publication that it thought fit to impose. The rule merely says that if publication is not otherwise provided for, a Bill shall be published after its introduction. The rule, therefore, governing the present case is Standing Order 38.

12-45
p.m.

"It seems to me clear that the right construction of that Standing Order is that the Council has laid down that before a Bill is introduced, it shall be published in the Gazette. That is also borne out by Council Rule 20. Therefore, I contend that it is *intra vires* of the Act. It seems to me therefore perfectly clear that before the hon. Member is entitled to proceed to the next stage in connexion with the present Bill, it has to be published, and that after such publication, he must give six days' notice to the Secretary of the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member read in Standing Order 38 anything to show that it is obligatory that the Bill should be published before introduction?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"That is my contention, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"How is that interpretation supported by the actual wording of the Standing Order?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Because, Sir, the Standing Order lays down the procedure in this Council. It says that a Bill *may* be introduced; and I take it that it uses the word 'may' because there is no compulsion on any Member to introduce a Bill for leave to introduce which he has asked; but that if he does introduce the Bill, the essential preliminary is publication in the Gazette and six days' notice to the Secretary of the Council. I further suggest, Sir, that the interpretation put by the hon. Member for the University on the expression in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Standing Order 38 'a Bill', 'the Bill', 'a Bill' and again 'the Bill' is wrong. I would say that it refers to each Bill in turn and that there is no possible ground for the suggestion that clause (1) refers to one class of Bills and that clause (2) refers to a different class of Bills. As regards the point raised in connexion with Standing Order 41, the expression 'whether the publication directed by the rules or by the Council has taken place' refers entirely to clause (1) of Standing Order 38. That is to say, if under the Standing

14th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

Orders of the Council, publication in the Gazette is laid down, the Select Committee shall report to the Council whether its instructions to that effect have been carried out."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The rules contemplate that a Bill may be published either before leave to introduce or after introduction. I hold the view that Standing Orders will have to be made making it compulsory that a Bill should be published before introduction into the Council; but at present, the question is whether such direction does exist in the Standing Orders as they stand at present. In Standing Order 38, I do not interpret the words 'At any time after a Bill has been published in the Gazette' as giving a direction that the Bill should have been published before introduction. When we compare the rules in the old Standing Orders of the pre-reform days, we do find that there was a distinct declaration in those rules that every Bill should have been published before it was introduced in the Council. A study of the Standing Orders of the Assembly makes it clear that a Bill may be introduced before publication. But according to the Standing Orders of the Assembly, it is clear that the introduction of the Bill is not at all a motion. It is a mere announcement of the fact of the introduction, and the general principles of the Bill are not discussed when a Bill is introduced. The general discussion of the principles of the Bill is only taken up when a motion is made that the Bill be taken into consideration or be referred to a Select Committee or when any similar motion is made. Therefore, I find that our Standing Orders are not at all complete in this matter; and as the Standing Orders now stand there is nothing to prevent the introduction of a Bill before its publication. But wherever there is any defect in the Standing Orders, under Standing Order 79, I have to regulate as far as possible, the procedure in Council consistently with the parliamentary practice. The parliamentary practice is, when a motion for leave is made, a date is fixed for the introduction of the Bill. Under the Standing Orders as at present, I think it would be safe for this House to fix a date for the introduction of the Bill. I therefore ask the hon. Member for the University to fix a non-official day when it would be convenient for him to introduce the Bill."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The next non-official day, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There are three non-official days, 29th 30th and 31st March."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On the first non-official day for Bills, I shall bring up this Bill for introduction."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether you order the publication or the printing of this Bill before my Friend introduces it, or whether you leave it to his discretion?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is a matter I have to examine. I can have copies of the Bill supplied to the Members. I have just now referred to the instructions issued in the Legislative department, and those instructions contain a direction that when a Bill is introduced, it may be published. I shall have the necessary changes effected, to have the Bill published in the meantime, if possible. I cannot promise it, but I shall see that at least a copy of the Bill is supplied to all the Members of the Council."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

[14th March 1927]

(ii) THE VILLAGE OFFICERS BILL.

* Mr. S. MUTTAIYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Village Officers Bill.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ As there is no objection, the hon. Member has got the leave of the House.”

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

(iii) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1920.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that my Bill^a to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, be read in Council. May I make my speech now, Sir?”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, I have already talked to the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha, on this matter. I have under consideration the amendment of the Elementary Education Act as a whole, and I shall give careful consideration to the point raised by my hon. Friend. As that Bill will be before the House in a short time, very likely in the session in August next, I hope my hon. Friend will have no objection to withdraw his motion.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, in view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister that he will give it some consideration, a sympathetic consideration, I hope, I beg for leave to withdraw the Bill.”

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

(3)

Motions on matters of general public interest.

REVISION OF THE PAY OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The resolution before the House is —

“ * 4 [105] *That this Council recommends to the Government that the pay of village officers under Government as well as in the proprietary estates be raised to Rs. 15 per mensem and that the pay of village menials (vettis, talaiyaris) in the ryotwari and proprietary villages be raised to Rs. 10 per mensem from 1st April 1927 and provision be made for the same in the ensuing budget.*”

“ Notices of several amendments have been received. Before I call upon Mr. Kaleswara Rao to move his amendment I wish to know whether the latter portion of his amendment is in order because it deals with travelling allowance which is not the subject matter of the resolution. What has he to say as to whether it is in order?”

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ I do not want to press my^b amendment. I shall drop the latter portion, but shall, with your permission, speak a few words on the former.”

* The hon. Mr. PRESIDENT :—“ I have no objection to allow the hon. Member to move the first part of his amendment.”

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Mr. President, I do not propose to press my amendment; but I wish to explain my position and then resume my

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th February 1927.

^b Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—

For all the words coming after the words ‘the Government’ substitute the words ‘to increase the salaries of village officers, including assistant karnams and triune officers, to a minimum of Rs. 20 a month and those of village servants to a minimum of Rs. 11 per month and also to pay batta to village officers at As. 12 per day and to village servants at As. 8 per day, whenever they have to go from their villages to a distance of more than six miles on public duty under the orders of their superiors.’

14th March 1927]

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

seat. The pay and the status of the village officers deserve very careful and sympathetic consideration at the hands of this House and of the Government. They are paid very little for the important duties they are discharging. They form, as it were, the foundation for the whole administrative fabric. My amendment does not go too far. Rs. 20 is only what is paid to attenders in the Education and other departments; and Rs. 11 to the village servants is less than what is paid to peons. Village officers, though they were once the magnates of the village polity, though they are still doing the most important duties, have been relegated to the meanest position after the British Government established itself. In the pre-British Indian polity, village life was the basis, and villages were, as it were, so many republics. The whole village polity has been rudely disturbed after the advent of the British Government. The village communities which possessed and controlled all the communal properties in the village including the forests attached to the village, the pasture lands and other communal lands like burial grounds, have lost all their powers. They have been removed as it were, out of account. The omnipotent British Sarkar is now preventing villagers from grazing their cattle or getting fuel brushwood or materials for their agricultural implements from the village forests. Cottage industries which were supplying the necessities, comforts and luxuries for the people have been substituted by foreign goods, and village panchayats have no place practically in the British mode of administration. And now, villagers instead of looking to the panchayats for justice to be done between man and man, for the protection of their life and property, are now looking to the sub-inspector, to the district munsif, to the tahsildar, the sub-assistant surgeon, etc., for everything. That is the case now, Sir, and naturally, these village officers also who were once the magnates have now been reduced to nothing, and the village folk now look to the townsmen for fashions and dress and even hair-cutting. And we have to look to the day when village life would be restored, village panchayats would spring up and be visible in every village, and cottage industries revived, and village reconstruction effected. The increase in the pay of the village officers which I propose by this amendment is by no means high. I propose a modest sum of Rs. 20 to the village officers, particularly as they have lost their *plavazamas* and their customary dues. Now if a village officer takes any customary dues, it is considered to be a bribe. In those days, the people used to think it their sacred duty to supply these necessities to the village officers. The village officials were considered to be part and parcel of the villagers and being one of them used to look to their wants, conveniences and so forth. Now, the village officers have nothing in common with the villagers. They play naturally some tricks to get on somehow by all sorts of means. It is really a great necessity to keep them in contentment and above starvation. But our present position is that we have no control over the purse as a whole and though we may propose something, that cannot be carried into effect because the other adjustments cannot be made in the Budget. Therefore taking that into consideration and also expecting that at least the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar coupled with the amendments already proposed would be accepted by the House unanimously and also expecting that the amalgamation scheme would be dissolved and every village officer would be restored to his former position as promised by the Government, I do not propose to press my amendment, but would support the proposition coupled with the amendments that were under discussion on the last non-official day.

“ With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.”

[14th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"So the hon. Member has not moved his amendment."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"No, Sir. I have supported the proposition as amended by the two amendments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar propose to move his amendment?"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to say this. I know the practice of this House has been for Members to speak on motions and also on the amendments, at various times. But my interpretation of the Standing Orders is that they cannot make a second speech, if once they have spoken on the motion or on the amendment. Before I give a considered ruling on the matter, I wish to bring this to the notice of hon. Members of the House and especially the Advocate-General to examine the question so that a considered ruling may be given on the matter. Anyhow, for the time being, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, though he already moved amendments on the motion, may move the amendment now. At the next earliest opportunity, I want to examine the whole question whether a Member can make a speech on the motion as well as on the amendments regarding any motion in the House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Can I, with your permission, move all my amendments together, as they form only one amendment?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, my amendments are very simple and they are these :—

"In line 2 before the words "village officers" insert the word "all."

"In lines 2-3, omit the words "be raised to Rs. 15 per mensem."

"In line 3 after the word "raised", insert the words "from the 1st of April 1927."

"In line 4 after the word "Talaiyaris" insert "etc."

"In line 4 for the words "Rs. 10" substitute the words "what they were respectively at the time the amalgamation of villages took place."

"In lines 5-6, omit the words "from 1st April 1927 . . . ensuing budget."

"The resolution as amended by me would run thus:

"This Council recommends to the Government that the pay of all village officers under Government as well as in the proprietary estates and that the pay of the village menials, vettis, talaiyaris, etc., in the ryotwari and proprietary villages be raised from 1st April 1927 to what they were respectively at the time the amalgamation of villages took place."

"With your permission for the word 'before' in the amendment as given notice of I have substituted the words 'at the time' and added the words 'took place' at the end, because that would make my meaning clear. I do not propose to make any long speech. We do not want it to be presumed, when I move this amendment, that we do not accept the principle of the previous amendment. We are all for increasing the pay of the village officers and menials much more than they were ever getting. But the purport of this resolution is that pending a general

[14th March 1927] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

increase of pay, we want the reductions that had been made at the time of amalgamation to be made up and the strength be restored to what it was before. In the case of village officers under Government, they had been receiving Rs. 15, and this was reduced to Rs. 14 and Rs. 13. In the case of village menials, they had been receiving Rs. 8, and this was reduced to Rs. 7-8-0. There has been a reduction in the case of village officers in zamindari estates also. We want all these to be reinstated. The reason why I am not now supporting the previous amendment is that it would be costing a large amount about 45 lakhs. But if my amendment is carried, the cost would be about ten lakhs of rupees and the Government should not grudge this because of the large sum of money they have now got as a result of the remission. One thing more I want to add. By increasing the number of village officers, the Government were benefited because they got an additional number of men and got more work done by them. It is but fair that the Government should pay for the additional number of men and we want all of them to get the pay they had been getting at the time of amalgamation. We want this restoration now and this increase of pay whatever may be the result of the agitation for increase of pay to non-gazetted officers and village officers as a whole."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I second this amendment. If this amendment is carried and the resolution as amended is given effect to, the additional cost to Government would be only about 10½ lakhs."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendments of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar have been moved and seconded and are for the discussion of the Council. The amendments of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar are covered by the amendment before the House and therefore they will not be moved. But there are two amendments, one by Mr. Narayana Raju and the other by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. I want to know if they propose moving their amendments."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"I do not want to move it, Sir."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I do not propose to move my amendment, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's amendment is to add the words 'without reduction of village officers as they exist.' I think it will be for the convenience of the House if that amendment also is considered by adding it to the amendment now under discussion."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I want to move my amendment, Sir, specially because we have had experience of how the resolution of this Council for increase of pay of village officers was treated. The

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—

In line 3 for the words and figure "to Rs. 15" substitute the words "to what it was before the amalgamation."

In line 4 for the words and figure "to Rs. 10" substitute the words "to what it was before the amalgamation."

b Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—

For the figure "15" substitute the figure "20".

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—

In line 5 for the words "1st April" substitute the words "1st July."

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [14th March 1927]

Government accepted that resolution and reduced the number of officers. We asked for restoration of these posts, and it was done, but with reduced pay. We now ask for increased pay for the restored officers. May I know if I would be given an opportunity of speaking on the amendment of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, because I would like to speak on that also."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I propose to allow a general discussion on the amendment as amended, so that the Council may have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the resolution as amended. Therefore I now put the question of adding the words contained in your amendment: 'without reduction in the number of officers as they existed' to the amendment of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I may submit that I would like my amendment to be kept independent of the amendment of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, because if the latter is not accepted, my amendment would still be there. If my amendment is incorporated in his amendment, my amendment will share the fate of his, and I will have no chance, afterwards, of moving my substantive amendment to the proposition itself."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have no objection. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar's amendment is now for the consideration of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I suppose I will be permitted to speak on the resolution now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have already said that at this time I am not going to take up the question whether a Member shall be allowed to speak on the amendment as well as on the resolution. That question has to be examined and a ruling will be given at the next earliest opportunity."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am speaking for those hon. Members, who like myself, have not taken part in this discussion at all, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"For the present, the old practice continues."

1-15 p.m. * Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I have given notice of another amendment^a which is the last one. I would like to know if that amendment will be taken at all."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have already said—I presume the hon. Member was not in the House then—with reference to the amendment of Mr. Kaleswara Rao, that the amendment relates to a matter not connected with the original resolution. Therefore, it cannot be moved."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With all respect to you, Sir, I must say that you only asked whether that amendment was in order. He did not press it and therefore the matter was left there. It was not ruled out of order. You simply called upon the hon. Member to show if he was in order."

^a Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—

In lines 5-6, for the words 'and provision . . . budget' substitute the following:—
'And that adequate provision be made for payment of batta and daily allowances to village officers while attending to public work under the orders of their official superiors in places which are more than five miles from their villages.'

14th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"When I called upon the hon. Member, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, I expected the hon. Member to get up and satisfy me if he intended to move his amendment. I have no objection if he now satisfies me."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With all respect to you, Sir, the only reason that stands in support of me is this. Whenever the House grants money to the public servants, their pay and allowance go together."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has to satisfy me how this amendment is not foreign to the subject matter of the resolution."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I am now making the submission to you, Sir. The main object of the resolution is doubtless intimately connected with the question of pay. Pay and allowance as a rule go together. Therefore it was that I wanted to take it up now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Standing Order 32, clause (i) says:

'An amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the subject matter of the clause or motion to which it relates.'

"I hold that the batta and other things do not come under pay and therefore, I rule this amendment out of order."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I wish to support the original resolution before the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, Order. The amendment and not the resolution is now before the House."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I oppose the amendment and in opposing the amendment, I say that the suggestions mentioned in the original resolution are the only reasonable suggestions before the House and I shall proceed with the reasons in support thereof. Now, it is said in the resolution that the pay of these village officials should be increased. It seems to me that it is a very eminently reasonable suggestion. As a matter of fact, even coolies get more than Rs. 15 a month. In my part of the Presidency at any rate, unskilled coolies get 7 to 8 annas a day which comes to about Rs. 15 a month and it is rather hard that village officials who are responsible men, who hold a high position in the village should not get Rs. 15. They are important men and they are looked up to as such and they are the representatives of the Government in the villages. The village is the smallest territorial unit under the Government and in the villages, particularly, the village headmen represent the Government, as the Collector represents the Government in the district, comparing small things with great. I may also say that the village officers are called upon to perform all sorts of functions. There is no knowing what they may be called upon to do. They may be called upon to report on tigers and cobras and seeing that they have multifarious functions to do, it is rather hard to deprive them of even the Rs. 15 that they were receiving. There is also this thing, Sir. I asked the hon. the Revenue Member a few months ago whether Government would be pleased to give an allowance to these village officers when they attended taluk offices under the orders of their superiors. He answered 'No.' At present, they are often called to the taluk office and have to spend there several days without getting any remuneration. They do not even get the out-of-pocket expenses. In these circumstances, even a

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [14th March 1927]

large portion of what they get, which is less than Rs. 15, has to be spent while remaining at taluk headquarters. With reference to the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu, . . .

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not before the House."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As a matter of fact, no amendment is necessary for my purpose. I may say what I want to say without referring to any amendment. Government should not give effect to this resolution by reducing the number of officers. This is taking away practically with one hand what is given by the other and reducing the present state of affairs to a state of affairs which was condemned by this House. So that, it is reasonable and just and necessary that the pay of these officers should be raised to Rs. 15 without any reduction in their number."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I oppose the amendment and that for this reason. The original motion, as it stood, concerned only with the village officers in the ryotwari areas. But the amendment already carried is to the effect that the case of the village officers of the proprietary estates should also be brought in for the consideration of the Government. The effect of this amendment will be that while you restore the pay in the ryotwari areas to Rs. 15, you will pay these officers in the zamindari areas only at Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. It will be an anomaly that a village officer who is serving two masters should be paid less. The village officer in the zamindari area has to assist Government officers and also the zamindar, and he may be hauled up by the zamindar's officials at any time. He has to protect himself against that. He has to do duty both under the zamindar and the Government, only to get less pay. On a previous occasion, I urged in this House that, if it is considered that the pay paid to the zamindari officials is just and sufficient for the work done to Government, and if the Government does not take into consideration the work done to the zamindar, then let the Government modify the rules and prescribe that the village officers need not do zamindari work. Unless it is done, the village officers are made to do duty to the proprietor who pays nothing for it. I therefore, Sir, submit that if this amendment is accepted it, would mean a perpetuation of the difference that has been established before between the village officer of the ryotwari area and the village officer of the zamindari area. I would like to hear from among members here that the village officers' duties in the zamindari estate are less onerous. I do not know what the Government will say. I am sure that so far as the members of this House are concerned, they will agree that they are as onerous if not more. For these reasons, I oppose the amendment because, if the amendment is accepted, it will perpetuate the old differences."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I believe the House is ready for the question to be put."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao was about to rise from his seat.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Members are expected to be very prompt when they want to speak."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I beg your pardon. I was just writing. To make the position clear, I want to move an amendment even at this stage. I will put it in a few words. The words 'at the time of amalgamation' occur in the amendment moved by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana

14th March 1927] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

Ayyangar. That is a dubious phrase. The amalgamation and the raising of pay occurred either together, before or after. It is not very clear. So I want to propose the words: 'what they were highest respectively before to-day', i.e., the highest that the village officials were getting at any time."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think I can allow any amendment at this stage."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"I beg to oppose the amendment on the ground that there are certain villages in some of the districts where there is no amalgamation at all. This clause may not apply to these officials. Unless you take into consideration the village officer individually in fixing the pay I think there may be some difficulty in working out the idea contained in the amended resolution. Therefore, it will be making an invidious distinction between one officer and another when we consider that the responsibilities of both the officers are equally onerous and equally exacting. So I would suggest that each officer be paid Rs. 15 irrespective of the fact whether he belongs to the ryotwari village or the proprietary village."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The resolution if amended would run thus: 1-30 p.m.

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the pay of all village officers under Government as well as in the proprietary estates and that the pay of the village menials (vettis, talaiyaris, etc.), in the ryotwari and proprietary estates be raised from 1st April 1927 to what they were respectively at the time when the amalgamation of villages took place.'

"I now put Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar's amendment to the House."

The amendment was put and negatived.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I formally move my amendment."

The amendment reads :

'That in line 5, after the words "1st April 1927," insert the words "without reduction in the number of officers as they exist."'

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I am prepared to accept the amendment, Sir."

Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu's amendment was then put and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The resolution as further amended by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu is now before the Council."

The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The resolution of Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiya as further amended is for the discussion of the House."

[14th March 1927]

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, this resolution has my support, and it is long overdue. I have no desire to take the House into the full history of the circumstances that compelled us to table a resolution of this character. Hon. Members of this House may be perfectly aware of the fact that in deference to the unanimous opinion expressed on the floor of this House on more than one occasion, the Government felt it necessary to restore all the village officers and other persons who have been thrown out of employ, and it was least expected that the Government would embark on a policy of retrenchment in this direction. Till about 1922 the village headman was getting Rs. 15 and so also his brother, the village karnam, and the village menials Rs. 8, and the hon. Mr. Marjoribanks was of opinion and told us more than once that he was inclined to restore the officers entirely provided the budget allotment was in no way exceeded, and with a view to make both ends meet he came forward with this proposal of reducing the pay of the village karnam by Re. 1 and of the village monigar by Rs. 2 and of menials by half a rupee. That set free a sum of about Rs. 10 lakhs, which he distributed to the new persons. As regards that, my only protest is this: in 1926-27 the budget provided for 13,966 village monigars and in consequence of the restoration we are now having 16,376, or in other words we have extra hands to the extent of 2,410 village headmen; as against 13,551 village karnams we are now having 14,875; as against 43,000 vettis and talaiyaris, we are having 48,000. Thus, it will be found that the number of village officers and menials have gone up considerably. I cannot understand the policy of the Government in saying that 'we have set apart a particular amount of money; hitherto we were spending in a particular way; we were distributing it to 65,000 persons; we have no objection to raise the number from 65,000 to 70,000 provided the budget allotment is not exceeded, or in that way if you want to raise the number of persons, instead of giving them increased pay, you make a slice out of the pay of the people already there and distribute it among persons whom you want to let in consequent upon the Restoration Bill.' So long as the Government have increased the number of hands and have made such a large number of persons do the work of the Government, they are bound to pay for everybody a proper salary. Moreover, Sir, these village officers, in my humble judgment, do not get even a living wage. How can you expect a man to live on Rs. 10 or Rs. 15? If I may say so, they form the very base of the pyramid of the administration. That being so, if so minded, they can make the Government come down on its knees and create a deadlock, for the Government look up to them for this and that, for the collection of a large amount of money which goes to maintain and also to preserve the integrity of the administration. The entire administration is being run out of the collections made by those people who are at the bottom of the ladder. The House will perhaps know that this Government has committed itself to an extra expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs consequent on the recommendations of the Lee Commission, and that money comes out of the general revenue which is being collected by these village officers. There is absolutely no reason as to why these village officers and village menials, who are very loyal and loyal to the core, should be treated in this half-hearted fashion. It seems to me that the time has come when their condition should be bettered and the Government should embark on a policy of sympathy and must make up its mind to give these village officers Rs. 15 a month and the menials Rs. 10."

14th March 1927]

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Mr. President, Sir, I join with my hon. Friends who have spoken before me in supporting this resolution to revise the pay of the village officers. This is a subject which is as old as myself. I have very little to say about the village officers of the ryotwari areas as it has been fully dealt by my previous speakers. My heart goes to the village officers that are in the proprietary estates. In the first place, the difference in pay between the village officers in the ryotwari tracts and the village officers in the proprietary estates affects the latter unfavourably. The village officers in the proprietary estates have to obey two masters; one is the Government and the other is the proprietor.

" Sir, under the Permanent Settlement Regulations as also under the Karnams Regulations, the proprietor is bound to provide a Karnam for every village, and if he is to respect the Permanent Settlement Regulations he is bound to provide them and pay for them and is no more a charge on the public finance. Under the terms of the Permanent Settlement Regulations as also the Karnams Regulations he, the Karnam, is bound to furnish such returns as are necessary for the State. Therefore, it can be seen that the village officers in the proprietary estates is a charge on the proprietor himself. Conditions have now changed. The Government of Madras on the initiative of the Government of India have undertaken the task of paying in money to the village officers in the proprietary estates, when the finances of both Governments, Provincial and Imperial were full. Now that we are in hardy days, conditions have changed. I take it, that a revision of the status and pay of the village officers in ryotwari tracts as also in proprietary estates is necessary. We have been passing time after time resolutions to enhance the pay and prospects of the village officers, and Government sometimes did not pay heed to our resolutions, and if at all they paid any heed, it was half-hearted. In the first place, they agreed to restore the village officers to bring them to the number which stood in 1921. We know how far they were carried out. To make this possible we have effected an amendment of Acts II and III of 1894 and 1895, and that was not carried out either in spirit or in letter. In my district, Sir, the reduction of village officers, I was told, has given the Government a benefit to the extent of Rs. 60,000. When I interpellated the Government whether that sum would be set apart for restoring the village officers in the district, I was told that a Presidency pooling will be made and that no case can be made for a single district. Therefore, they are not at all going to pay any heed to our resolutions except in so far as they could make a profit. I would therefore suggest that a *via media* may be found and a committee may sit to go into the whole question, so that we may not come before this Council time after time with resolutions or motions on the budgets, but once for all decide the question of raising the pay of village officers.

" Secondly, Sir, the reduction of the pay of village menials is very painful. In the first place, the pay of the village menials is not a living wage, and, in the second place, they have to serve not only the Government, and in proprietary estates the Government and the proprietor, but also the people in rural areas. All officials, provincial or imperial, from the highest to the lowest, have to seek for their service. Under these circumstances, I hold that it is bad in principle to cut down the pay of the village menials to make up any deficiencies in finance. I therefore strongly support this resolution

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

[14th March 1927]

and request the Government not to whittle it down on the ground of finance. Because if my suggestion is taken regarding the proprietary estates, they can make up the money from the landed proprietors who constitute about one-fourth of this province. With these remarks, I strongly support the resolution."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution. I will not repeat the arguments used by the previous speakers. There is one argument that appeals very much to me, and, I hope, will appeal also to the Members of this House. The old order is changing. With regard to these village officers, I should say it has already changed. Some years ago, there were men who were ready to take up these offices not for the sake of the salary attached to them but for the position which it gave them. At present, Sir, many of these village officers are not treated by the revenue officers, even by the revenue subordinates, with a respect and regard due to them as men having a considerable locus standi and influence. Therefore, the tendency is for many village officers to shirk off their responsibility, and to refuse to take up offices and these offices are passing into the hands of men who are not in all cases men possessing local standing or influence. I know that these village officers have to go very often to towns. I know that when they are in towns they have to dance attendance on the revenue subordinates. Sometimes they are asked to explain the delay in the collection of kist and they are taken to task by the tahsildars. Sometimes they have to remain working till eleven or twelve in the night to faithfully carry out the instructions of officers. So, considering all these changes in their standing, in their position, in the onerousness of the duties that now devolve on them, the amount of worry they are subjected to, I think raising their salary to Rs. 15 is not raising it to any enormous extent. That will just suffice to meet the extra expenditure to which they are put when they have to remain at taluk headquarters in the ordinary discharge of their duties."

2-45
p.m.

"There is another point, namely, the raising of the salaries of the vettis. These vettis mostly belong to the depressed classes and it is a matter of common knowledge and experience that most of these depressed classes suffer very keenly any loss entailed upon their income. As a matter of fact, most of these vettis have been holding their office hereditarily and if they are thrown out or if their pay is reduced, the suffering that they have to pass through is really very great. So, the raising of their pay to Rs. 10 is an act of bare justice and nothing more. It will give them a living wage. For these reasons, I support the resolution."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I propose that the question be now put."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it."

The motion for closure was adopted.

The resolution was then put and passed.

CONSTITUTION OF A SEPARATE ANDHRA PROVINCE.

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I move—

'That this Council recommends to the Government to recommend to the Governor-General in Council that the contiguous Telugu-speaking area in the Presidency be constituted into a separate "Andhra Province" for all legislative, administrative and judicial purposes.'

[14th March 1927]

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

"Mr. President, Sir, I feel that perhaps the atmosphere in which I have the honour to move this resolution is not altogether unfavourable to it. Only recently, elsewhere—in the Council of Elders—a similar proposition was moved, but with no success. The main reasons that were adduced by the Elders were very few. They said that the move had not come from their younger brethren, and that this House had the legitimate right to express an opinion on the formation of either a separate Andhra or a Tamil province. Most unfortunately, though this House tabled a motion so early as in January, it could not be reached earlier than now. The Government Members of the Council of State have doubted that there was not unanimity of feeling among the Andhras themselves. As for that, Sir, I am glad to note that there are at least 3 or 4 Members in this House who have been presidents of Andhra conferences held at different times and at different places. The ex-Minister, the Raja Sahib of Panagal, and the present Minister, the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar presiding over the Andhra conferences, and my hon. Friend even Sir A. P. Patro were taking a leading part in the movement for a separate Andhra province and a separate Andhra university. Now after having given us an Andhra university, they should not be half-hearted, but must join us in the request for a separate Andhra province. The feeling has been over much for the last 15 years, and anyone who has the ears to hear and the spirit to understand would have known that the Andhras have been very keen in having a separate province for themselves. The Andhra kings ruled over vast areas in this land for over two thousand years, possibly even before the Christian era. It may interest some of the hon. Members here that the very floor on which we are standing—i.e., the City of Madras—was given to the East India Company by one of the Andhra kings. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'A most unwise act'!) I think so. He perhaps least expected that we would be working for establishing an Andhra province."

"As long ago as 1910, the Andhra movement was started, and ever since, there were a number of Andhra conferences held year after year in which, I am glad to refer that the hon. the President also took a very active part. The first Andhra conference which was held at Bapatla was presided over by no less a person than Sir B. N. Sarma who has never been counted as belonging to the ranks of the advance guards. He was a moderate of moderates, and even he was very keen in having an Andhra province. He gave a long story of the greatness of the Andhras and said that the Andhra culture could come up to the level and stand by other cultures of the world, only when an Andhra university for the Andhras and a separate Andhra province were constituted. No doubt they were not very definite in that first Conference. They said it was desirable to approach the Government with a request that a separate Andhra province might be given to them in time. But the second Andhra Conference which was held in Bezvada, thousands attended it, enunciated a proposition that it was not only desirable, but it was necessary, that there should be a separate Andhra province equally necessary to have an Andhra university. In the third Conference which was held at Cocanada, the feeling was keener still. They said it was not only necessary but also essential that they should have an Andhra province. Meanwhile the war came, and they said they would wait till after the war. We have waited for very many things in great expectation to be done after the war. We were very much disillusioned, and along with

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

[14th March 1927]

greater aspirations, this humbler aspiration also proved futile. But later on as we recovered from this disillusionment, this disappointment, the Andhra University question came up before Sir A. P. Patro. I hope he will with equal vigour share the view I have the honour to express to-day regarding the constitution of an Andhra province. Though the university has not taken that form which some of us wished it should take, it has become an accomplished fact at the hands of my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, and if the present Ministry, if I have correctly followed the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister, have more sums granted to the university I feel no doubt that the Andhra University would be what they wish it to be—not a mere replica of the Madras University but one fitted for the natural growth of the Andhra talent introducing the vernaculars there so that the medium of instruction through vernaculars may be an outstanding feature of the university. Now the Conference at Ellore recently held, in 1926, has also restated the same view. That shows that the feeling among the Andhras is not only unanimous but it is also intense.

“As far as the third and perhaps the more difficult question of finance goes, it is a matter which requires, no doubt from all sides of the House, some consideration. The Finance Member will bear me out when I say that nearly half the revenues that we get from, this province is from the Andhra districts. The correct proportion is 43·6 per cent. As far as the expenditure is concerned it would be as much. Therefore a separate Andhra desa will not cost more, except that there may be some initial expenditure. I would request the House to reflect for a moment whether schemes for an Andhra desa could not be taken up in much less time—such schemes as the Tungabhadra and Kistna projects and many other schemes. As the railway line connecting the Central Provinces with the East Coast, and also the harbour scheme of Vizagapatam will soon be an accomplished fact, when all these things are likely to materialize, the resources of the country would so increase that the returns in the form of money would be so much that the cost of administration will not really be a great factor in giving a separate province for the Andhras.

“As far as the constitution of the several provinces in this country is concerned, it is a matter of history, and I shall not labour the point or tire the hon. Members of this House by showing how provinces were formed. We know how the British came over to India. It was a mere accident. They did not come for conquest; they came for trade and they found that they could not trade unless they had some places. So it was an historical accident, a divine accident, which carved out certain provinces; it was merely a chronological accident, with no pre-conceived device or plan. Hence these provinces are not homogeneous, they are not based on any principle, or on any geographical limits. They merely added on, one district to another district and so on, and possibly for administrative purposes they could not do better than what they have done. Now, no less a person than the Lord Bishop of Madras once remarked in the columns of a review that of all the people in the world, the British people are the most unimaginative. They think they are always in the right, they think also that nobody else is in the right. When once they thought this province was formed properly, though distinguished officers like Fuller and Strachie have enunciated that the provinces should be reformed on linguistic basis, they would not listen to it.

14th March 1927]

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

“The same principle was accepted by the Montford Scheme also. Even 3 p.m. then these people do not seem to think that it is time for the move to be taken. As far as the figures for 1924-25 are concerned I am in a position to quote them through the kind courtesy of a friend of mine who has prepared them very carefully. The total demand under Major Head ‘Land Revenue’ for the Madras Presidency for 1924-25 was Rs. 8,32,28,029, while for the Andhra districts including Bellary and Madras it was Rs. 3,86,45,168. If we deduct from this, those for Bellary and Madras it comes to Rs. 3,61,68,481 or nearly 43·3 per cent. This consists chiefly of permanent settlement revenue, ryotwari cess, miscellaneous cess, etc.; the other chief source of income being excise. The total including charges for the same year (1924-25) comes to Rs. 4,44,82,326 of which those for the Andhra districts including Madras and Bellary would be Rs. 1,89,56,261 or nearly 52·5 per cent and excluding Bellary and Madras, it comes to Rs. 39,86,286 or 31·4 per cent. From these figures we can fairly say—the figures from year to year generally show very little variation—that half the revenue is derived from Andhradesa and not more than half the expenditure is incurred on Andhradesa. But if more correct figures are taken we may safely say without exaggeration that at least 15 million rupees could be saved for the Andhra country. If it is separated of course there will be the extra expenditure which such a separation as the reconstitution of another province would involve. Even supposing that the expenditure for an Andhra province would be very much, these 15 million rupees would go a long way to meet that, and besides this, there is the possibility of furthering our revenues by having greater irrigation and other projects. Therefore the question of finance would not after all be a very great one. As I have already submitted, Sir, it was by a mere historical accident that this (Madras) Province was formed. It is high time, if this Government or the Government of India or the Parliament mean what they say, that sooner or later—whether sooner as we require, or later as they propose—swaraj should be given to this country, that provinces are formed on a linguistic basis so that the only form of Government that is possible for this country, viz., a federal form of Government, like that obtaining in the United States of America may be easily established. In suggesting this, I have the support of no less an authority than His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, who in his despatch, dated 15th August 1911, laid down that a settlement of boundaries should be to provide financial and administrative units satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the people, and be clearly based upon broad grounds of political, and administrative expediency. When we examine each of these in detail I feel no doubt that the claim for an Andhra province will be correctly understood. The Andhra province should consist of twelve districts, but as some of the districts may be speaking more than one language, this resolution does not say as to what limits the province should be confined. It only says that ‘the contiguous Telugu-speaking area in the Presidency be constituted into a separate Andhra province’. As we come to the details it will be time to consider which province or which part of the province may be taken in or left out. Besides, when only in the last Council hon. Members from different parts of the Presidency asked for the constitution of different Universities for Tamil, Kanarese and Malayalam, seeing the Andhra University becoming an accomplished fact, they no doubt had this in mind, viz., that for the cultural growth of any community—community in the broadest sense of the word—people speaking one common

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

[14th March 1927]

language should be given a university of their own so that it may have the advantage of the full growth to which it can rise. Similarly, hereafter if we should constitute separate provinces on a federal basis for the would-be Swaraj, the only way in which we can do so would be to put them on a language basis. After all, though there are very many minor languages spoken in this country the major languages are not more than 15 or 16. Hence if we constitute provinces on a language basis for the whole country it will not be more than 15 or 16. As the Andhra University has already been formed, and as the Andhras have been agitating for this for more than fifteen years, if this province question is accepted by this House under section 52-A of the Act, it will be up to the Government to see that they take into consideration that this province should as early as possible be formed. One of the objections raised in the Council of State when a similar resolution was moved was that this Council did not express its opinion on the subject and that objection can be removed if we pass this resolution.

"In this connexion, with your permission, Sir, and through you, I appeal to all the hon. Members of this House. I heard in the lobbies a remark that some hon. Members were not consulted on this resolution, that even some of the Andhra leaders were not approached, etc. I hope that they will not take it amiss for the reason that this question has been before us for the last fifteen years, that this question has been fully considered and that parties of all shades of political opinion have unhesitatingly expressed themselves in favour of a separate Andhra province; it was thought unnecessary to have further consultation. That being the case, even if anything is said or done unintentionally either by the Mover of the resolution or by others who perhaps ought to have approached the so-called leaders, as far as this resolution is concerned, I can assure those hon. Friends of mine that there was nothing of any party spirit in the mind of myself or my friends on this side of the House when we intended to move this resolution. I hope and trust that even the Government Members would realise that the only reasonable way for constituting a province would be on the three grounds mentioned in the despatch of the late Lord Hardinge which, I submit, are satisfied in the case of the Andhras. I hope and trust therefore that the Government Members, even the Finance Member from the financial point of view, would not raise any objection to this resolution. It may be that the initial outlay, if we go in for agricultural expansion would be very much, but we hope to get very good returns provided, as one hon. Member remarks, the field is fertile. The lands in the Andhradesa are really fertile. We want only certain projects to be taken on hand such as the Kistna and Tungabhadra projects. When we spend crores of rupees over the Cauvery project, it would not be difficult to find comparatively small sums of money for the Tungabhadra and Kistna projects. I do not for a moment suggest that the scheme on hand regarding the Cauvery should not be proceeded with. By all means let it be proceeded with. I hope and trust at the same time that the other districts also should have equal chances and equal benefits and this can be had better if you have separate provinces for separate language areas. I hope and trust therefore, Sir, that all the hon. Members of this House will support my resolution unanimously so that the higher powers, the Governor-General in Council

[14th March 1927]

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

and the Council of State may know the mind of this Council and also the mind of this Government which I trust will be with us in this resolution."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, I have very great pleasure in seconding this all important resolution. It was in the year 1913 that the Andhras met for the first time and began what is called the Andhra movement. They have agitated during the last fifteen years for two things, a separate Andhra province and a separate Andhra University; and it was the good fortune of the Andhra leaders who are at the head of the Justice Party to have given to the Andhras a separate Andhra University. I hope, Sir, the spirit which animated them to constitute the Andhra University would enable them to co-operate with us and help us in the formation of the Andhra province also

"The first official despatch that talked of the United States of India was that of Lord Hardinge. That despatch not only talked of the United States of India, but also of the redistribution of the whole country on a linguistic basis. Lord Hardinge gave effect to his ideas in two ways. He unsettled a settled fact. He unsettled the partition of Bengal and he created Delhi into a separate province. He created the capital of India into a separate province on the lines of Washington being a separate province in the United States of America. The anti-partition agitation of Bengal and the Andhra movement are phases of the same idea. There in Bengal, the protest was against a race speaking the same language being divided as under. Here, the people speaking one language want to separate themselves from people speaking other languages and to form themselves into a separate province and live under a separate administration. Sir, the whole Andhradesa is practically unanimous in this demand. Whatever hon. Members here may say in this House, if you go out to any village or to any town or to any district in Andhradesa you will find the unanimity of feeling for a separate Andhra province. This Andhra movement and the question of the Andhra province has not arisen out of jealousy for our Tamilian friends or out of eagerness for job-hunting.

"It has arisen out of a sub-racial consciousness. The Province of Madras has no historical background. It is formed by the accident of foreign annexation. It only reminds us of the internal quarrels of the native kings of old, of Nazar Jung and Muzzafar Jung, of Chanda Sahib and Hyder Ali, of Tippu Sultan and the Mahrattas and of the two Foreign Trading Companies--the English East India Company and the French East India Company interfering with these domestic quarrels, creating them where there were none, and increasing where they existed. This is the result of the annexation of territories with the help of the Indian sepoys who were trained to cut one another's throats. It is not at all an affair for jubilation. It is a national humiliation. On the other hand, an Andhra province or a Tamil province will remind us of the great historic past of the Andhras or the Tamils, their literature, their kings and their heroes, their industries, their ship-building and their colonisation. The Andhra movement was thought out on these lines and worked out. The Indian National Congress has recognized this fact and for all political purposes it has divided the country into many linguistic areas. The Andhra province has got a separate Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. An Andhra province is fit to be formed for various reasons. There is a large number of contiguous districts speaking the same language, a sub-racial consciousness of their great history and traditions, a well

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

[14th March 1927]

developed language, a population of one and a half crores, and a revenue of about seven crores. All these considerations point to the feasibility of constituting them into an Andhra province. There is also unanimity of opinion among the people of the districts. Of course, I am not speaking of the hon. Members here yet, because I do not know what the result of the ominous amendment tabled will be. One hon. Member wants that the Ceded districts and Chittoor should not be included in such a province."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member cannot anticipate an amendment to be moved."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"I hope that that amendment would not come up."

"I hope that this House will unanimously accept the formation of an Andhra province. Of course, there is the question of the bi-lingual districts. Of course, such of them as do not speak Telugu are at liberty to join any province formed on a suitable linguistic basis. We sympathize with the Kanarese-speaking taluks of Bellary district and they are at liberty to go and merge themselves into a Kanarese province if one is formed. The Oriya-speaking taluks of Ganjam are also at liberty to merge themselves into an Oriya or Utkala province. To consider all these matters, an impartial All-India Committee will have to be appointed by the Government of India. If, for example in Chittoor district there is a predominantly Tamil-speaking taluk it will have to be taken over to the Tamil province. If in Nellore district there is a predominantly Telugu-speaking taluk, it ought to be merged in the Andhra province. A part of Chingleput will have to be added to the Andhra province. A portion of Madras also will have to be included; and probably the Cooum will be the boundary. We should not be afraid of these changes. A committee will sit on this question and will come to an impartial decision on it. Of course, as has been already pointed out, there will be some increase in the cost of administration. But that will be more than compensated by the increased revenue which will surely be derived by the development of the country's resources in industries, agriculture, minerals and irrigation and various other directions. More harbours may be opened; the Agency tracts may be developed. At present, the Government cannot devote undivided attention to the Andhra province; and this can only be done if a separate administration is established. Even now, an experiment may with justification be tried in the following direction. Some Judges of the High Court may be asked to try Andhra cases; some Ministers may deal with Andhra matters in the Government and so also some Members of the Executive Council. Instead of dividing the subjects into Excise, Registration, etc., they may be divided into Andhra subjects and other subjects. With regard to diarchy and other constitutional reforms whatever other provinces get, the Andhra province also will get. There need not be any apprehension on that score. When in the fulness of time we get swaraj for the whole country—in this matter the only difference between the officials and the non-officials is that of time—Andhra province also will get swaraj. All the provinces will get provincial autonomy much earlier. A Tamil province is good for the Tamilians as an Andhra province is good for the Andhras. Real swaraj or government for the people by the people means that your administration and education should be through the medium of your own language, and that your language should not, as now, be relegated to a minor place in your universities and in your administration."

[14th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time limit."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Unless that is done, the whole thing will not be real swaraj. I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and I hope the House will pass it unanimously."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'that in line 3 after the word "Presidency" the words "except Ceded districts and Chittoor" be inserted.'

"At the outset, I want to make it perfectly clear that I am not against my Northern Circars friends forming a separate province of their own. They say that their ideal is a federal system of Government. If that is to be so, and if fourteen Telugu-speaking districts should be one province, I fail to see why the whole province should not be divided into three provinces (a voice 'Why not fourteen?')

"Why not, when those who have been objecting to the very costly machinery set up by the Reforms are the very persons who do not care for the cost which these proposals involve. Therefore I shall not be surprised if from that side of the House, a proposition to divide this one Presidency into fourteen provinces is put forward some day. I submit that when certain districts want to cut away from others and form a separate province of their own, not merely the question of a common language but also so many other matters such as the identity of interests and other things must be considered. Ceded districts and Chittoor might as well stand out of this new scheme, because I contemplate the formation of a separate province for the central districts and another province for the southern districts. The Ceded districts and Chittoor might as well join the central province. Of course, the question of cost will have to be considered by the committee proposed. If I rise at this stage to move the amendment, it is not to say that there is unanimity of opinion about my proposal here but simply to point out that a common language is not the only consideration in the formation of a separate province, and that the alternative proposal for the formation of a separate province for the central districts is one which would be prominently put before any committee constituted for the purpose of splitting up this Presidency into more than one province. There is the question of Madras also. Whatever may be said of the cost of such a proposal, I should think that it is not proper or right to give effect to it when we are working diarchy and when there is no provincial autonomy. To precipitate any such division and thereby create services whose salaries are non-votable will not be in the interests of the country. So far as Chittoor is concerned—I shall leave the Ceded districts to speak for themselves—we are decidedly against amalgamating ourselves with the Northern Circars. While the present capital of the province, Madras, is only 90 miles from us, we do not know where the future capital of the Andhra province will be, and what its distance from us will be. We know the wrangling over the headquarters of the Andhra University, and but for its having been fixed statutorily the wrangling would have still continued. It will not be in the interests of Chittoor to give an unqualified consent to this proposal. At the same time, I may state that when a committee is appointed to consider this question and when proposals are submitted to remove the grievances of Chittoor in this respect, it will be for the people of Chittoor to consider how

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[14th March 1927]

far they would cut away from the Madras Province and merge themselves in the Andhra province. It has also been stated that there is one university for the Andhra districts and therefore it is necessary to have them constituted into a separate province. Is it then seriously suggested that if to-morrow the two Kerala districts establish a university for themselves they should be formed into a separate Kerala province of two districts? If two districts can form a province, five districts in the Ceded districts can certainly form one. I have put forward this amendment only with a view to say that no hasty steps should be taken to constitute the fourteen Telugu-speaking districts alone into a separate province from the language point only. Before the province is divided into two or three provinces for administrative, legislative and judicial purposes we ought to see whether the maximum amount of benefit will be secured for each district without sacrificing the advantages it is having under the present system. For these reasons I move the amendment standing in my name."

* Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment of the hon. Member from Chittoor. Both the mover of the resolution and the seconder thereof asked our party to support the resolution. I may tell them that we as a party are not for the province or against it. The decision is left to the individual members of the party. If the Andhras all of them are unanimous in this matter, speaking on behalf of the Tamilian Members (Mr. S. Satyamurti : 'Of your party, not of ours'), I welcome them to have a separate province and I have no objection whatsoever."

3-30
p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the resolution of Mr. P. Anjaneyulu be amended and the amendment is before the House for discussion."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that my brother from Chittoor has, in his speech at any rate, if not in his amendment, excluded the Ceded districts from the operation of his remarks. He is afraid that the province will be divided and that he is likely to suffer. When there is a separation of provinces, there are bound to be disadvantages to some people. Some will have to suffer in forming a province and in carving out empires. I ask him if he is serious at all. His whole speech is an argument in defence of the formation of an Andhra province and not against it. He wants two provinces instead of one. If he is desirous of forming two provinces, why does he object to one province being formed in the first instance? Another province can be carved out, if that is possible, when one province has been achieved."

"He talked of cost. He asked us whether this side of the House, which is crying against expenditure under the diarchical system, was prepared to shoulder expenditure in this case. I am prepared to shoulder expenditure in this case because it is part of a democratic movement. If it were a part of diarchy I should have opposed it. My hon. Friend said that our arguments are inconsistent with our policy of opposing diarchy. I consider that 'Language' is the only redeeming feature in a democratic constitution. It is the only developing feature in a democratic constitution. We are asked to vote; our people are asked to vote; our people have to get themselves acquainted with the administration; they are asked to do it in the name of democracy. We are asked at every turn whether the people have developed to rule themselves. How are they going to develop unless they are

14th March 1927]

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

permitted to know what is happening in the Government through the vernacular. Unless they have the capacity to master the administration through their own mother tongue and to run it in their own mother tongue, and unless you divide the province on a linguistic basis, how is it possible to proceed with the onward march towards democracy.

"It was strange that an argument should have been put forward that we, on this side of the House, were attempting to do something much against the interests of the country. Because my hon. Friend is likely to be eaten up either by the northern Brahman or by the northern official, he seems to be afraid of the division of the province. The only way of getting over it is to kick the man who wants to subdue you, to conquer him, to rise above him and to establish your supremacy. This world is a world of struggle and if the Andhra districts should be formed into a province on the broad basis and principle of linguistic redistribution, I do not see any reason why my hon. Friends either below the gangway or on the Opposite side should oppose this harmless resolution.

"I have one word more to add with regard to the Ceded districts. There is a feeling, I admit, in some quarters that the formation of an Andhra province may involve an invasion by their northern friends. If the northern friends have come into disrepute it is because of the system of government, and because of the want of development of democratic ideas and ideals. Once we have the basic principle of recognizing the language in forming a province and running the administration and imparting education on that basis, there is bound to be improvement in the direction of strength. I am sure that none, neither the southerner, nor the Circars, neither the Brahman nor the non-Brahman, nor even the European bureaucrat will have the strength to oppose us, if we are to develop democracy through rules in our own mother tongue and develop our own capacity in the direction of better strength. I do not desire to say anything more. I request that the amendment of my hon. Friend from Chittoor should be considered as not being moved at all for all practical purposes, because, though his amendment was against us, his speech was on our side. I want, Sir, that this House should act on his speech and not on the words of his amendment."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose both the resolution and the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment is now for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"The reasons adduced for the creation of a separate Andhra province and the advantages which it is hoped to see derived from adopting the resolution are not of such a nature and importance as to justify the creation of a separate province. Reference was made to the establishment of the Andhra University on a linguistic basis. The institution of the Andhra University rests on altogether different grounds. There was ample justification for the institution of a separate Andhra University for the Andhra districts on cultural grounds. It was felt that no adequate provision was made in the old Madras University Act for the promotion of the cultural traditions of the Telugu people, for the study of their language, its grammar, its philology and a critical study on approved modern methods of its literature considered to be a valuable quarry of information for the archaeologist, the antiquarian, the historian,

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [14th March 1927]

and the lover of arts. It was also felt that Telugu students had no facilities for research work and for prosecuting higher studies which had in consequence to be brought nearer home. It was felt that the Telugu students had to travel to Madras and to travel further south to acquire proficiency not only in arts courses and in scientific courses but also in technical and professional studies. It was felt that, even as regards scientific studies, there was no provision for their relation to the special needs and requirements of the Andhra districts, for the adequate exploitation of the natural resources of the Telugu districts as yet imperfectly explored. It was felt that the institution of a separate university with constituent colleges dividing between them, instruction and research in all branches of learning will raise the general intellectual tone of the people of those districts and equip them for winning greater laurels than have been won by them till now. So, Sir, the Andhra University, as I have made it clear, is the outcome of special cultural needs. I ask my hon. Friends whether there are strong, urgent, administrative and political needs for having a separate province. We have the same laws, the same institutions. On the one hand, all problems which affect my Telugu brethren, such problems as irrigation the Tungabadra and other schemes which they rightly feel have been neglected, and have not been assiduously and persistently advocated and carried out and all other problems are as real and as vital to us as they are to them. On the other hand, both do stand to gain by concerted action. Before I came to this Council, I for one had no idea of the splendid men from the Telugu districts, highly gifted, candid, frank, straightforward, though sometimes emotional, I was to meet. I admire them. I was a stranger to all these facts before I came to this Council. By rubbing shoulders together, by joint discussion and solution of all administrative problems, do we not stand to gain? Therefore, my appeal to my Andhra brethren is not to constitute a new province.

"Again, Sir, I will not dilate at very great length on the financial difficulties serious as they are. In fact, I do not think that in our present financial condition it is advisable to constitute a separate province, and so impose a heavy drain on our provincial revenues. Not only that. Creating a separate province is not only undesirable from an economic standpoint; it is also undesirable from a national standpoint. Such schemes will set back the clock of progress, will accentuate separatist tendencies, and will introduce communalism with vengeance. If my hon. Friends from Telugu districts form a province to-day, if the Ceded and Central districts people form a province to-morrow, if a Karnataka province is formed the third day and a Kerala province the fourth day, where should we be? What will happen is that we shall be considering local problems and forgetting national interests. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to my brethren to toil with us and to share with us the burdens of administration, to work for the promotion of national unity and solidarity which it ought to be the aim and object of every patriot to bring about."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, it is only for one that has to learn a language different from his mother tongue to realize how difficult it is to live in a part of a country where the official language is different. We in the western taluks of Bellary have to learn, to read and write Telugu which is not a language that we use at home. I want to support the amendment

14th March 1927] [Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

just to emphasise the point that those taluks of Bellary ought to be eliminated from the operation of this resolution, and also to show that the Ceded districts form a unit which has probably more similar problems than those of the other Andhra-speaking districts.

"It has been said that difficulties of administration would come in the way of considering the case of a small number of taluks. But I think that there are ways by which they can be solved.

"The reasons which the Andhra gentlemen have been urging for the formation of a separate Andhra province do hold good also in the case of even a few taluks with a few hundreds of thousands of people. Just for the convenience of administration I do not suppose that any people ought to be coerced into learning a language which is not their mother-tongue.

"It has been urged that financial difficulties would come in. I do not think that they would arise, because the people who govern the province through their own vernacular need not have recourse to costly English education and probably they would be willing to work for much less salaries. That would be a solution for the financial difficulties. With these words, I support the amendment."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Sir, my respected colleague, Mr. Arpadaswami Udayar, with his usual feelings of sincerity has given expression to some impressions and I felt bound, in all fairness to him, that he must be disillusioned of such impressions which he has managed to form. He seems to be under the impression that this proposition, if carried, is likely to foster separatist tendencies and he seems to be also under the impression that probably a strong case has not been made out for the formation of a separate Andhra province. And if I place before him, Sir, the real origin of this movement, I suppose many of his impressions would go away. As the mover of the proposition has put it, it is neither malice nor jealousy nor any other untoward sort of feeling that has brought this movement into existence. We know, Sir, that since the beginning of this century a strong principle has been working not merely in the minds of individuals but also in the minds of all nations and peoples, and that principle is the principle of self-realization. That principle has been the ruling principle ever since the beginning of this century. It has found articulate expression in many activities of several peoples of the world, and this movement for a separate province for the historic race of the Andhras is only another instance of the manifestation of this principle of self-realization. In all countries this principle of self-realization is said to be attained by what is called in politics self-determination and self-assertion in all affairs. These two are merely instruments through which this self-realization is said to be attained. If the people of the Andhra districts have started this movement, it is this principle of self-realization that lies at the back of the movement and absolutely nothing else. Sir, I thank Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar for his very good words and expressions in characterizing the Telugus, and I may add one more expression to the list, although it smacks of self-gratification; and it is this, that the Andhras are not behind any other race in the matter of sacrifice, so much so that any principle of selfishness or any principle of separatist tendency on their part is out of the question in this matter of the request for a separate province of our own. So far as the amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu is concerned, Sir, I may point out that he seems to be under the impression that somehow it is only the

3-45
P.M.

[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu] [14th March 1927]

Northern Circars people that are anxious about it and he seems also to take it that this is an activity or a movement fostered by the Northern Circars people. I wish to disabuse him of that impression and I wish also to bring to his recollection the fact that himself, myself as well as my friend from the Ganjam district, all of us revel in the glory of the same past, the same history, the same culture and the same civilization. It is our common civilization, it is our common past and it is our common history; so much so that he may be disillusioned of the idea that this is only an activity engineered and fostered by the Northern Circars people. And to-day, as has been pointed out by Mr. Harisarovvattama Rao, it is the bond of language that is more potent in these matters than any other point, and it is this bond of language that is responsible for a common history, a common genius, a common tradition and common feelings. All these potentialities have been within us all, and we belong to a race which reared kingdoms, which has run kingdoms for a number of centuries, whose territory extended to an integral part of the whole of India for some centuries. So much so, although all these potentialities are in us, we find that only when a separate province is given to us, we can rise to our full level. It is a very simple request, Sir, that is made to this House, so that, if it is passed, hereafter at least it cannot be said in the Council of State or in the Legislative Assembly that in the Madras Legislative Council this problem has not been recognized. That is why, Sir, we have come before you for a recognition of this principle. After all, Sir, this has to be done at some time or other, and the policy has to be recognized by the Government of India.

"With reference to the question of finance, Sir, may I submit that a major portion of the revenues of this Presidency, even as it is at present constituted is being contributed by the Andhra districts. I may also point out, Sir, that even as the Presidency is at present constituted, it is very strongly felt that such a great paraphernalia as is now operating is not required for the governance of the province. Now, Sir, when once there is a division of the province into two and particularly when the major portion of the province is being constituted into a different province, I may point out that a large portion of the administrative cost of the province will be avoided consequent on the splitting up of the present province into two. But there remains the question of initial expenditure. I may say that in the case of an active and industrious people like the Andhras, when once the matter is in their hands, they are sure to develop their own resources, they are sure to develop their own industries and their other faculties, and the return to be had in the shape of additional enterprise and schemes and activities would surely pay more than the initial expenditure that is now likely to be incurred. Sir, I do not wish to dwell upon details. I appeal to every one in this House only to recognize this principle. Just as in a joint family where a particular member gets the earning capacity, or feels the strength of his wings, and goes on his career on the strength of his own individual self, may I point out to the Members of this House that here is a set of people who are known to have done many things, who are known to have got a history of their own and who are now prepared to shoulder responsibility. May I ask that they may be set apart by allotting a separate province for themselves.

"One point more, Sir, and I am done. My respected Friend Mr. Arpudawami Udayar stated that we have all to work towards the common goal

[14th March 1927] [Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

and not divide ourselves from each other in this manner. I wish to assure him, Sir, that any idea of separatism, or working one against the other, or ignoring the one common goal has not been present in the minds of the people of the various constituencies in the Andhra districts. For the matter of that, I may point out that the Raja of Panagal was the President of the Vizagapatam Conference and I know, Sir, that Sir A. P. Patro has been a very active supporter of this question ever since its inception, so that from all sides of this House I necessarily expect a unanimous vote with reference to this question without any demur."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the amendment brought forward by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, not on grounds put forward by Mr. Arpudawami Udayar, but on grounds directly opposite to them. I certainly appeal to Mr. Muniswami Nayudu that it is better we wait for getting the loaf before we try to divide it. Let the linguistic principle be recognized; let the provinces be divided on a linguistic basis and then we can think of dividing each into two, or three, or four provinces, or whatever number. I am certainly not alarmed by the very gloomy picture presented by Mr. Arpudawami Udayar. It is not independence that Andhras are claiming or that the Telugus want. What they want is that the country should be divided on the linguistic basis and the Telugu districts should be constituted into one province. They do not want to run away from the other provinces or from the other people, but they want to have a province based on the linguistic principle, simply because they have a common tradition, a common culture, etc. It is only on that ground that they want a separate province. From that one need not infer that the province so formed on a linguistic basis will be entirely separate from the others, or that it will be independent of or isolated from the rest. For various reasons, India has to be divided upon a linguistic basis, and the difficulty will be felt more and more when we come to tackle with questions pertaining to particular linguistic areas of India. For the matter of that, Sir, though Mr. Muniswami Nayudu jocularly referred to Kerala or Malabar claiming to be constituted into a different province because it comprises of only two districts and argued that the five Ceded districts may be similarly constituted into a separate province, I submit, Sir, that on the principle involved in dividing the country on a linguistic basis, Kerala has certainly the best justification and the strongest reason for being divided from the rest of the provinces and formed into a separate province. It is impossible for us, Malayalis, to make our customs, manners and habits understood by other people. Although we are only a small nation, although we constitute only two districts, the North Malabar and the South Malabar, as Cochin and Travancore form two separate Native States, we do not like to be tacked on to the Tamil Nadu or any other province, because our problems are entirely different. Of course, Kanarese may go to Bombay, Oriyas may go to Orissa and even the Ceded districts people may form themselves into a Ceded province; but that cannot be claimed now. Let the Andhra province be recognized, and then when we claim a Kerala province, when the Kanarese claim a Karnataka province and every other linguistic area claims to be constituted into a separate province, it will be time for Mr. Muniswami Nayudu to urge his claims for a different province. I therefore claim, Sir, that the amendment is out of place. We must not stretch our legs before we sit down."

[14th March 1927]

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Mr. President, Sir, in opposing the amendment, I beg to bring a few facts to the notice of this House. Before dealing with the question of forming an Andhra province, I shall deal briefly with the growth of unity of Government and its structure. In times of yore, humanity was to lead a nomadic life like some wild animals. There used to be no ties of marriage. Women used to hold, and attain authority over their children. When marriage relations came into existence, men used to lead the family. Bartering system was necessitated by the growth of increase of human wants such as food and clothing, etc. Then they settled in one place, leaving their nomadic life and formed themselves into villages and clans. They formed themselves into a community. For the interchange of their thoughts they formed a common language. Thus, evolved the state in its initial form. Every governing State had a common language for the expression of its thoughts and for unity of action. Sir, I am not going to detail to the House the different kinds of sovereignty from monarchy to ochlocracy.

4 p.m. "Forming a separate province for the Andhra districts is a burning question of the day as well as a long standing complaint of the people of Andhra districts through organized assemblages. It is astonishing to note the Council of State, saying that the question is not considered by the Andhra districts. Every one of us is aware how it is a burning topic of the day. Sir, as I have already said, a common thought is expressed through a common language. If any individual wants to express his views in an alien language, he has first to translate his thoughts into that language and then express himself. Sir, I shall quote a simple example. One day I and one of my Andhra friends were speaking with one of our Tamil brethren of this House. When I expressed to him some of my views, he said: 'Pattayya' instead of 'mark'. Sir, he is a man who is most fluent in English in our midst. But his native tongue predominated over his habits of English and English speaking. Sir, I give this piece of episode to give you an idea as to how our native tongue would predominate over any foreign one. When our hon. Friends spoke in Tamil in this House, it was French to us Andhras and we expect the same in the case of our Tamil brethren when we speak in our Andhra language, however much it is translated. Translations can in no account equal the original in bringing out the sentiment and feeling.

"The necessities of people speaking one language cannot be realized by others, however generous their motives may be. See, Sir, our Andhra districts have been given one agricultural school while the Tamil country has been bestowed with two or three, and a college to boot. Take the side of industrial development. Sir, the wave goes to the west and not to the Andhra districts. Why? Because the metropolis is situated in the Tamil area. One cannot go against nature. Sir, again, look at the irrigation schemes. There are the Pykhara and Mettur schemes devouring lakhs of rupees. I am not one to grudge the prosperity of my Tamil brethren. But on that depends the prosperity of the Andhras. The development of this province is hindered mainly by its heterogeneous construction which is detailed above. There is a complaint that the southern Telugu districts will be neglected. But, Sir, northern districts as the Northern Circars and the southern districts like Nellore, Chittoor and Ceded districts have to co-operate in forming an Andhra province.

[14th March 1927] [The Zamindar of Gollapalli]

"There is a complaint that by forming a new Andhra province we are to face a large amount of expenditure in the shape of buildings and separate staff for the general administration of the province. We can locate our metropolis of the province in such a place as is already furnished with decent buildings, like Cocanada or Bezvada and improve it as time goes on. New Delhi sprang up in ten years. So it would not be harmful if a new capital is to be constructed within twenty years. As for the administration, the province can be managed by a Lieutenant-Governor or Commissioner assisted by two or three executive heads with less number of secretaries. Now, Sir, we are paying our share of the expenditure in the general administration and other departments of this Government. If we have to pay them separately, by Indianizing the departments as far as possible, we can carry on the administration with less cost and more efficiency. Sir, we have got our claim in the buildings of this metropolis as we subscribed to their construction. It is not unfair if we claim some contribution from the Madras Government for our buildings in our metropolis. I make this suggestion for what it is worth.

"Sir, every one of us aims at constitutional government, democratic government and provincial autonomy. But the delay in achieving the above form need not deter us from getting a separate province for the Andhras.

"Sir, there was an objection in the Council of State that the interests of the border people such as the Oriyas and the Tamilians will be neglected. Their districts may be amalgamated in the presidencies of Madras or Bihar and Orissa where their languages are spoken.

"So, Sir, I have endeavoured to show to the House that there is not an iota of difficulty in forming a complete Andhra province comprising all the Telugu-speaking districts with all its organs, legislative, administrative and judicial. For these reasons I oppose the amendment."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the amendment moved by my hon. Friend from Chittoor. I will confine my attention at present to the amendment moved, and I hope I will be given an opportunity of speaking on the main motion which is not at present under discussion. The amendment moved by my Friend clearly shows that there is really a necessity for the separation of the Telugu districts from the rest of the Madras Presidency, and the question whether we are to have a separate Andhra province or not will be voted upon later. The present question is really whether, if a separate province for the Andhras is to be carved out, the Ceded districts and Chittoor should separate themselves from that Andhra province. On the amendment now under discussion, technically speaking, I suppose there ought not to be any objection to carve out provinces out of any of the smallest or any of the biggest areas, and as such there ought not to be any objection to Chittoor and the Ceded districts being formed into a separate province. But, Sir, the chief objection raised against the formation of an Andhra province, namely, finance will be in the way of having a separate province at present for the Ceded districts and Chittoor. If we have an Andhra province of our own, the time will come when the Ceded districts and Chittoor feel the necessity of separating from the rest of the Telugu districts, and then there will be time enough to think of it. But at present, before we separate from the rest of the Presidency, it is too early to think of having a province of our own. But I believe, Sir, the real

[Mr. K. Ketu Reddi]

[14th March 1927]

objection that might be raised by the Members or by the people of the Ceded districts for the formation of an Andhra province seems to be not so much on the principle on which the formation of an Andhra province is based, but on matters which are more or less of a domestic character or relating to expediency. The main objection raised by some of us seems to be the question of the capital. Some of us seem to believe that if an Andhra province is to be formed, the capital may not be in Madras, but may be located somewhere in Bezawada or Vizagapatam or somewhere in the north. I believe, Sir, if each one of us who is anxious to form a separate province claims to have its capital in its own district, the time will not come when it will have a separate province. After having a province, let all of us sit together and find a place which is suitable to most of us, if it is not possible to find a place which is suitable to all of us. Some of us will have to suffer for the sake of the good of the many. But I believe a place could be found somewhere on the banks of the Kistna which is probably equi-distant from all districts to be formed into the Andhra province. But, however, let us consider that question, not now, but at the time when we realize the Andhra province. But till then we are not to be prejudiced by that idea of having a particular place as the capital. It may be somewhere, but that ought not to prejudice us in our voting for or against the Andhra province or the amendment to this motion. Some of us may no doubt feel that Madras would be more convenient. The Ceded districts might probably be inconvenienced, but the principle of carving out a separate province for the Andhras does not really concern much the convenience of a few districts. As I said already, on the main question of having a separate province or not, I shall have my say, but granting that we are having a separate province of our own, I am not at present in favour of separating ourselves from the other Andhra districts. Time probably will come if necessary, but it has not come now at any rate. Let us have a province of our own, and if time comes, and if it is considered necessary that the Ceded districts and Chittoor and probably Nellore should have a separate province, let us think about it then. But let us get an Andhra province and then see, if necessary, if we cannot have a separate province for the Ceded districts, if we feel the necessity for it. But till then we ought not to divide our forces, each district or a group of a few districts claiming a separate province. As such, I oppose the amendment."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I am called upon to speak on this amendment because the mover of the amendment especially referred to the district which I represent. It is rather curious to find the mover of the amendment taking the responsibility for saying that the Ceded districts should be excluded from the Andhra province which is intended to be formed. No doubt, according to his view, probably he thinks that that would do good to the Ceded districts. But the people in the Ceded districts themselves are better able to take care of their position and they quite see that their position would be better if they are tacked on to the other province of the Telugus, that is the Northern Circars than it would be if they are separated from them. There is absolutely no anxiety on the part of the people of Cuddapah or the other districts which form the Ceded districts as to whether they will be treated on terms of equality by their brethren of the Northern Circars. But they are prepared to assert themselves and claim perfect equality with them. (Hear, hear.) There is absolutely no

14th March 1927]

[Mr. A. Parasurama Rao]

sort of anxiety so far as that is concerned. But the principle of carving out provinces, as I understand it, is only for the sake of facilitating the administration of provinces. And if by forming a separate Andhra province it is found on any day that it becomes also very unwieldy, then there will be enough time to consider whether, as the hon. Mover thinks, there should be a separate province for the Ceded districts and Chittoor. Then it will be really considered. But now, at present, there need not be any trouble about it. But as some of the hon. Gentlemen said that this will engender a spirit of separatist action, I say it cannot, because history has shown us that a federation of states has been a very convenient method for the purpose of the administration of any country. We have been seeing this in the western countries where for purposes of convenience small states have been formed into federated unions and such federated unions have been working satisfactorily well so far as the administration is concerned. I fail to understand why there should be any fear with regard to the separatist movement or any feeling of a separatist kind being engendered on the part of any of the hon. Members. So, Sir, I oppose the amendment."

* Mr. BASHIR AHMED :—" Sir, I move that the question be now put."

4-15
p.m.

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I second it."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not wish to discuss this very large and important question on the merits because I do not feel that the time is yet ripe for such discussion of the matter. The opinions that have been expressed by hon. Members of this House in this debate will, of course, be forwarded to the Government of India for their information with reference to the provisions of section 52-A of the Government of India Act. But the Local Government do not propose to deal with the matter. I would, however, indicate one or two considerations that actuate them. One is that this question of dividing provinces on a linguistic basis is hardly one that can be considered only with reference to one province, and if it is considered with reference to the whole of India, it may need very careful consideration as to the political and economic effects. There is also the consideration that if the whole of India was divided into provinces on the linguistic basis, it might not afford altogether as promising a field for the advancement of self-government as it would if they remain constituted as at present."

"The matter is one that will require very careful examination and I have no doubt that it will have to be dealt with at length before the next advance when the reforms take place."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know when the hon. Member Mr. Biswanath Das gave notice of his amendment to-day. Under Standing Order 60 I have to excuse the short notice. What are the circumstances connected with the short notice ?"

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, I believe the ballot took place on the 7th. So the earliest day of despatch must have been 8th or 9th. It takes not less than four days for letters from Madras to reach my post office."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When did the hon. Member get notice of this resolution."

[14th March 1927]

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Another was sent to my private address at Madras and I got it here."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Secretary says that the resolution was communicated long ago."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"It takes 4 days to reach my village as I have already stated."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am asking when the resolution was given notice of to the hon. Member."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I arrived at Madras to-day. I could not have seen the resolutions earlier."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Farther I want to know this. This resolution is that the contiguous Telugu-speaking area be constituted into a separate Andhra province. I wish to know whether there is any Oriya-speaking area within the contiguous Telugu-speaking area."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know the geographical fact whether there is any Oriya-speaking area in the Telugu-speaking area."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Certainly. It is not known which are the contiguous areas constituting the Andhra districts. The only place where we find the definition of the word is the Andhra University Act which includes the Oriya-speaking tracts. We do not know which are the contiguous Andhra districts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not satisfied as to the reasons why the short notice should be excused. The fact that he opened his tapal addressed to the local address to-day is no excuse for giving short notice. Further I have to rule it out of order because this Oriya-speaking tract is not in any contiguous Telugu-speaking area and therefore it is foreign to the resolution. Therefore I rule it out of order."

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi has given notice of another amendment. I wish to know why he wants to get the excuse for short notice."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"This afternoon during lunch time while I was discussing with some others regarding this question I was prompted to give notice of this amendment which would serve as a compromise between the original resolution and the amendment which has been just now lost. I wanted to see a unanimous vote of this House on this point."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not satisfied with the reasons given and therefore I cannot suspend the Standing Order."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I bow down to your ruling in disallowing my amendment. If the contiguous Oriya-speaking tracts and the contiguous Kanarese-speaking tracts are excluded I very whole-heartedly support the resolution. I support it on the ground of linguistic division of provinces. The principle of the linguistic division of provinces may seem an ideal. It is an ideal that is inculcated into the minds of the hon. Members by a resolution of the Congress in 1917 where the Congress as a body accepted the principle of linguistic division of provinces. The Oriyas conceived the idea of linguistic division of provinces in 1901 and began their

[14th March 1927] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

agitation. From that day they pressed the Congress to accept the linguistic division of provinces as a principle. That not being accepted and that being definitely given up in 1905 in Madras the Oriyas seceded from it. I am very glad to say to-day that not only the Congress accepted the principle of linguistic division of provinces but ever since 1911 when Lord Hardinge wrote that famous despatch he clearly and definitely stated that a time would come, and it did come very early, when the different provinces in India should be divided on a linguistic basis. Well, Sir, it is not only an idea that is alive in the minds of Indians but if we look into the Parliamentary proceedings in the Fifties it will be found that John Bright conceived the idea of smaller states for better Government and insisted upon dividing India into separate smaller units for the convenience of administration. Sir, my friends on the other side have opposed it on the ground of finance. May I remind them that money has been wasted month after month and year after year in various ways, and to quote an instance in point we find in the *Fort St. George Gazette* notifications and proposed bills, etc., are published in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Oriya. May I appeal to them whether this is not a waste of time and money. If the Oriya tracts are amalgamated, the Oriya translator will not be a necessity to the Government of Madras. If the Kanarese people are amalgamated there will not be the necessity for a Kanarese translator. The district gazette, Sir, in my district, is issued in three editions—English, Telugu and Oriya. In various other ways I have brought to the notice of this House that a lot of money is wasted. Appoint a committee, you will verify the truth. The famous declaration of 1917 lays down the conception of different political status for India. It conceives of a status where the administration will be conducted by the people and for the people. We are having the administration for the people. Now, Sir, our constituencies ask us what we are doing. Will every Member place his hand on his breast and say that his constituency knows what he is doing? So, it is for the better Government, and for the real control of the people's representatives on the executive Government that it is essential that there should be a linguistic division of provinces transacting business in vernacular which alone could assure the Government of the people and by the people. These two put together will make the Government for the people. So, Sir, the question of the linguistic division of provinces is neither parochial nor communal. It is a legitimate claim of every people constituting the vast empire of India. Looking at the census figures I find we may have ten provinces in India, if it is to be divided on language basis, and we have to cut our cloth according to our needs. If we cannot go in for a costly province we need not maintain a costly establishment. People who will be educated in the vernacular will conduct the proceedings in vernacular and render administration less costly. Many of us may not have so much to invest in the education of our children and many may not feel the necessity of sending their sons to Britain for getting into Government service. There are various other ways of improving the finance. Therefore, finance should not be a bar when the question of principle comes in and when the question of linguistic division of provinces comes to practical politics. With these words I heartily support the resolution for a separate linguistic province for the Andhras, with this reservation, that the Oriya-speaking tracts now included in the Andhradesa be separated as also the Kanarese-speaking population.

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [14th March 1927]

4-30
p.m.

"Again, Sir, I have also to sound a note of warning. While passing the Andhra University Act, the then Minister for Education, Sir A. P. Patro, assured us that the Oriya language as also the Kanarese will be equally treated. Now the Vernacularisation Committee of the Andhra University which is sitting at Bezwada has definitely given us the verdict that 'no more we are going to recognize your languages; if you choose to remain in the Andhradesa you must learn Telugu.' That is what we are getting from the Andhra University. It is therefore desirable that the Andhras should be constituted into a separate province, and that the outlying Oriya tracts should be added to Utkal. So also the Kanarese population should be added to Kanara. I shall also be glad to see the day when my Malayali friends will move for a separate province and force the Government for the formation of a separate Malayali province. I find they are more than seven millions in population, and it will be a glorious day for them and for us to have a separate Malayali province.

"With these words, I strongly support the resolution."

MR. BIKKINA VENKATARATNAM:—“శీర్షానకు బలపరచుచు, ఈభాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర విభజనవిషయమున చిరకాలమునుండి ఆంధ్రోజనజరుగుచున్నదనియు రాయల్ కమిషనువారుగూడ సిద్ధాంతము సంగీకరించినది పెద్దలు చెప్పినయు, ఇట్టి విభజనవలన ఆంగ్లభాష నేర్పియుండున పల్లెటూరి ప్రజలకును రాజ్యపరిపాలనా విధానమందు పాలుకైకొనుట కవకాశమును, సౌకర్యము లేర్పడగలవనియు నుడివిరి. ‘నే నీసభలో తెలుగుమాట్లాడిన ఆరవవారికి తెలియదు. ఆరవవారు ఆరవము మాట్లాడిన నాకు తెలియదని విచారించెదను.’ ఇట్టి చిక్కు శీ ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రమువలన తొలగగలవు. ప్రజాస్వామ్యమనిన ప్రజలకు రాజ్యపాలనమందు పాలుకొనుట కవకాశములుండవలెను. ఈ విభజనవలన పరిపాలనా సౌకర్య మధికముగలదు. ప్రజలు రాజ్యాధికారముగలవారుగూడ రాజ్యతంత్రము, ఉద్యోగముల వెంటబడుట మొదలగునవి పోయి న్యాయమైన పరిపాలన జరుగగలదు. ఏదేశముగాని, ఏప్రజలుగాని వృద్ధిజెందవలసిన భాషప్రధానము. భాషవల్లనే దేశమునందైకమత్యము విర్పడును. ఇంగ్లండులో ప్రజలందరుకుల సంబంధ మొక భాషాసంబంధము. కావున ఈ శీర్షానకు తప్పక ఎల్లరు ఆంగీకరింపవలెను. ప్రభుత్వమువారును ‘మీకు జ్ఞానమింకను రాలేదు, మీరు పిల్లల’ని మామూలుపాట పాడక శీర్షాన మంగీకరించి ఆచరణలో పెట్టవలెను.”

* Mr. V. Ch. JOHN:—“Mr. President, Sir, after the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataratnam, I think this House is in a better position to understand the motive of the people for making the speeches in favour of a separate province. He has eloquently spoken in Telugu, and I think half of the members of this House could not understand what he said, and that is one of the most potent arguments which he advanced as to why we should have a separate province. Of course, there are other reasons. Sitting here, I could not very well follow some of the discussions regarding some topics like the Cauvery Project and such other things. I do not have much local knowledge about those things. If people, from such big distances, are brought together and are made to discuss things about which most of them do not know much and some of them do not know anything at all, you can see that we waste our time here and that we do not benefit ourselves much by such discussions. That is one thing.

14th March 1927]

[Mr. V. Ch. John]

"Secondly, all the speakers that have spoken so far, with the exception of my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, all of them have practically supported this resolution. Because some of those people when they proposed some amendments only wanted to further divide the province, and that does not mean that they were against the constitution of a separate province for the Andhras. They also wanted a slice for themselves, a separate province for themselves based on linguistic considerations. So, on the urgency for having a separate province on linguistic basis, they are all agreed.

"Now, why do we want a separate province, and why do we not like to continue as at present? Our argument is this: the Telugu-speaking people form 43 per cent of the total population of this Presidency, and the revenues derived from the Telugu districts amount to about 43 per cent of the total revenues. I do not think any other linguistic area in this Presidency can claim the same figures, and so let the Telugus, who constitute such a big portion of the Presidency, have a separate province of their own. It does not mean that other people should not have separate provinces. There will be time for discussing such things later on.

"Again, one point which came from my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, which surprised me much, but which did not however appeal to me, was that they wanted to rub shoulders with the Telugus and so on. But, if it is for rubbing shoulders, why do you stop there? Why did he not desire to rub shoulders with the Mahrattas and others, so that his shoulders may be more comfortable (laughter). Now, whatever it be, it is not merely to satisfy that kind of desire. He also read some motives into our speeches; for instance, he said that the Telugus were for a separate province and that that was due to separatist tendencies. We never thought of such things. We wanted to have a separate province so that the Telugu people might better express themselves in their own mother tongue, so that the Telugu people might have better opportunities to try their administrative skill and other talents in their own country, and also that they might talk about and administer things more intelligently. Now, the Andhra country is administered from such a distant capital, and you do not know what is going on there. You may talk here things which the people there do not like at all, and so from the point of view of the administrative necessity also, the Telugu districts so far away from Madras, ought to be constituted into a separate province. Personally speaking, if you will excuse a digression, those things do not primarily bother me. On the merits of the case, I argue for a separate province. I wish to give a piece of my mind to the whole House. We have been asking for political rights and administrative advantages. Personally, I believe that the first thing that ought to be secured is social emancipation. Political emancipation without social emancipation is an impossibility. You want political justice, political freedom and all that. The chief glory of our country is social inequality and social injustice. I doubt very much whether we can get far so long as we do not remedy that evil. I would have rejoiced more if attempts were made to introduce healthy social legislation. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is requested to confine himself to the resolution.”

* Mr. V. Ch. JOHN:—“Anyway, on the merits of the case, I personally believe that there ought to be a separate province for the Andhras.

[Mr. V. Ch. John]

[14th March 1927]

"Another thing which my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar dasi was that they had no objection to a separate Andhra University because otherwise the Telugu students had to go all the way to Madras; but what about our people coming from Ganjam to Madras for litigation purposes? The very argument he used is also an argument in favour of a separate Andhra province. Though he was the one person who opposed the formation of a separate province, yet his arguments, I think, rather supported the motion than opposed it. All others heartily supported this motion. Since it is not to injure anybody else and since it is only to set our house in order, other people should not grudge our demand to separate ourselves linguistically and administratively, and we hope to derive greater benefits from a separation of that sort. We do not have any other motive; at least I do not have, and I do not think my hon. Friends have. I hope all the hon. Members would join together and lend their hearty support to this resolution.

"But one thing I notice is that some people who were hitherto for a separate province and who were freely expressing themselves in favour of a separate political, administrative unit for the Andhras—I have a suspicion about some of them—are trying to drop out. I hope they will now come forward and give their support. This is not a party question. I hope they will rise above party considerations and help the Telugus in constituting a separate province for themselves."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. KALFSWARA RAO:—"I second it".

The motion for closure was put and declared carried.

Sir A. P. Patro demanded a poll and the House divided as follows:—

4-45
p.m.

Ayes 36.

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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The Zamindar of Gollapalle. | 19. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 2. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 20. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 3. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 21. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti. | 22. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 23. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 6. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 24. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 7. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 25. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 8. " K. Koti Reddi. | 26. " P. Bakthavatsalu Nayudu. |
| 9. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 27. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 10. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 28. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 11. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 29. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " C. N. Muthurangam Mudaliyar. | 30. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 13. " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 31. " K. S. Siva Subramania Ayyar. |
| 14. " K. V. R. Swami. | 32. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 15. " K. P. V. S. Md. Meera Ravuttar. | 33. " K. R. Karant. |
| 16. " D. Narayana Raju. | 34. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 17. " B. Narayana Reddi. | 35. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 18. Mr. B. S. Mallayya. | 36. " B. Venkataratnam. |

Noes 41.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 8. Mr. J. F. Hall. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 9. " P. L. Moore. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 10. " G. T. Boag. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. | 11. " V. Pandrang Row. |
| 5. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 12. " S. H. Slater. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 13. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| 7. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 14. Khan Bahadur Md. Bazl-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 15. The Zamindar of Seithur. |

14th March 1927]

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| 16. Mr. K. Muppil Nayar. | 30. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 17. " Nagan Gowda. | 31. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 18. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa. | 32. Sir A. P. Patro, Rao Bahadur. |
| 19. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 33. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 20. " N. Siva Raj. | 34. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 21. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 35. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 22. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 36. " S. N. Durai Raja. |
| 23. " S. Subramanya Mooppanar. | 37. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 24. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. | 38. Kadir Mohiuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 25. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 39. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 26. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 40. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 27. Sir Alexander MacDougall. | 41. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 28. The Raja of Ramnad. | |
| 29. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | |

The motion for closure was lost.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, after a careful consideration of the arguments that have been advanced on the floor of this House, both in favour of and against this resolution, I have come to the conclusion that I must oppose it. The resolution is that the contiguous Telugu-speaking area in the Presidency be constituted into a separate 'Andhra province.' No doubt the amendment moved by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu for exclusion of certain portion from this province was not carried by this House. We have heard speeches from Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and Mr. Nagan Gowda representing the Chittoor district and the Bellary district respectively to the effect that their districts should not be included in the Andhra province. I have no belief in compelling portions of this Presidency to form part of a separate province against their will.

"Then, it has been said that it is desirable to form an Andhra province, a Tamil province and a Kerala province. It may be so or it may not be so. In any case, if it is necessary to constitute these different parts of the Presidency into different provinces on a linguistic basis, it seems to me that the best method to adopt is the taking up of the whole as one scheme and appointing a committee by this Government or by the orders of the Government of India for the purpose of considering the whole question and deciding how many provinces should be constituted, whether three or four on the basis of languages, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam or Kanarese. The whole scheme should be considered as one. It is not desirable to consider this in a piecemeal fashion.

"Then it has been argued by my Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu and some other gentlemen who spoke on the subject, that because the Andhra University has been established, therefore it is necessary to establish a separate Andhra province. It seems to me, with great respect to those gentlemen, that that argument is untenable.

"Then as to the arguments advanced as to cost, even such of my friends as were in favour of this motion admitted that there must be a considerable amount by way of initial cost. It goes without saying that as initial cost a large amount will have to be spent. Then we shall have to incur considerable annual recurring expenditure. When a separate province is constituted, there must be a separate head of administration whether a Governor, or as has been referred to by one of my hon. Colleagues, a Lieut-Governor or any other administrative head. I suppose he has to be paid very decently also. Then it will be necessary to establish a separate High Court in the

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [14th March 1927]

Andhra province, and so on. The posts of the highly paid officers and costly institutions will have to be separately sanctioned for this new province, so that the 43·6 per cent revenue referred to by Mr. Anjaneyulu will hardly be adequate for expenditure to be incurred on these things. So, additional taxes will have to be imposed. Even such of my friends as are in favour of this scheme now, will be against the impost of a new burden. The wisest course therefore seems to me for this Council not to accept this resolution."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

The main motion was then put and declared carried.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes 40.

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The Zamindar of Seithur. | † 22. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| † 2. Mr. V. Ch. John. | † 23. " C. B. Narayana Reddi. |
| 3. " A. B. Shetty | † 24. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 4. " Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib. | † 25. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| † 5. " S. Venkiah. | 26. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 6. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | † 27. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| † 7. The Zamindar of Kalikota. | 28. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| † 8. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 29. " P. Baktavatsalu Nayudu. |
| † 9. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | † 30. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahesayo. |
| 10. " S. Satyamurti. | † 31. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 11. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 32. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 33. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| † 13. " P. Anjaneyalu. | 34. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 14. " S. Mutayya Mudaliyar. | 35. " L. K. Pulasiram. |
| † 15. " K. Koti Reddi. | 36. " K. R. Karant. |
| † 16. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 37. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| † 17. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 38. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 18. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 39. " Madhavan Nayar. |
| 19. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | † 40. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu |
| † 20. " K. V. R. Swami. | Nayudu. |
| 21. " K. P. V. S. Md. Meera Ravuttar. | |

Noes 32.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 17. Mr. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 19. Rao Shibi R. Srinivasan. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyasawmi Mudaliyar. | 20. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 5. Mr. J. F. Hall. | † 21. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 6. " H. Tireman. | 22. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 7. " G. T. Boag. | 23. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " V. Pandrang Row. | 24. " S. N. Dorai Raju. |
| 9. " S. H. Slater. | 25. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 10. " C. B. Cotterell. | 26. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 11. Khan Bahadur Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | † 27. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 12. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 28. Mr. K. Ramachandra Patayochi. |
| † 13. " C. K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | † 29. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 14. " N. Siva Raj. | 30. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| † 15. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 31. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 16. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder. | 32. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |

† The names against which a dagger [†] has been placed are those representing the contiguous territorial unit in which the Telugu language is spoken.

14th March 1927]

Neutral 6.

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| † 1. The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | † 5. Muhammad Khadir Muhideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| † 2. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | † 6. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram |
| † 3. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | |
| † 4. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | |

40 hon. Members voted *for* the motion and 32 *against*, and 6 remained *neutral*.

The motion was carried.

(The announcement was received with applause by a part of the House.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No clapping of hands, please.

"Paragraph 15 of the Joint Report says:

"On the other hand, they are of opinion that any clear request made by a majority of the Members of a Legislative Council representing a distinctive racial or linguistic territorial unit for its constitution under this clause as a sub-province or a separate province should be taken as a *prima facie* case on the strength of which a commission of inquiry might be appointed by the Secretary of State, and that it should not be a bar to the appointment of such a commission of inquiry that the majority of the Legislative Council of the province in question is opposed to the request of the minority representing such a distinctive territorial unit."

"In this case, I direct the Secretary, from the Division list to make another list of the representatives of the contiguous Telugu-speaking area and also publish it along with the proceedings relating to this motion."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

† The names against which a dagger [†] has been placed are those representing the contiguous territorial unit in which the Telugu language is spoken.

[14th March 1927]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 255 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th March 1927, page 28 supra.]

Superior Services dealt with by the Lee Commission.	Recommendations of the Commission.	Latest Development.
The Indian Civil Service.	A composition of 50 per cent Europeans and 50 per cent Indians should be attained in 15 years. The rate of recruitment should be 40 per cent Europeans and 60 per cent Indians until the above composition is reached.	The recommendation has been accepted and is now being carried out.
The Indian Police Service.	A composition of 50 per cent Europeans and 50 per cent Indians should be attained in 25 years from the date on which the new scheme of recruitment comes into operation. The rate of recruitment should be in the same proportion.	Do. do.
The Indian Forest Service.	The rate of recruitment should be 25 per cent Europeans and 75 per cent Indians in Provinces in which Forest Administration is reserved.	The orders of the Secretary of State have not yet been received.
The Indian Service of Engineers.	The rate of recruitment should be 40 per cent Europeans and 60 per cent Indians in Madras where there is a combined cadre working both in the Roads and Buildings Branch (Transferred) and in the Irrigation Branch (Reserved).	It has been decided that the rate of recruitment should be 33 per cent Europeans and 67 per cent Indians.
The Indian Agricultural Service, the Indian Veterinary Service and the Indian Educational Service.	The services should be provincialized and recruitment should rest entirely with the Local Government subject to the protection of the rights of existing members of these services.	The recommendation has been accepted and further recruitment to these All-India Services has been stopped. Powers have also been delegated to Local Governments enabling them to build up new Provincial Services to take the place of the old All-India Services on the Transferred side. The question of the manner in which these services should be constituted is under consideration.
The Indian Medical Service.	The service should be provincialized and recruitment should rest entirely with the Local Government subject to the condition that a minimum number of British Medical officers should be maintained in the Civil Medical Service to meet the medical needs of British officers in the Civil Services and their families.	The orders of the Secretary of State have not yet been received.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 15th March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muham: mad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Mr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M. Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayana Rao, Mr. M. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Raja of Ramnad. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. Sahajanandam, Mr. Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Siva Rao, Mr. P. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H. Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie. Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. G. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S. Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. Swami, Mr. K. V. R. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. Tireman, C.I.E., Mr. H. Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Congreve, Mr. C. R. T. Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B. Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F. Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul. Harisavottama Rao, Mr. G. Hawley, Mr. H. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V. Karant, Mr. K. R. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Mr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.	

[15th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati 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.

Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
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

Civil Justice

Salary, etc., of the Official Assignee and Government Solicitor.

* 270 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of salary, commission, fees or other remuneration that has been paid each month during the last three years to the Official Assignee of Madras and the Government Solicitor; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint one or more full-timed officers on definite salaries to discharge the duties of the Official Assignee and the Government Solicitor?

A.—(a) The Government have no information except in regard to that portion of the Government Solicitor's remuneration which is in the shape of a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 1,100 including the cost of his establishment.

(b) No.

Irrigation

Proposed irrigation scheme in Ongole taluk.

* 271 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Ongole taluk in the Guntur district the Government intended to start a scheme of irrigation works;

(b) if so, at what stage it is; and

(c) when the Government hope to have it completed?

[15th March 1927]

A.—Besides the Bhavanasi tank project for the irrigation of over 800 acres, which is now in operation, the following schemes have been under consideration during recent years:—

(i) The Pulikonda project for a reservoir across the Musi to irrigate an area of over 10,000 acres. This was estimated to cost over 19 lakhs in 1904. Gauge readings are being taken to ascertain the supply of water available.

(ii) The Gundlakamma project for a reservoir across the river of the same name for the irrigation of 20,000 acres of wet cultivation at a cost of about 55 lakhs. It was abandoned as it was not financially feasible.

(iii) The Cheruvukommapalem tank project for the restoration of a ruined tank to irrigate an area of over 900 acres at a cost of 1.06 lakhs. This was originally sanctioned as a famine-relief work in 1906 but was subsequently removed from the famine programme as it did not satisfy certain conditions in the Famine Code.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"With reference to the answer to clause (iii) may I know from the hon. the Leader of the House whether the Government propose to undertake the work in the usual course of things?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It can be taken up if at all as a protective work or under the rules of the Famine Insurance Fund which are very stringent."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether the Government would be willing to encourage private enterprise if capital is forthcoming from the local people to undertake the work?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Government would be very glad to help any such scheme."

Thoppayar Irrigation Project.

* 272 Q.—Rao Sahib S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme was under the consideration of Government regarding Thoppayar Irrigation Project in the Omalur taluk of the Salem district;

(b) whether the Government have received any mahazar from the people of Omalur taluk urging the early introduction of the scheme; and

(c) if so, at what stage the proposal is at present?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes in 1925.

(c) An investigation of the scheme has been ordered and the Government are awaiting its results.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards to the answer to clause (b) may I know whether in 1925, Mr. Hawkins, the then Irrigation Chief Engineer, reported on this scheme?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"He reported on the scheme."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if he reported that it was feasible?"

[15th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"He only said that the scheme was worth a trial."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know in what stage the investigation is?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"So far as I know, it is practically completed."

Irrigation of portions of Coimbatore and Salem districts with the Mettur dam water.

* 273 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether in view of the discussion on the adjournment motion regarding the question of irrigating portions of Salem and Coimbatore districts with the Mettur dam water, he has considered the desirability of appointing any person to examine the question?

A.—No person has been appointed to examine the question.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether it is contemplated to appoint anybody?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As was stated by me on two occasions on the floor of the House during this session, if, as I understand, hon. Members of this House are anxious to have the question of Coimbatore investigated more thoroughly—the question relating to Salem being much more difficult having advertence to the cost—the Government are willing to consider the question over again and if necessary, take expert advice on the matter."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards that point, may I ask whether the Government have received a number of memorials and resolutions that the people will pay any tax or cess?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am aware of that fact. The hon. Member is also aware that in spite of the hundreds of letters and petitions to that effect from proprietors of lands lower down in Tanjore it is asserted that the Government should not rely upon those petitions and assertions. It is stated further that the Government will be ill-advised in doing so."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether he gave the same weight to the assertions of some Members of Tanjore that they would pay the cess of Rs. 15, fixed by the Government?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes; certainly. That is the reason why I gave the answer I did."

Village Panchayat Courts

Execution of the decrees of village panchayats.

* 274 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: With reference to the answer to question No. 93 answered on 27th January 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the village munsif as well as the president of panchayat is trying

[15th March 1927]

to evade the unpleasant duty of executing the decrees of panchayat courts each in his turn, saying that under rule 53 it is not his duty but the duty of the other; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the advisability of modifying the present rule and of making the village munsif solely responsible to execute all orders?

A.—(a) & (b) Rule 53 referred to by the hon. Member applies both to panchayat courts constituted under section 9 and to village courts constituted under section 6 of the Village Courts Act. Under the note to this rule, the term 'village munsif' used in clause (b) of the rule does not include 'president of a panchayat court'. A village munsif is responsible for the execution of decrees passed by a village court, while the president of a panchayat court is responsible for the execution of decrees passed by a panchayat court. In either case, the agency to be employed is the village servant under section 11 of the Village Courts Act.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to the answer given, may I know if the Government considered the several disadvantages in making the President of the Panchayat Court responsible for the execution of decrees? Firstly, he is an elected honorary functionary and he is in a delicate situation to take coercive steps such as attachment, sale of properties. Secondly, he has no staff and no village office to keep the attached property in safe custody. Thirdly, in cases of obstruction in the execution of decrees, prosecutions have to be launched or against orders in execution, parties may file revision petitions in District Munsifs' Courts. Under such circumstances, it is unjust to ask the President of the Panchayat Court to attend courts for all the several hearings that may be found necessary."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is giving a number of reasons."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Have the Government considered all these disadvantages?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As is apparent from the last sentence of the answer, the actual agency to be employed in the execution of the decrees is the village servant and the President of the Panchayat Court. I know he is an elected functionary—functions through the village servant. I, however, realize some of the aspects pointed out by the hon. Member and shall have the question examined once again."

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Change of the name of 'Mettur' to 'Ramakrishnapuram'.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the villagers of 'Mettur', near Somangalam in the Sriperumbudur taluk in the Chingleput district, have petitioned the District Collector of Chingleput to change the name of their village as 'Ramakrishnapuram';

[15th March 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that the villagers of 'Mettur' and the adjoining village of 'Somangalam', unanimously desire the change;

(c) whether it is a fact that the District Collector has declined to effect the desired change in the official records; and

(d) whether the Government will ask the District Collector to effect the desired change?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government are not aware of the proceedings referred to.

(d) The Government do not propose to move in the matter.

Famine

Famine conditions in Bellary district.

* 276 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the famine conditions prevailing in certain taluks of the Bellary district; and

(b) if so, what steps they propose to take or have already taken to combat them?

A.—(a) The Government have no reason to suppose that famine conditions are prevailing in any part of the Bellary district. The crops in many of the villages in the black-soil villages of the district have, however, failed completely or partially involving loss to the ryots and unemployment amongst the labourers.

(b) Collection of land revenue and loans instalments has been postponed and local board works have been started and will, it is hoped, be further extended to afford employment. Loans are also being granted under the Agriculturists Loans Act. Later, it may be necessary to start regular relief works under the Code.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know what the Government mean by famine conditions? Does the answer to clause (a) specify when famine conditions prevail?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Conditions to justify the starting of test works."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The answer is vague. May I have more definite information?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"They are defined in the Famine Code."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Is it not a fact that works have been started by the District Board and that they have been attracting a large number of employees in spite of the low wages given to them? Is this not one of the tests?"

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

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Then what else, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I must refer the hon. Member to the Famine Code."

[15th March 1927]

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to repeat them for the information of the House?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With reference to the last sentence of the answer (b), may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to tell me if regular relief works can at any time be contemplated when there is not a prospect or even certainty that famine conditions prevail?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Certainly they can be contemplated."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"So, the hon. Member admits that famine conditions are existing."

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"The hon. Member declines to say that there are famine conditions."

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

Land Revenue

Season report for the Cuddapah district.

* 277 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what the parts of the Cuddapah district are in which prospects are described as not being encouraging in the season report for the week ending 1st January 1927?

A.—The parts referred to are—

- (1) the Talamanchipatnam firka and parts of the Mangapatnam firka in the Jammalamadugu taluk,
- (2) Badvel firka in the Badvel taluk,
- (3) the Pendlimarri firka and the Chintakommadinne firka in the Cuddapah taluk,
- (4) the Pulivendla taluk, and
- (5) the Proddatur taluk.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask the hon. Member if any arrangements to help the ryots have been made?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I know how the question arises out of the answer given?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I have asked whether prospects were bad in certain areas as indicated in the report. I am asking what arrangements are made in the areas specified."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member wanted to know the areas where the prospects were bad and those areas are given in the answer. As this supplementary question put by him does not arise out of the answer given, I rule it out of order."

Resurvey of lands in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks.

* 278 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the charges for resurveying the lands in the Ernad and portion of the Walluvanad taluks under Madras Act VIII of 1923 are being collected;

[15th March 1927]

- (b) at what rate these charges are levied ;
 (c) whether any difference is made between wet and dry lands or arable and waste lands in the matter of such levy ;
 (d) whether the Government or the Collector of Malabar has received any memorials from the inhabitants of the said two taluks for the remission of the survey charges or other reliefs ;
 (e) whether the Government or the Collector of Malabar has received copies of any resolutions passed at any public meeting held in the said area and to the same effect ; and
 (f) whether, in view of the fact that the said two taluks are those that suffered seriously from the Rebellion of 1921, the floods of 1923 and 1924 and the drought of this year, the Government are prepared to grant any, and if so what, reliefs to the landowners of the said taluks ?

A.—(a) Yes. The charges represent the cost of labour employed and of the survey marks used in the survey as provided in the Act.

(b) & (c) The rules for the determination of the cost of labour employed and of the survey marks used in the survey are contained in paragraphs 1—4 of the rules under clause 2 (g) of section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act published at page 2404 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd December 1925, and at pages 527–528 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1926.

(d) The Government have received memorials.

(e) The Government have received copies of the resolutions passed at a meeting.

(f) A concession has been granted by allowing the recovery of the charges to be made in two years in cases where the sum to be paid exceeds Rs. 100.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ Will the hon. Member be pleased to say whether the Government are prepared to grant any further concessions with reference to the answer to clause (f) ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ It will depend on the reasons put forth by them.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ I understand that the memorialists have asked for either total remission or for the collection of the survey charges to be extended over a period of six or twelve years. Will the Government grant that concession ? That is the particular question I wish to ask.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ On the information before us, we have granted the concession mentioned in the answer. If there are further reasons for giving a further concession, I will consider the matter further.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ May I ask whether these memorials were received after the concession mentioned in the answer was granted ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ It is not in my recollection.”

15th March 1927]

Transfer of Kontivada zamindari in West Godavari district from schedule A to schedule B of the Irrigation Cess Act.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for the transfer of Kontivada zamindari in West Godavari district from schedule A to schedule B of the Irrigation Cess Act ;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the rents now paid by the tenants to the zamindar include water-cess also ; and

(c) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will give the tenants opportunity to make their representations in the matter ?

A.—(a) & (c) Kontivada zamin finds a place both in schedule A and schedule B. The cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder and the charge for second crop is leviable from the ryot.

(b) No.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I take it from the answer that the Government do not propose to make any change in this respect ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Not, unless they are aware of any reasons why they should ”

Restoration of du-fasli water-tax for plantain trees on bunds of wet lands.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jamabandi officers in West Godavari district are restoring the policy of charging du-fasli water-tax for plantain trees raised on the bunds of consolidated wet lands ;

(b) whether it is a fact that former Jamabandi officers such as A. Y. G. Campbell, Esq., P. L. Moore, Esq., etc., passed orders that no such charge should be made ; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what are the reasons therefor ?

A.—The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know, Sir, if the hon. Member will call for a report ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Yes.”

Public Service

Committee to enquire into the grievances of non-gazetted officers.

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

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the non-gazetted Government servants communicating a resolution unanimously

[15th March 1927]

passed at their conference held at Kurnool on 30th December 1926, requesting that a committee may be appointed to enquire into and report on their grievances; and

(b) if so, what orders, if any, have been passed by the Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government declined to accede to the request.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government had, at the time of passing the order, in view the resolution of this Council also as regards this matter ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Which resolution ? ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Requesting the Government that a committee may be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the non-gazetted services ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Yes, Sir; they had.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Apart from appointing any committee, may I know whether the Government propose to take any action with regard to the pay and other grievances of those people ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ What the Government stated was if there were any particular grievances, they would be considered. But the general grievance seems to be one of the inadequacy of the scale of pay given.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know the reasons why the Government declined to appoint a committee to go into their grievances ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Because, the only grievance that was set forth was that they wanted more pay and the Government did not accept it. So there was no object in appointing a committee.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Having regard to the fact that it is easy to get Parliamentary Royal Commissions . . . ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ In similar cases I have ruled prefatory remarks to be out of order.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I must put my question in some intelligible form ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to decide whether such prefatory remarks are necessary or not.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I have not put the question yet ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ What the hon. Member has stated is not in consonance with the rules, as it is clearly an argument.”

Village Establishments

Appointment of the village munsif of Siruvallore village, Saidapet taluk.

* 282 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the appointment of the village munsif of Siruvallore village, Saidapet taluk, has been conferred on Mr. Parthasarathi Reddiyar in addition to his appointment as village munsif of Erukanjeri;

[15th March 1927]

(b) whether he was not already on leave in respect of the latter appointment;

(c) if so, what necessitated the Government to confer the office of village munsif of Siruvallore also on him while on leave;

(d) whether he is doing the duties of this new appointment;

(e) if not, on what grounds he has taken leave of this appointment also and for what period;

(f) whether for that appointment another has been chosen by the Revenue Department or by the village munsif himself;

(g) if the latter, whether that substitute satisfies all the conditions requisite for that post and whether the Government were convinced of his fitness for the post; and

(h) whether the Government are aware that the acting munsif of Siruvallore is neither a native nor a permanent resident of this place nor owns any house or landed property therein?

A.—The Government have no knowledge of any of the matters referred to in the questions. Appointments of village munsifs are made by the Revenue Divisional Officers and any person aggrieved by any particular appointment would do well to represent his objections to the Revenue Divisional Officer or to the Collector of the district.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ It is stated that the Government have no knowledge of the matters referred to. Will the Government be pleased to get a knowledge of them as there are serious irregularities going on in that connexion ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ This is a matter regarding the appointment of village munsifs which are made by the Revenue Divisional Officers. The Government do not propose to interfere in the matter.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ The Government presumes or presupposes that this is a grievance of some aggrieved party. It is in the interests of the general tax-payer that this question has been put. Will the Government now at least try to get a knowledge of the irregularities and rectify them before it is too late ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir. The matter is of such a nature that the subordinate authorities can deal with it and the Government see no reason to interfere in the matter.”

Forests

Output of sandalwood in this Presidency.

* 283 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total output of sandalwood per annum in the last three years in the British territory in the Madras Presidency;

(b) to what places the sandalwood is exported;

(c) whether Government themselves directly export sandalwood from this Presidency;

(d) what is the net income from the sale of sandalwood in the last three years;

[15th March 1927]

(e) whether it is a fact that the sandalwood forests of Salem, Coimbatore and Coorg are being overrun with lantana and that the spike disease is invading them;

(f) whether it is a fact that the spiked trees are uprooted, with the result that the possibilities of future continued supply of sandalwood are considerably jeopardised;

(g) what steps Government have taken to combat the spike disease; and

(h) whether measures are being taken for the systematic replantation of sandalwood trees in forest areas, and for the increase of the area of sandalwood plantation?

A.—(a) The total output of sandalwood for the past three official years is as follows:—

	TONS.
1923-24	710
1924-25	703
1925-26	641

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Government do not directly export sandalwood. The sandalwood is sold in public auction at the Government depots at Tirupattur, Satyamangalam and Vellore.

(d) The income from the sale of sandalwood for the last three official years is as follows:—

	RS.
1923-24	7,86,118
1924-25	8,88,085
1925-26	7,52,804

(e) The Government understand that spike disease is spreading rapidly in the sandalwood districts of this Presidency.

(f) The spiked trees are uprooted and sold. It cannot be said that this jeopardises future supplies of sandalwood. The reverse is the case. If the spiked trees are allowed to remain, the entire crop will soon become affected.

(g) The Government are in communication with the Mysore Darbar and the Coorg Administration with reference to the appointment of a special staff to investigate and combat spike disease.

(h) The Forest department is taking action to raise the tree in suitable areas where spike disease does not exist.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards the answer to clause (b), are not the Government aware of the fact that most of the sandalwood is exported to Bombay?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur—"I want notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask whether it is not a fact that licences are given for taking away sandalwood?"

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Are not licences given to people from Bombay chiefly?"

[15th March 1927]

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if sandalwood is exported to France and other European countries?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I understand that it is exported to Europe and America."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards the answer to clause (d), Sir, may I know whether the Government have any idea of starting sandalwood oil manufacture as in Mysore?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I should like to have notice of this question, Sir."

Forest Panchayats

Forest panchayats in Kurnool district.

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

(a) when the forest panchayat staff was organized in the Kurnool district;

(b) how many forest panchayats have been formed by the said staff since such organization;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that village people are unwilling to form such panchayats because:

(i) forests generally made over to such panchayats are worthless as forest property;

(ii) panchayats have no power to excuse grazing fees;

(iii) panchayats charge and have to charge a grazing fee at least equal to the fee charged by the Forest department for a much smaller and a much less provided area than what cattle would be entitled to use on a pucca forest permit;

(iv) the panchayats' permits are inoperative beyond their area and the ryot has to pay twice over forest fees for his cattle which may have no sufficient provision within the bounds of the panchayat forest; and

(d) if so, what action the Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

A.—(a) A special Deputy Tahsildar took charge of the work of organizing forest panchayats in the Kurnool district in August 1926.

(b) Twenty panchayats have been formed.

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Home Member how many forest panchayats were there before the special Deputy Tahsildar took charge of the work?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am afraid, Sir, it is not possible for me to answer the question off-hand. If, however, the hon. Member will give notice of it, I shall give the answer."

[15th March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, with reference to the answers to clauses (c) and (d), whether forest panchayats are not being formed by almost coercive processes?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir, I do not think so."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member, Sir, whether in G.O. No. 499 the following sentence does not appear?"

"The villagers adjoining the said reserves will once for all be warned by publication in the village that unless panchayats are formed by the end of the current fasli year, the rates will be enhanced from the 1st July 1924."

"These are grazing fees in the reserves adjoining the villages. Does it or does it not amount to a coercive process to tell the villagers that unless they formed panchayats, they would be forced to pay higher fees for grazing, etc.?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir, I do not think it is a coercive process at all."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, if the hon. the Home Member does deny it, I cannot really understand the meaning of the answer to (c) and (d) that 'the answer is in the negative'. I want to ask whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the village people are unwilling to form forest panchayats because of what I have stated. Is it true, Sir, that the panchayats formed for forests are generally clubbed together under class V reserves?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"They have now been reclassified. They all come now under class III."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, as the answer is in the negative, whether no representation of whatever kind was made to the Government either through the official channel or through the non-official channels?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As far as I am aware, Sir, the Government have no information."

Jails

Alleged solitary confinement of one Kesavan Nayar.

* 285 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a prisoner, by name Kesavan Nayar, convicted for offences in connexion with the Malabar rebellion, now confined in the Trichinopoly Central Jail;

(b) whether as a protest against ill-treatment at the hands of the Jail authorities, he had recourse to hunger-strike in the latter part of 1926;

(c) how long he continued to be on hunger-strike;

(d) whether the said Kesavan Nayar made a complaint of his grievances to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, on his last official visit to the Trichinopoly Jail;

(e) whether after the complaint, Kesavan Nayar has been confined in a solitary cell for the last three months;

[15th March 1927]

(f) whether such solitary confinement for more than one month is allowed under the Jail Code and if not, under what authority the Superintendent keeps him in such solitary confinement; and

(g) whether under the circumstances, the Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter and give the prisoner relief?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) There was no ill-treatment of any kind. He went on hunger-strike on two occasions for one day each, first on 21st July 1926 when reprimanded for disobeying orders and for making a statement that was found to be untrue and secondly on 5th October 1926 when his request to have his food cooked and served to him by a Mappilla was refused.

(d) Yes. The Inspector-General enquired into the complaint and found that there was no foundation for it.

(e) No.

(f) & (g) The questions do not arise.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Sir, as regards the answer to clauses (b) and (c), may I know on the first occasion, i.e., on the 21st July 1926, what was the order that he disobeyed and what was the sort of reprimand that was administered to him?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"When the prisoner was in quarantine he was asked to stand with others during the usual weekly inspection by the medical officer and the Superintendent, but he refused to do so. When asked why he refused he stated that he had no suit of clothes; but on examination it was found that he had them. Under these circumstances, he was scolded for uttering a falsehood."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In answer to clause (e), as to whether after the complaint he had been confined in a solitary cell for the last three months, the reply is 'no.' Does it apply to his having been confined in a solitary cell or does it apply to the three months' period?"

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

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Does the Government think that it is a civilized form of punishment to confine a man solitarily for more than one month?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That was already denied. With reference to what clause does the supplemental question arise?"

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"With reference to clause (f), Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That question does not arise. In answer to clause (e), the reply is 'no,' i.e., that there was no solitary confinement and that it was not for a period of three months."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Does the hon. Member deny that there was any solitary confinement?"

[15th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That has already been answered."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (d) that the Inspector-General enquired into the complaint and found that there was no foundation for it, may I know what was the complaint made by the prisoner?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" When the Inspector-General visited the jail, he enquired into the whole matter and found that there was nothing."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" What exactly was the complaint of the prisoner, Sir? It is not a question of his going on hunger-strike or the Inspector-General going to visit the jail and his giving the Government information. What was the exact reason for the prisoner saying that he had to go on a hunger-strike?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The prisoner brought to the notice of the Inspector-General that he was badly treated. When the Inspector-General went into the whole question, he saw that there was nothing."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" What I wish to understand from the hon. the Home Member is this, Sir: the question is whether the said Kesavan Nayar went on hunger-strike and what was the complaint that he made for going on hunger-strike? The answer is that he went on hunger-strike. Was that the only complaint?"

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The answer is that the Inspector-General enquired into the complaint and found that there was no foundation for it. May we not know, Sir, whether at the time of the Inspector-General's enquiry this Kesavan Nayar did not give any other grievances at all?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The grievances are mentioned in the answer. He said that he was reprimanded on one occasion and that on another occasion his request to have his food cooked by a Mappilla was refused."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" What is the complaint that the prisoner made? That question has not yet been answered and we have not yet known that."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already answered that question, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know if he is allowed to cook his own food?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Food is cooked for him by others."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" With due respect to the hon. the Home Member, may I point out that there are two answers given to one question?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With reference to what clause is the hon. Member putting his question?"

15th March 1927]

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" We want to know which answer we have to accept. The question was what was the complaint, and the answer was that he had to go on hunger-strike, but that there was no foundation for it. In answer to Mr. Madhavan Nayar the answer is given now that the prisoner wanted to have his food cooked by a Mappilla and so he was reprimanded. I should like to know, Sir, which answer I should accept?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Both the answers, Sir. The answer is given in clauses (c) and (d). The complaint was that he was once reprimanded for uttering falsehood and that on the second occasion his request to have his food cooked by a Mappilla was refused."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Was it because it was bad for his taste or on account of any religious scruple?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government have no information on the point."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" If it was a question of religious scruple that certain meat cooked by people other than Muhammadans should not be offered, or something like that, will the Government consider the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Kesavan Nayar is a non-Brahman Hindu and according to the Jail Manual, he has his food cooked by a non-Brahman Hindu and he has no right to have his food cooked by a Mappilla."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Did the prisoner make a specific complaint to the Superintendent of the Jail that he was made to walk naked from the quarantine to the hospital or that he was ill-treated by the Superintendent of the Trichinopoly Jail?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No such complaint was made."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" It is stated that the Inspector-General enquired into the complaint and found that there was no foundation for it. If the Inspector-General enquired into the matter, were there any notes taken of the enquiry, or did the Inspector-General make any orders in writing or did he make any report in writing?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir, the Inspector-General did send a report in writing."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" And he had notes of the enquiry?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I suppose he must have."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Then, if he made any notes, it must be very easy for us to find out what the prisoner exactly said. Will the hon. Member kindly place it on the table or publish the notes for our information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry I am unable to publish the notes; but I can say this much that the Inspector-General visited the jail and it was brought to his notice

[15th March 1927]

that a certain prisoner went on a hunger-strike. He enquired into the matter and came to the conclusion that there was no foundation for the complaint of the prisoner."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I understand whether it was a secret enquiry, Sir ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It was not a secret enquiry, but it was a departmental enquiry."

Education

Grants for Indian boarding houses and orphanages.

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

(a) what steps have been taken to provide adequate grant for Indian boarding houses, including orphanages; and

(b) the number of such houses and the approximate number of inmates that are provided for ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 208.

(b) Boarding grants for 1926-27 have not yet been distributed. In 1925-26, grants were awarded to 93 orphanages and boarding houses for destitute children, with 4,228 orphans and non-orphan destitutes within the prescribed age-limit.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clause (a), may I know whether the rate of Rs. 10 mentioned is per mensem or per year ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Where is the rate given ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" It is given in the previous answer to which I am referred now. I want to make sure whether the rate is for a year or a month. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The previous answer does not refer to Rupees 10. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The previous supplementary answer refers to it. One cannot believe that Rs. 10 is given for a year. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" A supplementary question cannot arise out of a supplementary answer given on a previous occasion. "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Sir, in answer to clause (b) it is stated that 96 orphanages and boarding houses received grants in 1925-26. May I know from the hon. Member whether these boarding houses were exclusively for orphans or whether others were also admitted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe there were other boarders also. I do not know that, but I believe so. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, Sir, whether Rs. 10 a year is considered an adequate rate ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already said that no supplemental question can be based on another supplemental question that was answered on a previous occasion. "

15th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, with reference to clause (b) of this question, may I ask whether the orphanages are intended for non-Indians and whether any grant was made to non-Hindu orphanages ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" These are all for Indian orphanages. I have nothing to do with European education. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I want to know, Sir, whether any of these orphanages are intended for Hindu orphans and whether the 4,228 orphans and non-orphan destitutes who were helped included any number of Hindu orphans, and if so, what is that number ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give the exact number, but there were Hindu orphans among the people who were helped. "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" I want to know whether there is any policy adopted in these orphanages, say that the majority of the children should be at least orphans ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I should like to have some time for examining the question before I give an answer. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know on what principle these grants are given to the orphanages ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Originally these grants were given only to Anglo-Indian children. There was a complaint made at budget time once on this matter, and so the Government decided to give grants to Indian children also. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if all the orphanages in the province get the grant or only a limited number of them ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid I cannot answer the question off-hand. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know what approximate proportion these orphans would be, I mean the proportion between Anglo-Indians and others ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have already explained that I have nothing to do with Anglo-Indian orphanages. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Have the Government made any enquiries as to the number of orphans in the province and the number of orphanages ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think any such enquiry has been made. "

Municipal Councils

Government Order cancelling the old practice of marking votes of illiterate voters in the presence of candidates.

* 287 Q.—Mr. M. NARAYANA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the discontent caused by G.O. Mis. No. 3770, L. & M., published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th September 1926, which cancelled the old practice of marking the votes of illiterate voters in the presence of the candidates or their agents in the municipal elections;

[15th March 1927]

(b) whether this change gave rise to many complaints in the recent municipal elections held in Ellore and led to civil and criminal litigation; and

(c) whether Government will consider the advisability of early cancellation of the above Government Order and a reversion to the old practice in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government have no reason to suppose that the change has caused general discontent.

(b) Representations against the change were received from three candidates at the elections held recently in the Ellore municipality and from certain voters of the tenth ward. The Government are not aware of any litigation.

(c) Yes.

Mr. D. NARAYANARAJU :—"In answer to clause (c) it is stated that Government will consider the advisability of early cancellation of the order. May I know if the Government have come to any decision?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Government have not yet come to a decision."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I know whether in issuing the Government Order the Government were issuing a new rule or were only interpreting the old rule?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It is really a new interpretation of an old rule."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the practice that prevails in the case of the Legislative Council elections and the Legislative Assembly elections?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Yes, Sir, I am aware of that practice."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Is he aware, Sir, that in the case of the Legislative Council elections and the Legislative Assembly elections illiterate voters have to give out their votes in the presence of the candidates or their agents?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"How does the question arise out of the answer given?"

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"It arises like this. It would enable the Government to say whether they would consider the advisability of early cancellation of the above Government Order?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That has nothing to do with the rules regarding the elections to the Legislative Councils."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I am suggesting,—and my next question will show it,—that the rules are absolutely identical and what prevails in the case of one ought to prevail in the case of the other also. I am only suggesting to the Government to cancel that Government Order and to conform themselves to the rules applying to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly elections."

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

15th March 1927]

Agriculture*Maintenance of breeding bulls in Mangalore.*

* 288 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount of grant distributed by Government in South Kanara district for encouraging the maintenance of breeding bulls by private persons, and to how many persons such grants have been made during the past year;

(b) whether Government have prescribed any, and, if so, what conditions for making such grants; and, if not, whether it is left to the discretion of the Director of Agriculture to prescribe such conditions before making the grants;

(c) what are the conditions prescribed by the Director of Agriculture for making the grant to the District Advancement Association for breeding bulls for the year 1926-27;

(d) whether it is a fact that the District Advancement Association have not applied for the grant as it would be impracticable to work out the conditions prescribed by the Director of Agriculture;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Livestock, claimed back as belonging to Government a bull exchanged by the Advancement Association for one from the Hosur Government Farm, when the Association bull died many days after the exchange;

(f) whether it is a fact that the District Advancement Association had applied for an increase in the grant for their breeding bulls, and that it was refused;

(g) whether it is a fact that on account of these obstacles set in the path of the Association it has ceased to maintain any bulls; and

(h) whether the Government propose to maintain any breeding bulls in Mangalore or elsewhere in the district for improving the breed of the cattle there?

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 500 was distributed during the year 1925-26 to the District Advancement Association and the Idaya Govardhana Sangham and to a private individual.

(b) A grant of Rs. 100 a year may be made to an individual or society in consideration of the purchase and maintenance at his or its cost of an approved breeding bull subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) that the bull should be properly housed and maintained in good condition;
- (ii) that the register of services by the bull should be kept showing also results—40 to 50 services being aimed at in a year;
- (iii) that the herd of cows served by the bull should be segregated from the rest of the village cattle or else all other male stock of the locality should be castrated;
- (iv) that the cows served should ordinarily be limited to those owned either by the members of a society or by a particular breeder or group of breeders;

[15th March 1927]

- (v) that in the case of a society it may fix its own scale of fees for service whereas in the case of an individual the fee may be limited to As. 4 for each service for the present.

In 1923 the Director of Agriculture was authorized to increase at his discretion the annual premia payable in each case up to Rs. 150.

It is not left to the discretion of the Director of Agriculture to prescribe any additional conditions.

- (c) No special conditions were prescribed other than those mentioned above.
- (d) The Government have no information.
- (e) The bull "Guindy Conqueror" sent by the District Advancement Association, Mangalore, arrived at Hosur on the 2nd April 1926 and went off his feed the very next day when he was sent to the Veterinary Hospital on the Farm, where he was under observation and treatment. It was discovered that heavy ropes had eaten into the flesh below the horns and a detailed report by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on the condition of the bull was forwarded to the Association by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Livestock, on the 10th April. The bull was under treatment from the 4th April to the 20th April on which date it died of 'tetanus' in spite of the injection of 'anti-tetanus serum'.

The death was due to the old wounds that had been caused by careless handling and indiscriminate roping prior to transport from Mangalore and to the new wound received on the journey. The association was responsible for the death of the bull and the Director of Agriculture considered that it should pay for the bull taken in exchange or return it to the department.

- (f) Yes.
- (g) It is a fact that the association has ceased to maintain any bulls but the Government are not aware of any obstacles placed in its way.
- (h) Breeding bulls have been and will continue to be placed at several centres in the South Kanara district.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As regards (b) may I know from Government as to how many associations and individuals have received grants under this particular rule?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not able to answer it now."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As regards clause (h) I want to know the number of breeding bulls in the last year and the number of bulls in this year and how many of them have been given to the South Kanara district?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice."

15th March 1927]

Medical Administration*Rural dispensaries in the Presidency.*

* 289 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of rural dispensaries now in existence ;
- (b) how many of these have a midwife attached to them ;
- (c) how they are equipped ; and
- (d) how many more rural dispensaries will be opened next year ?

A.—(a) Two hundred and forty-one rural dispensaries have so far been opened.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information. The duty of equipping these dispensaries with medical necessities and surgical instruments devolves upon the taluk boards.

(d) Provision has been made in the budget for 1927-28 for the payment of subsidies in respect of 387 rural dispensaries at the rate of three dispensaries for each taluk board area. It is not possible at present to state how many dispensaries will be actually opened next year as it is for the taluk boards concerned to take the initiative in the matter.

Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAGAR :—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), will the hon. the Minister for Public Health kindly invite the attention of all the taluk boards to consider the necessity of rural hospitals in view of the scarcity of dispensaries in the rural parts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It is for them to take the initiative."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"In answer (a) it is stated that 241 dispensaries have been so far opened and in answer (d) it is stated that provision has been made for 387 rural dispensaries. That shows that 146 new dispensaries have been provided for. May I request the hon. Member to refer me to the page in which provision has been made in the Budget for 1927-28."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I will have to look into the matter."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"The taluk boards have not been intimated that they can open free dispensaries ; so far as I am aware there has been no such intimation."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"We cannot tell them until the Budget is passed."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"How many of them are to be opened in the districts of East Godavari and West Godavari and in the Kistna districts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I would like to have notice of it."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Can you say whether there are already free dispensaries working in many of the taluk board areas?"

[15th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot answer that."

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM (in Telugu) :—" Re. provision for midwives."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Provision has already been made by the taluk boards."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" As the question time has not been exceeded, may I put a supplementary question in respect of question 270. At the time when that question was called the hon. Member who put that question was not in his place, and you passed to the next question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The fact was not brought to my notice then. The Council will now proceed to the next order of the day."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Alleged memorial from the process-servers of the Nilgiris.

290 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any memorial from the process-servers of the Nilgiris district praying for enhancement of their present scale of pay; and

(b) if so, whether any, and what, steps have so far been taken to redress the grievance?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy of a memorial addressed to the Government through the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court was received direct by the Government in December last. No memorial has yet been received through the High Court. Under section 20 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, rules for the remuneration of peons and other persons employed in the service or execution of processes are made by the High Court.

Irrigation

Irrigation projects in Anantapur district.

291 Q.—Mr. C. B. NARAYANA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what are the unabandoned irrigation projects in the Anantapur district that have so far been investigated;

(b) what is the estimated cost and return under each of them;

(c) what are the projects that have been finished during these six years of famine;

(d) what are the irrigation projects that are being investigated now;

(e) what are the irrigation projects the investigations of which are yet to be undertaken;

(f) what are the irrigation projects that have been taken up and abandoned and if there are any whether the Government will state the reasons for such abandonment;

15th March 1927]

(g) whether, in view of the fact that Anantapur district is a famine area, the Government will state whether they are going to take on hand the working of the projects;

(h) whether the Government intend taking any other measures to relieve famine in Anantapur district; and

(i) whether the Government have begun any test works to relieve famine in Ceded districts?

A.—(a) & (b) No such projects were investigated.

(c) No projects were carried out during the last six years.

(d) Kannapalli project is the only one under investigation.

(e) Penner-Kumudavathi reservoir project;

Pillapalli project;

Forming a new tank across the Thalapula vanka; and Nidimamidi reservoir project.

(f) Tungabhadra project;

Upper Penner reservoir project;

Somayajulapalli tank;

Restoration of the Paliem tank; and

Ithodu project.

The reasons for abandoning the above projects are given in the statement that was laid on the table in reply to question No 214 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th February 1921.

(g) The Government propose to investigate the Tungabhadra project as modified by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee and an appropriation of Rs. 25,000 has been entered in the Budget Estimate for 1927-28.

(h) The Government have no reason to suppose that famine conditions prevail at present in the district. The taluks which are adversely affected by the season are Gooty and Tadpatri.

(i) The Government do not propose to start at present relief works in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code, but steps have been taken in those areas of the Ceded districts in which it has been found necessary to do so, to expand ordinary works programme, to make grants to local boards for the execution of village and other works and to grant loans freely under the Loans Acts.

Reconstruction of the sluice at Thorrigedda.

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

(a) when the sluice at Thorrigedda, Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari, was first constructed and at what cost;

(b) whether that sluice was washed down by the Godavari floods and when;

(c) whether the above sluice was constructed a second time; at what cost and when;

(d) whether this also was washed down a second time; and if so, when;

(e) what is the reason assigned for the sluice having been washed down twice;

[15th March 1927]

(f) whether the lands of any of the neighbouring villages are submerged by the Godavari floods;

(g) if so, of how many villages;

(h) what is the extent of lands thus submerged;

(i) why this sluice was not reconstructed;

(j) whether the inhabitants of the affected villages offered to contribute any portion of the cost of construction and maintenance; and

(k) if so, how much?

A.—(a) In 1872 at a cost of Rs. 12,000.

(b) Yes, in 1878.

(c) Yes, in 1882 at a cost of Rs. 26,380.

(d) Yes, in 1886.

(e) No specific reason is traceable, but it was apparently due to the banks not being high enough or strong enough to withstand either the floods down the Torrigedda stream and held up by the sluice or the floods of the Godavari.

(f) Yes.

(g) & (h) The Government have no information.

(i) Because of the prohibitive cost and of the fact that the relief afforded would be only partial.

(j) & (k) The Government understand from the hon. the Minister for Development who recently visited the locality and received a deputation of the people interested that the ryots are prepared to meet more than half the cost of the restoration of the out-fall sluice and are willing to tax themselves to the extent of '2 annas in the rupee' towards the recurring charges of maintenance.

Madras Irrigation Bill.

293 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state when and why the Government resolved that the Madras Irrigation Bill which was passed by the last Council should be dropped?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to question No. 90 answered at the Legislative Council on 27th January 1927, from which he will see that the Irrigation Bill which was before the last Council lapsed with the dissolution of the Council.

Police

'Sports Clubs' in Madras City.

294 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of 'Sports Clubs' are being run in this city for betting in connexion with horse races in Bombay, Calcutta and other cities;

(b) whether these clubs have been licensed; if so, who is the authority that issued the licences and under what powers; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take steps to direct the closure of these clubs?

[15th March 1927]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The clubs are not licensed for betting.

(c) Two clubs have been prosecuted on charges of cheating. The Government intend to introduce a Bill on the subject.

Land Revenue

Construction of the Tamarai Madugu.

295 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tamarai Madugu in No. 126, Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, becomes constantly silted owing to the absence of an anicut, and whether the ryots are unable to raise crops for want of sufficient supply of water therein;

(b) whether nanja thirvai is collected all the same; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to order the construction of an anicut almost immediately?

A.—The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested nor is there any proposal before them to construct an anicut.

Alleged petitions from the ryots of Movur village.

296 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what action has been taken on the petitions, dated 17th July 1926, submitted to the Collector of Chingleput and to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Settlement, dated 31st January 1927, by the ryots of Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, requesting the grant of relief in respect of the Tamarai Madugu?

A.—The Government are not aware of the action taken by the Collector of Chingleput on the petition, dated 17th July 1926. The petition addressed to the Board of Revenue is understood to have been forwarded to the Collector for disposal.

Alleged memorial from the ryots of Movur village.

297 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition regarding the Tamarai Madugu was submitted by the ryots of Movur village to the Collector of Chingleput, and that the same had been forwarded to the Revenue Divisional Officer in Memorandum No. 7385-A, dated 19th May 1925, and to the Chief Engineer in his letter No. 1038-M, dated 17th July 1925; and

(b) what action has been taken thereon?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 296.

Failure of crops in Gautami lankas.

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

(a) whether the Government has received any information regarding failure of crops in Gautami lankas; and

(b) what is the revenue derived from these lankas?

[15th March 1927]

- A.—(a) The Government have received no information except a letter from the President of a Conference held at Mulasthanam on 5th January 1927, in which it is alleged that there has been a failure of crops in the Gautami lankas.
- (b) The lankas are leased out periodically.
The Government are not aware what the present lease amounts are.

Famine

Introduction of the charka in famine-stricken areas.

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

(a) whether he will consider the question of introducing the charka in famine-stricken areas; and

(b) whether the hon. Member will recognize that charka gives employment for people whose social condition will not permit them to go in search of work?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to sections 137 and 145 of the Madras Famine Code.

Minor Irrigation

Supply of water to Mantapampalli and other tanks.

300 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the conditions of water-supply have been the same with regard to the tanks of Mantapampalli, Gangaperur and Pennaperur villages in the same valley as that of Vantimitta and whether even under these tanks large sums have been granted by way of remissions?

A.—Statement showing the amount of remission granted on land under the tanks in the Mantapampalli, Gangaperur and Pennaperur villages is appended.* The Government have called for information concerning the conditions of the supply of water to these tanks.

Loans for sinking wells to ryots in Ceded districts.

301 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government lent money about 30 years ago to the ryots of Ceded districts for the purpose of sinking wells at 3 per cent interest;

(b) whether such a low rate of interest was charged on account of the poverty of the people of the district and also owing to want of facilities for irrigation;

(c) whether the rate of interest was increased from time to time; and

(d) what is the rate of interest charged now on such loans?

* Printed as Appendix I on page 176 infra.

15th March 1927]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Interest at the rate of 3 per cent was charged in the case of loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the sinking of wells in Cuddapah and certain other districts which were specially liable to drought and also in the case of loans granted under the Agriculturists Loans Act for the relief of distress in any part of the Presidency.

(c) Yes.

(d) All loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act are now liable to interest at $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The rate of interest charged on loans granted for the relief of distress under the Agriculturists Loans Act is still only 3 per cent. In special cases the Government can reduce the rate of interest.

Alleged scarcity and failure of water in South Kanara.

302 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the devastation caused in a large number of areca gardens in South Kanara by scarcity and failure of water-supply in the last dry season;

(b) whether any enquiry has been held to ascertain all cases of damage, as urged by the Ryots' Association in Uppinangadi taluk; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant remission of assessment according to the merits of each case?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not received any report indicating that the facts are as suggested.

Secretariat

Appointment of Under Secretaries in the Secretariat.

303 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Provincial Service Under Secretaries in the Secretariat; and

(b) whether the policy of appointing Deputy Collectors as Under Secretaries has been definitely given up?

A.—(a) One.

(b) There has been no such policy.

Srirangam temple

Repairs to Srirangam temple.

304 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that memorial was submitted in the year 1921 praying to get the Sriranganathaswami temple in Srirangam repaired and that no orders are yet passed on it; and

(b) whether the hon. Member will be pleased to consider the memorial

[15th March 1927]

- A.—(a) Yes. One of the interested parties promised to represent the claim personally and produce certain documents in support thereof but has not yet done so.
- (b) The Religious Endowments Act XX of 1863 transferred the duties relating to repairs and preservation of buildings connected with the temple from the Revenue Board to the temple committee. The Government do not admit any liability in the matter.

Forests

Transfer of some forests of Cuddapah to panchayats.

305 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Mr. Whitehead, Conservator of Forests, ever recommended that some of the forests of Cuddapah should be handed over to panchayats;
- (b) whether any non-official gentlemen were consulted on the matter and, if so, how; and
- (c) what orders have been passed by the Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

- (b) & (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 94, Development, dated the 21st January 1927, placed on the Editors' Table.

Education

Construction of the High School building at Nandalur.

306 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government sanctioned any amount for constructing the building for the High School at Nandalur?

A.—No.

Amendment of the Madras University Act.

307 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any, and if so, what defects in the Madras University Act have been brought to the notice of the Government; and
- (b) whether the hon. Minister will try to remedy them by amending the Act?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 27 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1927.

Local Boards

Levy of toll-gate fees in Chingleput district.

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

- (a) whether there is a Government Order that there should not be levy of toll-gate fees within a distance of 25 miles;

[15th March 1927]

(b) whether in the Chingleput district there are three independent toll-gates in Poroor, Pallavaram and Maduravayal each within a distance of 15 miles from the other and two independent toll-gates at Red Hills and Periyapalayam within a distance of about 15 miles;

(c) whether the Government propose to instruct the District Boards to strictly follow the Government Order in the matter of levying toll-gate fees; and

(d) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, whether the Government propose to issue a Government Order to the effect?

A.—(a) Executive Instruction No. (218) in the Local Boards Manual says that local fund toll-gates shall ordinarily be twenty miles distant from each other on the *same road* and at least ten miles distant from municipal toll-gates.

(b) The toll-gates exist as named, but are on five different roads.

(c) & (d) The location of toll-gates is now governed by section 105 of the Madras Local Boards Act.

Preparation of voters' lists for Nandigama Taluk Board.

309 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the President, Taluk Board, Nandigama, Kistna district, got misprinted in the printed voters lists, the names or fathers' names of all the candidates of his rival party;

(b) whether it is a fact that the misprinted voters' lists were brought to light and sold only on the evening of 14th February 1926 while the nominations of candidates for elections had to be made at Nandigama on 15th February 1926;

(c) whether it is a fact that the nominations of the candidates of his rival party were struck off by the said President in ten circles out of twelve circles of the Board on the ground that the real names or fathers' names did not tally with the misprinted voters' lists;

(d) whether it is a fact that, by so striking off nominations, himself and some of his supporters became members of the Board without a poll;

(e) whether it is a fact that the said President struck off the nominations as stated above though the Sub-Collector, Bezvada, wrote to him and also told him personally to compare the candidates' names or fathers' names with those found in the original voters' lists supplied by the Sub-Collector to the President;

(f) whether the Government are aware that that President is Mr. G. V. Ranga Rao, a velama and a relative of the Raja of Mirjapur, the President of Kistna District Board, and has been nominated by the latter as the temporary President of the Board after this event as election of presidentship was stayed by an injunction order issued by the Civil Court;

(g) whether the Government are aware that a complaint was filed by one Mr. S. Narasimham, one of the candidates whose names had been struck off as detailed above against the said Mr. Ranga Rao in a criminal court of the said misdeeds;

(h) whether the Government are aware that the complaint was struck off for want of sanction from Government;

(i) whether the Government are aware that Rs. 1,100 were paid by the said Mr. Ranga Rao as fees to his defence wakil from the funds of the Nandigama Taluk Board even before obtaining sanction of the Board;

[15th March 1927]

(k) whether the Government are aware that the taluk board consisting of his own men, got up by striking off his opponents' names, and four men nominated by the Raja of Mirjapur afterwards sanctioned the said Rs. 1,100 to be paid from the taluk board funds;

(l) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Ranga Rao filed a defamation case against the said Mr. S. Narasimham, his son and brother in a criminal court;

(m) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Ranga Rao got the Taluk Board, Nandigama, to sanction payment of Rs. 500 as fees to Mr. Ranga Rao's vakil in the said defamation case out of the taluk board funds;

(n) whether in all those cases where the candidates' nominations were struck off on the ground of misprinting of names or fathers' names in the printed voters' lists, the Government propose to order re-elections calling for fresh nominations;

(o) whether the Government have considered about surcharging the President and members of the board who voted for the sums and recovering from them; and

(p) whether the Government have made an enquiry into the affairs of Nandigama Taluk Board and have taken a strong and exemplary action, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) to (m) The Government have received a petition from certain residents and voters of Nandigama taluk, containing most of the allegations made in these clauses.

(n) The persons affected should have either appealed to the Government or filed election petitions, as the case may be, as soon as their nominations were disallowed. The Government do not propose to interfere at this distance of time.

(o) The question of surcharge is one to be considered at the time of audit.

(p) The matter is under consideration.

Elected President for Rajampet taluk board.

310 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether he has considered the question of throwing open the presidentship of the Rajampet taluk board for election and if so, when he proposes to throw it open for election?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to questions Nos. 101 and 1003 on the 19th August 1925 and 14th December 1925, respectively. The question of throwing the Presidentship open to election will be considered when the term of the present appointed President is about to expire.

Lease of the steamer "Nell" to Mr. Atmoori Subba Rao.

311 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the steamer "Nell" of the Kistna District Board was leased to Mr. Atmoori Subba Rao and others for a period of 15 years from the year 1913;

[15th March 1927]

(b) whether there has been a gradual increase in the passenger traffic by such steamer service ever since;

(c) whether any applications were sent to the District Board offering higher bids for the ferry;

(d) whether it is a fact that in spite of such offers the President of the Kistna District Board granted a further extension of the contract by eight years from 1st April 1928 even before the original period, as stipulated in the first contract, was over;

(e) whether by such a course the District Board suffered heavy loss of revenue;

(f) whether it is a fact that at present the said Atmoori Subba Rao has become the sole owner of the concern having purchased the right of other shares; and

(g) whether the Government has any objection to institute an inquiry into the matter?

A.—(a) to (d) & (f) Yes.

(e) The monetary loss to the District Board appears to be about Rs. 1,000. The District Board has to consider the interests of the public before its own monetary advantage.

(g) The Government are not satisfied that any useful purpose will be served by an enquiry.

Civil Veterinary Department

Treatment of cattle diseases.

312 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what are the various kinds of treatment against rinderpest, anthrax and other cattle diseases and what is the approximate period of immunity conferred on cattle by each kind of treatment;

(b) which treatment is reported to be the most efficacious and effective;

(c) whether the Veterinary department have introduced into practice the most efficacious one; and

(d) whether the Veterinary department have introduced the serum simultaneous inoculation, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) The following are the various kinds of prophylactic or preventive treatment:—

(1) *Rinderpest*—

Serum simultaneous treatment.

Serum alone treatment.

(2) *Anthrax*—

Serum alone treatment.

(3) *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia or Malignant Sore throat*—

Vaccination.

Serum alone treatment.

(4) *Blackquarter*—

Serum alone treatment.

Serum and aggressin inoculation.

Aggressin inoculation.

The period of immunity conferred is given in the annexed table a.

[15th March 1927]

(b) *Rinderpest*.—The serum alone is the more *efficacious* because if all animals are inoculated it cuts short an outbreak by giving immediate immunity.

The serum simultaneous is the more *effective* because it gives immunity for three years or possibly for life.

Anthrax and Haemorrhagic Septicæmia.—Serum alone is the most suitable for India.

Blackquarter.—Anti-serum is the more *efficacious* for the same reason as in the case of rinderpest.

Aggressin is the more *effective* because it gives at least one year's immunity but it cannot be used in an outbreak.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Veterinary department have been making use of this method for some years.

Co-operative Societies

Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bellary.

313 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many co-operative societies are there in the jurisdiction of the Deputy Registrar of Bellary;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that one officer is found sufficient to cope with the work;

(c) whether the hon. the Minister will call for a report as to the working of the system of Deputy Registrars; and

(d) where there have been complaints that the work of the co-operative societies is hampered owing to the creation of the office of the Deputy Registrar?

A.—(a) The number of societies on 30th June 1926 was 1,317.

(b) No.

(c) The Government do not see any necessity to call for a report. They are watching the working of the system.

(d) The Government are aware that notice was given last year of a motion for reduction of expenditure by the abolition of the posts of Deputy Registrars. As, however, the motion was not made, the Government do not know what reasons the hon. Member had in his mind when giving notice of the motion.

Opening of land mortgage banks in South Kanara.

314 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any land mortgage bank is proposed to be started in South Kanara; and

(b) if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no proposal to start a land mortgage bank in the South Kanara district at present. No applications have yet been received from the people in the district.

15th March 1927]

Industries

Manufacture of soda ash at the Kerala Soap Institute at Calicut.

315 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total quantity of soda ash remaining in stock at Kerala Soap Institute at Calicut;

(b) what is its value;

(c) for how long this stock has remained unsold;

(d) whether the stuff is good;

(e) what steps will be taken to dispose of it; and

(f) whether it is proposed to stop the manufacture of soda ash till the present stock is nearly disposed of?

A.—(a) Seventy-nine tons.

(b) Rupees 7,900-1-2.

(c) Since 1918.

(d) There has been some deterioration in quality by storage.

(e) Socks are being sold as opportunity occurs. Recently the Director of Industries has been directed to address the Inspector-General of Prisons and Surgeon-General whether they could purchase it and also to advertise its sale.

(f) Soda ash was never manufactured in the institute.

Investment on the Kerala Soap Institute.

316 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the capital investment made on the Kerala Soap Institute at Calicut;

(b) for how long it has been working;

(c) what is the percentage of profit in each year; and

(d) for how long more it is proposed to continue this Institute?

A.—(a) According to the balance sheet as at 30th September 1926, the amount was Rs. 3,59,862-9-8.

(b) Since 1916-17; manufacture on a commercial scale commenced in 1917-18.

(c)	1917-18	...	58.1 per cent.	} After charging interest on capital invested.
	1918-19	...	52.6 "	
	1919-20	...	6.3 "	
	1921-22	...	15.6 "	
	1924-25	...	2 "	

(d) Till 31st March 1929.

Registration

Removal of the Sub-Registrar's office, Pullampet, to Rajampet.

317 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any requisition till now for the removal of the Sub-Registrar's office, Pullampet, to Rajampet;

[15th March 1927]

(b) whether such a requisition was viewed by Government with disfavour;

(c) if so, on what grounds; and

(d) whether the hon. Minister will place the papers connected therewith on the table?

A.—(a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Excise

Consumption of liquor in this Presidency.

318 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many trees were tapped in each district of this Presidency last year;

(b) what quantity of country liquor was consumed by each of the districts;

(c) what is the revenue that each district contributed last year under this head; and

(d) what are the figures for the previous nine years in respect of (a), (b) and (c)?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Excise Administration report of the several years which have been published. The Government have no further information.

Fisheries

Alleged ill-treatment of a peon in the fish-curing yard at Vadanapalli.

319 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a peon attached to the fish-curing yard at Vadanapalli in the Ponnani taluk was almost done to death by some Mappillas of that locality in December last;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Director of Fisheries who was camping there at Ponnani which is less than 25 miles from the place where this assault is said to have occurred, did not proceed forthwith to the place, but went in the opposite direction to the northernmost point under his jurisdiction and even continued his journey to a place of pilgrimage on the frontiers of Mysore; and

(c) whether any investigations into this occurrence has been made and if so, by whom and what is the result of the same?

A.—(a) A peon attached to the fish-curing yard at Vadanapalli was assaulted by some Mappillas in December last but the assault was not a serious one.

(b) The Assistant Director who was then camping at Ponnani at once sent the Inspector of Fisheries at Ponnani to inform the Inspector of Police, Ponnani, of the assault and take the necessary action. He returned to his headquarters at Calicut

15th March 1927]

the next day. Four days later he proceeded on tour to the South Kanara district in accordance with the tour programme previously arranged.

(c) An investigation was made by the Inspector of Fisheries under orders from the Assistant Director. It showed that the assault occurred when the peon was off duty. The peon himself asked for permission to compromise the case. The department did not therefore proceed with the case further.

Public Health

Drinking-water wells in Cuddapah district.

320 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is not aware that in many parts of Cuddapah district people are feeling dire necessity for drinking-water wells;

(b) whether it is a fact that the small provision made by the local bodies is far too inadequate to meet the demand of the people;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of making provision for a sufficiently large subsidy for the purpose of sinking drinking-water wells in the district; and

(d) whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing a committee immediately, consisting of non-officials with power to co-opt the tahsildars of the taluks for the purpose of selecting places where such wells are most needed and to get the work of sinking wells executed through the help of District Board Engineer and his subordinates?

A.—(a) The Government have no specific information on the point but they are aware that the Cuddapah district has been adversely affected by the present season.

(b) No provision has been made either by the Cuddapah District Board or by the taluk boards in the district in their revised estimates for 1926-27 for the improvement of the water-supply in the rural areas of the district.

(c) The Government have made a grant of Rs. 14,740 during the current year for expenditure on the improvement of the water-supply in the district. In order to become eligible for this grant the local boards have to provide a sum of Rs. 2,334 from their funds. The President, District Board, has reported that Rs. 10,778 had been spent up to 15th January 1927. There remains a balance of Rs. 6,290. The Government are enquiring whether more than this can be spent.

A provision of 2½ lakhs has been included in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1927-28 for grants towards the improvement of the rural water-supply throughout the Presidency. If the Legislative Council sanctions the grant, the claims of the Cuddapah district will be considered at the time of its distribution.

(d) The Government do not consider that it is necessary to appoint a committee.

[15th March 1927]

II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. No. 212^a, Development, dated 12th February 1927, recording the audit report of the Industrial Engineering Workshop for the half-year ending 30th September 1926.

III

TIME-LIMIT OF SPEECHES ON MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

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

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Regarding the budget debate upon motions, the practice has hitherto been to fix ten minutes as time-limit for the mover of a motion and for the Government Member replying to it and five minutes for other hon. Members. May I know whether the same practice is to be continued. I wish to know from the leaders of the various parties what their wishes are in the matter.”

*Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“I should think that ordinarily ten minutes are quite sufficient. But, I suppose you reserve the right to extend the time in matters which involve explanations of policy or explanations on constitutional questions. I dare say you will extend that privilege to some of those hon. Members who would like to speak upon such important matters.”

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I have no objection to extend the time-limit, if such extension is taken before the beginning of the speech.

“Before taking up the motions on the Budget, I have to inform the House that the proposals of the Local Government for the appropriation of Provincial revenues and other monies for 1927-28 will be submitted to-day and until the 25th to the vote of the Council in the form of Demands for Grants.

“Under sub-rule (2) of rule 29 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to fix one day as the maximum for the discussion of the motions on each of the following demands, viz. :—

Land Revenue	..	..	..	Demand No. I
Education (Transferred)	..	..	..	„ XIX
Civil Works (Transferred)	..	..	..	„ XXX

and half a day as the maximum for motions affecting each of the other Demands. In working this allotment, I propose to treat a day ordinarily as equivalent to four hours and half a day as equivalent to two hours.

“Neither the Rules nor the Standing Orders prescribe any time-limit for speeches to be made at this stage. I have, however, resolved to fix ten minutes as the time-limit for an hon. Member who moves the reduction of a Grant or the reduction or the omission of an item of a Grant, and also ten minutes for the hon. Member of Government who has to answer the motion. Other hon. Members will have five minutes each.

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 177 infra.

[15th March 1927]

[The President]

“Hon. Members will kindly remember that under rule 29 (3), it will be my duty at 5 p.m. on the 25th March (Friday) to put every question necessary to dispose of all outstanding matters in connexion with the Demands for Grants. The 28th of March 1927 is reserved for the presentation of further Demands for Grants.

“Past experience has shown that on account of the numerous motions for reduction or omission received from hon. Members, several Demands for Grants have had to be put to vote at the end of the time allotted for the discussion of these Demands, without discussion or amendment. In framing their motions, hon. Members are no doubt actuated by a desire to discuss important points connected with the administration of the departments of Government affected by the Grant; but they do not have sufficient opportunity of discussing them. By the operation of rule 30 (3) of the Council Rules, ‘when several motions relating to the same Demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the budget.’ The heads of each Demand will be seen enumerated in the Schedule of Demands which has been already distributed to hon. Members. Under rule 26 (2) of the Council Rules, each demand made by the Government has to contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each Grant divided into items. I take it that it is in compliance with this rule that the Government have caused copies of the Schedule of Demands to be distributed. The President has no discretion to arrange the various groups of motions which relate to different heads of a Demand otherwise than in the order in which the heads appear in the budget; but as among the motions which relate to one and the same head of a Demand, I presume he has got discretion to arrange them for the convenience of the House in the manner most suited for the discussion of the Demand. Accordingly, it will be seen that in the Demand for Land Revenue Department, motions relating to such important topics as the Revenue Settlement Bill, the introduction of a permanent settlement into the ryotwari tracts of this Presidency, the status of the non-gazetted officers in the Revenue Department, representation of several communities in the department, which all relate to the first head of the Demand, viz., ‘5. Land Revenue—India and England’ come very early in the list, while motions relating to the abolition of the Board of Revenue in regard to which Members from various parts of the House have given notices come after other motions which relate to the first head of the Demand. For similar reasons motions relating to the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions which fall only under the third head of this Demand have been placed after all the motions relating to the second head. Again taking Demand No. VII—Irrigation, it will be seen that motions relating to the Mettur project and the Pykhara scheme relate to heads (3), and (4) and (5) of that Demand, and so, have to come after the motions relating to heads Nos. (1) and (2) which relate to what, from the amounts allotted for the heads, may be regarded as less important than the above mentioned projects. In regard to other Demands also, the same procedure has been followed in respect of the arrangement of the motions; that is to say the motions have been arranged, so far as rules permit in a manner calculated to give facilities for the discussion of important topics.

“Under Standing Order 30, a motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the

[The President]

[15th March 1927]

same session. As far as possible, motions substantially raising the same question have been printed together, but it is for hon. Members to press, at the time of the discussion, of any particular motion, any other motion raising the same question, and appearing elsewhere in the list, of which they may have given notice. Otherwise, they may be precluded by the operation of Standing Order 30 from making their motions again. For instance, in the Land Revenue Demand, at the time of the discussion of Mr. Krishnan Nayar's first motion relating to the Revenue Settlement Bill, other motions on the same subject, viz., Nos. 2 to 8, on the list of motions can conveniently be discussed and the decision of the House can be taken on all these motions together by putting any one of them to which the House may show preference. By these methods and by treating a day allotted by His Excellency the Governor for the discussion of these demands as consisting of four hours and not five, as in previous years, I have attempted to give full opportunities to the Council to vote on every one of the demands and to give facilities to the Council to ensure the discussion of all important topics. For the rest, it is for the hon. Members themselves to make such arrangements as they consider proper to bring about the same results."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" With your permission, Sir, may I ask whether Members of Government will be allowed to make one speech for all the speeches that may be made by hon. Members opposite or as many speeches as they like in order to elucidate matters that may be raised in the debate ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The thing is this I presume that under the rules, the Government members have got opportunities of speaking on each of these motions and on different occasions and it is for the convenience of the House if the Government members speak on the first occasion immediately the motion is made, so that they may adumbrate their policy upon the main question and I shall try my best to call on Government members as the last in the debate when I see that the House is prepared for the question."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am much obliged to you, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. G. ECHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May we get a copy of your ruling, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The important portions have already been communicated to the leaders of the various parties in the House. As the hon. Member belongs to one party, he may apply to his party leader to have a copy of it and I have already placed stenographers in the lobby rooms, and I think they will facilitate matters."

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

" In this Demand, the first two motions belong to two leaders of parties. I want to know whether they want to have the whole debate upon item 1 or upon item 2 or take the vote of the House on both the items separately."

11-45 a.m. * The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" May I submit for your consideration that the demand must be moved first ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes. I am settling the procedure first."

15th March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, I should like to have a separate vote on the motion of which I have given notice. Mr. Krishnan Nayar's motion may be similarly dealt with."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti wants to have separate votes taken on the token motion as well as on the substantial cut. If that be the procedure to be adopted by the House, I shall do so in all similar cases."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I submit that what I wanted to say was that so far as my motion was concerned I wanted to have a vote taken on it. I do not know what Mr. Krishnan Nayar desires to be done with regard to his motion. But I should rather like that my motion should be moved and put separately."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I would rather have the token motion moved. I have no objection certainly to the course suggested by my hon. Friend, but I would certainly prefer the token motion discussed for this reason, that I anticipate certain difficulties—of course I am in sympathy with my friend's motion . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We need not occupy much time on this. If the wish of the House is that a vote is to be taken on the token motion as well as on the motion for substantial cut, on this motion and also on similar motions, I shall put both of them to the vote of the House."

IV

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28.

DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 253.94 lakhs under Demand No. I—Land Revenue Department'.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 253.94 lakhs under demand No. I—Land Revenue Department."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I move the motion which stands in my name and which runs thus :

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,78,400 for Survey and Settlement by Rs. 100.'

" As has been shown in the agenda paper, the object of my motion is to discuss the need for bringing in a Revenue Settlement Bill giving the power of fixing the rates to the Legislative Council. It was stated so long ago as 1909 by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation that it was necessary to fix in the statute the principles under which the assessment is levied. Subsequently, the Joint Committee of the House of Commons and the House of Lords in paragraph 11 of their report stated that the people concerned had at present no voice whatever in fixing the rates of assessment and that it was necessary that a statute should be framed embodying therein the principles of assessment, the pitch of assessment, the methods of valuation, the periods of revision and other matters connected with Land Revenue Settlement. In

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[15th March 1927]

accordance, I suppose, with that recommendation of the Joint Committee, this Government asked the Board of Revenue to frame a Land Revenue Settlement Bill some years ago. The Revenue Board accordingly framed such a Bill and sent it up to the Government. The Government thereupon constituted a committee and sent that Bill to that committee. They asked the committee to consider the Bill and made recommendations thereon. That committee sat for several days and sent up a new Bill embodying the above principles in it. They stated specifically that the power of fixing the assessment should be left entirely to the Legislative Council and that the Government should carry out the wishes of the Legislative Council, bearing on this question. They further stated that it was also desirable and necessary that the Legislative Council should have the power of ultimately making the rules to be passed under that statute. They stated that the rules framed tentatively by the Government should be laid on the table of this House, when the House was in session, for a period of two months, and this House should be at perfect liberty to alter or modify those rules in any way it pleases, and the rules as ultimately passed by this Council should be published by the Government in the *Port St. George Gazette*. This provision in the Bill was specifically put in by the Committee, along with the provision which specifically says that the Local Government after considering the recommendations of the Collector and the Board of Revenue and such public criticisms as may be invited or made on the scheme framed by the settlement officer should place its proposals before the Legislative Council, and that it should be competent to the Legislative Council, by its resolution, to reject, accept or modify the proposals of the Local Government in such manner as it may think fit, and finally that the Local Government shall pass final orders on that scheme in accordance with such resolution of the Legislative Council. Again, with reference to the rules, paragraph 3 of section 20 of that Bill, provided that such rules should be laid before the Legislative Council for a period of not less than two months when the Council was in session: and that it should be competent to the Council in respect of any of the rules, to make such modifications in them as they might think fit, and that the rules so modified should then be published in the *Port St. George Gazette* and on such publication should have the same effect as if they formed part of the Act.

“Those, I submit, Sir, were the recommendations of the Committee. And the constitution of that Committee lent peculiar weight to its recommendations and also to the sections framed on their basis. I shall mention a few Members who constituted that Committee. The President of that Committee was Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah who was then the Revenue Member of this Government. Another Member of this Committee was Mr. MacMichael, a veteran officer who has spent many years in the Settlement Department and who was then also a Member of the Board of Revenue. Another Member of this Committee was my friend Mr. Boag who was then a settlement officer. Another Member again was Mr. Todd who was also a settlement officer and there was Diwan Bahadur Venkatanarayana Nayudu who was a settlement officer at that time. Another Member was Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar who was then Advocate-General. Then again, another Member was Sir Vasudeva Raja who was for some time acting Revenue Member of this Government. Another Member was my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Rao, who is one of the most experienced Members of this House. Another Member was the late Mr. Somasundara Mudaliyar who, as hon. Members who were also Members of

15th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

the previous Council would know, was an honoured Member of this Council, a very rich mirasidar of Tanjore who knew the land revenue question intimately. Another Member was Mr. Shanmugam Pillai who had really grown grey in the service of the Government in the Revenue Department. There was again, Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar who had considerable experience in the Board of Revenue of which he was Secretary and was specially acquainted with revenue matters. There were also Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai and my hon. Friend, the Second Minister. I have made this enumeration, Sir, just to show that all these gentlemen are of outstanding ability and their recommendations carry peculiar weight attached to the recommendations of that Committee. Now, those recommendations were unanimously made by that Committee presided over by the then Revenue Member of the Government. Those recommendations, curiously enough, were not given effect to by the Government. But the Member of Government, Sir Arthur Knapp, afterwards brought in a Bill in which this provision of giving power of fixing the rates to the Legislative Council did not find a place. After a strenuous discussion, that Bill introduced by Sir Arthur Knapp was thrown out by 60 against 18. Now we find that a draft Bill has been published which is almost on the same lines as those of the Bill brought forward by Sir Arthur Knapp. It is a reproduction of the old Bill and the present Bill also contains no provision for giving power to the Council to fix the rate. No doubt in this Bill as well as in the one brought in by Sir Arthur Knapp, there is provision made that no enhancement at any time should be more than 18½ per cent over the existing rate. That is no doubt an improvement so far as it goes, and it is a welcome provision, but it does not go far. I also understand that probably the objection to the adoption of the Bill framed by the Committee came from the Government of India. I do not know. I am not in the know of the secrets of the Government but it may be that the objection is raised by this Government itself or by the Government of India. If the objection is raised by the Government of India, I hope a vote in favour of this motion will strengthen the hands of my hon. Friend the Revenue Member. But if the objection is from this Government itself, the vote of this House will be a lesson for my friend to act upon.

“There is also another matter, Sir, and that is that this province is the most heavily taxed in respect of land revenue. For instance, the incidence of land revenue for cultivated area in the ryotwari tracts in this Presidency is Rs. 2-8-11. No other province in India pays this amount. For instance in Bombay it is one rupee and odd, in Agra it is one rupee and odd, in Oudh it is the same, in the Central Provinces it is less than a rupee, in Bihar and Orissa it is much less.

“If we take the head of population into account and the incidence of land revenue, it is the heaviest in this province. In Madras, it comes to 27, in Bombay it is 19, in Bengal 16, in the United Provinces it is 14, in the Punjab it is 23, in Bihar and Orissa it is 12, in the Central Provinces it is 10½, and in Assam it is 11.

“So that this province is the heaviest land revenue paying province, and it is very necessary that this Council should have the power of passing this Bill and fixing the rate. I submit, Sir, that it is desirable that the Government should bring in a Bill having regard to all that has taken place, on the lines mentioned by me.”

[15th March 1927]

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I move, Sir,
'that the allotment of Rs. 24,78,400 for Survey and Settlement be reduced by Rs. 24,78,300'."

"One of the objects which prompted me to give notice of this larger cut was to indicate the enormity and the importance of the question that we have been constantly pressing on the attention of the Government. I see, Sir, from the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar that so far as the subject matter of the motion is concerned, there is not any difference of opinion. Therefore it is all the more necessary that my friend must agree to this larger cut instead of merely making flea-bites upon the Government. This Government, Sir, is notorious for its imperviousness and unless we are able to show much more effectively the pressure of public opinion, I do not think there is any chance of this Government paying regard to the wishes of the public. Sir, ever since the Joint Committee has opined that the principles of land revenue assessment and other things connected therewith should be embodied in a statute, there has been an impetus given to the originally existing demand for a Land Revenue Settlement Act.

12
noon.

"But the Government is not treating the Legislative Council or the public in a courteous manner in putting forward Bills which are far remote from the principles laid down by the Joint Committee. Time after time we are treated with copies of Bills called the Land Revenue Settlement Bill. What do we find therein except the codification of the existing executive rules? The principle which ought to be comprised in a land revenue law, viz., that the Legislative Council should have control, should have the final voice over the assessment, is not at all conceded. Instead of that merely to ask the Legislative Council time after time to consider a mere codification of the existing rules seems to me paying scant courtesy to the Legislative Council. Sir, I find from the speeches made in this connexion during the several occasions on which this subject was considered that there has been a perfect unanimity of feeling. Last time the hon. the Revenue Member attempted to introduce the Land Revenue Settlement Bill but it was rejected by an overwhelming majority consisting of members of all parties. Still he attempts to snatch a vote from the present Legislative Council with almost the same Bill. I have not the least doubt that the proposed Bill will also receive the same fate which its elder brother received a year ago. But I find from the reply given by the hon. the Revenue Member in answer to my friend Mr. Siva Rao that there was nothing to show that what was asked for by Mr. Siva Rao would not be found in the Bill that he proposed to introduce. But on reading the publication of the Bill in the *Fort St. George Gazette* I find there is absolutely no response to the various demands made on the hon. the Revenue Member. Under these circumstances, there seems to be no other go to the Legislative Council than to refuse sanction to any amount for the settlement operations. And the only way of showing our strong protest is to reject the total grant when it is put before the House after the several amendments are carried. The Bill provides for an appeal by the assesses; to whom? To the Board of Revenue. Sir, what is this Board of Revenue? What is the function of the Board of Revenue even with regard to settlement itself? It is the Board of Revenue, I suppose, that finally sanctions the proposals of the Settlement Officer. And yet, the tax-payer is again asked to appeal to the very same authority which originally sanctioned the settlement proposals.

"Again, Sir, the incidence of land revenue in this Presidency is admittedly very severe and even from the point of view of the Government, I mean

15th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

from the revenue point of view, it is necessary that the strain that is put upon the ryot must be relaxed so that he might pick up some vigour and thus prepare himself to be further bled by the hon. the Revenue Member. I would therefore implore all parties of the House to support this amendment and thus express its strong protest against the revenue policy of the Government."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, the proposition that appears to underlie the position taken up by the hon. Members who have spoken appears to be that this Council should have full control over the fixing of rates of assessment of land revenue. Whether that should be so or not may be a question for discussion: but I only wish to refer to it in connection with our present constitution. No doubt if we had full provincial autonomy the Legislative Council would have full powers of fixing the rates of assessment. But I have my doubts even then whether they would exercise the power by the Council sanctioning the rates themselves. The usual form of procedure in such matters would be for responsible Ministers to carry out measures of this kind. If they do not receive the support of the House they would resign. I doubt very much if any ministry would formulate a Bill in which the Council will be specifically asked to sanction the rates of assessment. However, that is by the way. Under the present constitution, it would seem to be inconsistent with the system which places responsibility for the administration of the Reserved subjects on what is called the Reserved Half that the Council should have a mandatory voice in regard to the fixing of the rates of assessment. I submit that as the actual position, whether desirable or undesirable.

"As regards the argument that a provision that these rates should be voted by the Council has the authority of the report of the Joint Committee I suggest that it cannot be supported by an actual reference to what the Joint Committee have said. What they proposed was that the main principles governing the assessment of land revenue should be embodied in law so that the people most affected might have some voice in shaping the system. That is not quite the same thing. It is true the Committee included, among the main principles of land revenue assessment, 'the pitch of the assessment.' But the context, I think, shows that in using this expression they were referring merely to the standard to be applied in fixing the rates and not to the rates themselves. Furthermore, many remarks of the Joint Select Committee, I think, show very clearly that they were not referring to the ryotwari system at all. Of course, it may be urged that in this matter we must advance by conventions and that although it is a fact that the Reserved Half is the one that is considered irresponsible, we should invite the co-operation and the confidence of the Legislative Council by giving them the power to vote these rates of assessment. Whether experience has so far justified such an argument is largely a matter of opinion. There may be some who doubt whether our experience so far has led us to think that Members would be willing and able to consider such a question on its merits. Under the present conditions of the electorate it is very doubtful whether they will be free to do anything whatever the real opinions of Members may be but vote against any proposal to raise an assessment. The time hardly seems to have come yet when public opinion is so developed as to enable assessment proposals to be viewed entirely on their merits. (A voice: 'Question.')

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks]

[15th March 1927]

"I would like just briefly to refer to some observations made which tend to suggest that in some way this Government have not been consistent or kept their promises in this matter. Both the hon. Members who spoke seem to have overlooked or to have ignored the communication which was published in the press about this time last year in which the reasons for the action taken by the Government were explained. It is a very short communiqué and if I may read it I will do so. It said :

'The Madras Government forwarded to the Government of India a draft of the Land Revenue Settlement Bill for the Madras Presidency which contained provisions giving the local Legislative Council the power to fix by means of a Taxation Bill the money rates of assessment both at initial settlements and at resettlements. The Government of India have expressed their inability to accept the proposal on the grounds that it involves a fundamental departure from the practice which has been hitherto observed in land Revenue settlements throughout India, that no similar proposal is contained in the legislation which either has been introduced or is about to be introduced on the subject in other parts of India and that a careful examination of the language used by the Joint Select Committee shows that their support cannot be claimed for the proposal.'

"For that reason, we did not proceed with the legislation in the last Council. In view of what we had stated in the past, however, it was only due to the Council that we should publish the legislation, we would be prepared to proceed with in order to ascertain if there would be any willingness to accept it. After all, you must not forget that even this Bill gives a statutory form to what my hon. Friend called executive rules. That is certainly an advance. Further, it gives statutory validity to the limitation of increases to 18½ per cent which again is something gained. It would be open when the subject becomes a transferred one to any Minister to propose and add sections to the Bill which would give this House the power of voting on any particular scheme. As I have said however, I think, it would be unnecessary to have such a section nor can I imagine that any Ministry with any majority behind it would ever bring in a Bill to any such effect."

12-15 p.m. * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the other day in answer to my speech on the budget, when I stated that we of our party will go before the Statutory Commission with a clear conscience, that while we were willing to co-operate with the bureaucracy in this province, what they wanted from us was not co-operation but slavish submission, the hon. the Finance Member in a fit of righteous indignation turned round and asked me 'what will be your answer to the Statutory Commission; you will have to invent some better answer between now and the time of the Royal Commission.' I am glad this morning's debate has given me a better answer. Here is a measure, on the introduction of which all parties and all Members of this hon. House are agreed, excepting the officials, and even among the officials there are at least three occupants of the Treasury Bench, viz., the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Chief Minister and the hon. the Minister for Development who all set down in black and white that a Bill of the kind we require, namely, vesting in this Council the right to fix the rates of assessment, should be part of the statute law of the land. And what is the bureaucracy's answer to that? They say that their hands are tied, they have addressed the Government of India, and the Government of India are adamant in the matter, and therefore there is no help. If that is so, my answer to the Royal Commission will be this: 'Abolish diarchy, introduce provincial autonomy, and make it possible at least in matters on which the legislature is practically unanimous to have its wishes translated into statute form.' My hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, with his usual blandness and suavity

15th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

conceded that in principle it might be right for the Legislative Council to have the right to fix the rates of assessment, although he said, that even under full responsible Government in the province he could not conceive of this Bill, if the requirements of legislative sanction have been complied with, working by means of responsible Ministers introducing a particular Bill fixing the rates of assessment and, if it is not accepted, by the Minister resigning. I have no desire to quarrel with him as to the form which it ought to take. Our quarrel is with regard to the substance. Is this Council to have or not to have the right to legitimately control the rates of assessment? Much play has been made of the words used by the Joint Parliamentary Committee which prescribes that this matter should come within the purview of the legislature. My hon. Friend the Revenue Member read two sentences to state that what they were thinking of was more the reduction into statute form of the present executive rules governing settlements and resettlements and not what we demand and require, namely vesting in this Council the power to vote veto. But, Sir, may I read two other sentences? The first sentence is this:

'The Committee are impressed by the objections raised by many witnesses to the manner in which any class of taxation can be laid upon the people of India by executive action without in some cases any statutory limitation of the rates and in other cases any adequate prescription by statute of the methods of assessment.'

"The next sentence is this:

'They consider that the imposition of new burdens should be gradually brought more within the purview of the legislature.'

"Taking that sentence, Sir, may I not ask the hon. the Revenue Member to consider it to mean that at least so far as the resettlement rates are concerned, that is to say where you seek to impose new burdens on the landholders, that ought to be brought more within the purview of the legislature. I am putting it most mildly. Is it inconsistent with the requirements of this province that this Council should have the power to fix the rates of assessment at each resettlement? And the last sentence is

'The subject is one which probably would not be transferred to Ministers until the electorate included a satisfactory representation of rural interests, those of the tenantry as well as of the landlords and the system should be established on a clear statutory basis before the change takes place.'

"I submit, Mr. President, that the Government of Madras as well as the Government of India are taking refuge in petti-fogging interpretation of the language used by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and are not trying to carry out the spirit of the recommendations of the Joint Committee. My hon. Friend the Revenue Member also said that under the present constitution, since land revenue is a reserved subject, it is impossible to have a measure of this kind. I join issue with him on that matter. I grant that it is a reserved subject, but there is no provision in the statute which prohibits a reserved subject being brought under legislative control by means of a statute in this House. Taking that argument to its logical conclusion, it comes to this: that so far as reserved subjects are concerned there can be no statutory law in this province which vests the ultimate voice in this House. I do not think anybody on the Treasury Bench would argue that that position is sound. I was glad to hear, Mr. President, that he conceded that a matter like this should be based on convention. Even assuming for one moment that these are reserved subjects, what is there preventing conventions growing here, under which, with regard to resettlements, this House will have a large voice. My hon. Friend the Revenue

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[15th March 1927]

Member read an extract from the Government of India despatch in which they said that this is a fundamental departure. I agree. But because it is a fundamental departure, or because it is felt that such a statute has not been introduced into any other Council, it does not follow that we in Madras have no right, and Government are unable to give any argument against it. I ask, what is the reason? Why should not the Government press forward this Bill? My hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar who moved the token motion gave a brilliant galaxy of names. I have no desire to repeat them. But I think, to say as Sir Arthur Knapp said, that this desire on the part of the House to have control over these land revenue resettlements is of a revolutionary character, is essentially something which cannot be justified.

"One last word, Mr. President. It is a case really of the Government's, at any rate with regard to the pattadars who pay Rs. 10 and less, slow, I do not say of their deliberate or conscious, attempt to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The chronic poverty of the agriculturists is a problem which must tax the attention of the administrators of this province whether under foreign rule or under *Swaraj*. I agree that an all-round permanent settlement may not be a desirable solution. It may be that all agricultural incomes over Rs. 2,000 a year may have to be brought under income-tax. But with that provision, I think, Mr. President, a permanent settlement of the land revenue will go a long way towards making the economic conditions of a large, if not a predominantly large, part of our people what they ought to be. This Bill, Sir, is in one respect even worse than Sir Arthur Knapp's Bill. In Sir Arthur Knapp's Bill at least, Sir, the rules were to be placed on the table of the Council for a period of not less than two months when the Council was in session. My hon. Friend the Revenue Member has introduced an 'improvement'. It is to lay it on the table of the House for a period of two months, probably in June and July or in May and June, when there is no chance of our meeting at all. There is a real danger, as my hon. Friend the Second Minister when on this side of the House pointed out, when without getting full statutory control over the assessment we agree to this Bill. The danger is that we are giving legislative sanction to executive action, and therefore, in regard to each resettlement or settlement, the officials will go forward in their own way saying that they are acting under the wishes of the Council, whereas now at least there is a fear that in the case of executive orders this Council may sit in judgment over them. I do hope that this Council will vote for this block motion, which my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti has moved to cut Rs. 21,78,300 and compel the hon. the Revenue Member to go to the Governor and say 'unless Your Excellency is going to certify, I shall have to close my shop'. I think it is the only way in which the strong resentment of this House could be expressed against the Bill."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of similar motions, Nos. 10 and 12^a on the agenda paper, and they raise the same question. I wish to discuss the matter thoroughly, and I crave for some more time than is prescribed."

^a 10 Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,78,400 for survey and settlement by Rs. 100.
(To discuss the Land Revenue Settlement Bill and the possibility of permanent settlement.)

12 Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,78,400 for survey and settlement by Rs. 100.
(To discuss the abolition of the Survey and Settlement department.)

15th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is only regarding the movers of motions that I have agreed to extend the time. Regarding those that support the motion, I cannot exceed the five minutes time limit, already fixed but I may extend the time limits whenever I think it necessary."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Then, may I ask your permission whether I can move my motions?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the hon. Member wants to move his motions, he will have to wait. Now, it is only if he wants to speak on the motion that has been made by Mr. Krishnan Nayar or by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti that I can allow him to do so."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask whether I cannot move my motions now?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I cannot give my ruling in anticipation."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Then, Sir, I request your permission to move my motions later on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member going to speak on this motion?"

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"When I make my motions later, you will be pleased to grant me sufficient time (laughter). Sir, I have given notice of a motion which is identical with this, and I am now speaking on the motions of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Mr. Krishnan Nayar, and my idea is this, that the Survey and Settlement department can and ought to be abolished. The Survey and Settlement department have been in existence for a century in this province and almost all the areas in the province have been surveyed. There may be one or two places where fresh lands have to be brought under cultivation which may have to be surveyed. Making due allowances for that, certainly I do not believe that the Survey department is doing very useful work by resurveying lands already surveyed. The cost of the establishment as found from the budget is about Rs. 25 lakhs a year. Even assuming that the Board of Revenue is necessary, and the revenue inspectors who are included are necessary, and some small remnant of the Survey department is necessary, the cost may come to Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs, so that the balance expenditure which I consider unnecessary for the Survey and Settlement department is about Rs. 16 or 17 lakhs a year. Taking the figures from 1910 to 1925, the net rise in the revenue of the province has been from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 5 crores and 65 lakhs, so that with the operation for fifteen years of the Survey and Settlement department the revenues have increased only by Rs. 60 lakhs, half of which is due to fresh lands brought under cultivation. Taking the increase due to revision of assessment at about 2 lakhs a year, and capitalizing these two lakhs at 6 per cent compound interest it comes to Rs. 33 lakhs. Probably I shall be able to show later on how much of the expenditure on this department is unnecessary. The net profit deducting the expenditure comes to about Rs. 16 or 17 lakhs a year and capitalizing this for 30 years and taking the present value, it will come to about Rs. 1 crore and 75 lakhs, so that if the Survey and Settlement department should go on spending, the net profit in a cycle of 30 years can be represented by the capitalized value. So that for the purpose of an earning of 1 crore and 75 lakhs, the Government propose to go on spending Rs. 25 lakhs a year and continue this establishment

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar] [15th March 1927]

12-30
p.m.

for 30 years. The expenditure is more than half of what is earned. I propose as an alternative to this, if the Government is anxious that there should be no permanent settlement and that the revenue of the province should go on increasing, and for a moment I shall leave aside the contingency of the revenue going down owing to fall in prices, it will be perfectly enough if you raise a small premium of 12 annas or one rupee in each acre of cultivated land, and this amount may be lent out at interest. This is the proposal which I wish to place for the consideration of Government, and it will obviate the necessity of our wrangling on this side of the House that the enhancement of land revenue must be placed before the Legislative Council and the Government of India and the Government of Madras attempting to go against the wishes of the vast majority of this House. In this way we shall get over our difficulty, and we shall be rid of this bother and bugbear of enhancement of revenue. With these words, I support the motion."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. Ours is an agricultural country and a tax on agriculture is indeed a tax upon the primary occupation of the large masses of population in this country. If the Legislative Council of the province will not be allowed to have the ultimate control over the principles of settling the rent and rates of assessment in respect of this primary occupation of the country, I think all talk of self-government or any government in the direction of self-government is a farce. On this point, I think there is no difference of opinion between one side of the House and another. It was well that Mr. Krishnan Nayar started this topic with a token cut. It is why in the fitness of things that the Leader of the Opposition with the spirit characteristic of that party made it a substantial cut, not that there is any difference of opinion between one side of the House and the other on this all important topic. All of us are of one mind on this. Whereas Mr. Krishnan Nayar thinks that the sense of this House is sufficiently conveyed by voting in favour of this token cut, perhaps the Leader of the Opposition thinks that with due regard to our experience of the attitude of the Government in the past nothing short of a substantial cut will bring home to the Government an adequate realization of what the country feels on this subject.

" There is a good deal to be said in favour of the view of the Leader of the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) But as there are temperamental differences even in this House, let it not be understood that because some of us support the motion of Mr. Krishnan Nayar, we feel any the less on the motion of the Leader of the Opposition. If we on this side give our vote en bloc in favour of the motion of Mr. Krishnan Nayar, let it not be assumed for that reason that we feel any the less than the Leader of the Opposition on this important topic. If our method, even after this chance, fails to bring Government to a perception of what they owe to the people of this country, then I do not think it will be long before we rally together and make our temperament more exactly approximating to that of the Leader of the Opposition."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, Sir, what I cannot understand is the expenditure on the Survey department. The land in this country has been surveyed four times within a period of 120 years. Now they want to survey it again. I do not know the purpose for which this survey is intended. It is said that it will settle the boundary disputes. But these

15th March 1927] [Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

settlements of Survey Officers are binding on nobody because the party concerned may rush to a civil court which may settle the dispute as it likes. The decision of the Survey department is not binding on the court. It is absurd to think that so much money should be wasted on such surveys which profit nobody, and I do not believe that the Government think that by adopting a new survey the land is going to be increased in extent or that they would derive more revenue from the land.

" Now, with regard to the question of settlement, the view point is quite different. The bureaucracy thinks that they have the right to increase the tax just as they like ; but we who represent the people think that they have not got such right and that such right should not be exercised by the bureaucracy. The hon. the Revenue Member had made it quite clear to this House to-day and on very many occasions before that he is not responsible to this House. I do not agree with him in his theory of responsibility or irresponsibility. He is not responsible to any one. Is that the position? To whom is he responsible? Perhaps my Friend the Revenue Member may say that he is responsible to the Government of India. To whom are the Government of India responsible? You may say, to the Secretary of State. And the Secretary of State is responsible to himself only. I know as a matter of fact he is not in any way responsible to anybody. If the Government of India or the Secretary of State were responsible to Parliament, they would have paid more respect to the Joint Committee's report. They set at naught even the findings of the Joint Committee of Parliament. Now, with regard to this matter, as rightly pointed out by Mr. Krishnan Nayar, land taxation is the heaviest in this presidency and is growing by leaps and bounds. It will be seen that in the year 1891-92, the land tax was only 392 lakhs. In 1921-22, it was 620 lakhs. Now in the budget year, it is 755 lakhs. That means that so much money is taken from the poor man, for, 70 per cent of the ryots are only pattadars paying Rs. 10 and less—and he is deprived of the means of livelihood. The hon. the Revenue Member thinks that if the increments are made to depend upon the vote of this House, even if autonomy is granted, the representatives of the House may not feel their responsibility. I do not at all agree with him there. We see with regard to local bodies, the power of assessment is now given to them and they increase the tax whenever necessary. Whenever the Minister in charge finds that taxation is heavy in this case—whoever may be in charge of the department, whether it is a Minister of one party or of another he would certainly feel the responsibility and see how the income may be supplemented without burdening the poor, and he would even consent as my Friend Mr. Satyamurti suggested, to the levy of an income-tax on incomes from land of over Rs. 2,000 or so. I quite believe that if this power is given to this House, they are not going to shirk their responsibility in assessing taxes and managing affairs in a proper manner. So, with these few words, I recommend the total cut to the Members of this House. My hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar said that he quite sympathized with the proposition but he was not going to vote for it. If he really sympathizes with the proposition moved by the Leader of the Opposition why should he not vote for it? Where is the delicacy? We have already tried the bureaucracy more than once and found them wanting. Then, why should he trust them again? (Hear, hear.) If he really means business, if he really represents the constituency which sent him here, he should vote for the total cut. We have again and again put forward resolutions for permanent settlement, but the Reserved Half never felt any delicacy in refusing to accede to our

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[15th March 1927]

demands. So I request all the Members of all the parties, without any delicacy whatsoever, without giving any more chance to the bureaucracy for further rectification—because we have heard what has fallen from the lips of the hon. the Revenue Member who has clearly shown that he could not do anything in the matter—to join in this motion and thus carry the total out.”

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, there are two principles which are affected by the continuance of this department. First the assumption is that the executive department of the State is the owner of the land, and is entirely at liberty to vary the rates as it pleased. The second principle they are following is to encourage the system of peasant proprietors in the country. We want that we should have the right of regulating the increase or decrease of taxation. Generally, it was understood until the British advent—before Sir Thomas Munro introduced the ryotwari system—that the owner of the land was the ryot and not the King. The King was only paid a certain share for the protection he gave to his subjects. But the theory of modern Government is, ‘Oh, you were ruled by despots and they were the owners of the land, and therefore we as their successors have a right to increase the tax.’ This theory was knocked on the head by the late Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar. But still, notwithstanding that, the idea is carried on as if the executive Government is the owner of the soil. It is entirely opposed to the theory of the Indian State.

12-45
p.m.

“ It offends the principle that the State is here to benefit the ruled and not the rulers. It seems to think that the agricultural income is the only source of income in the country and that it can be made to expand at will. The theory that the State is the owner of the land is absolutely wrong. My definite answer to it is in the negative. Therefore settlement and survey are not necessary in the land and they ought to cease to exist.

* My second complaint is this: Why should not all the revenue officials from the Collector downwards, be employed to improve the output from the land? The best way of doing it will be to see that there is only one cultivation in every village. I mean to say that the system of peasant proprietorship is causing ruin to the agriculturists and therefore the Minister should put an end to it and see that there is only one joint cultivation and one threshing floor in a village. This would make available a large area for cultivation. On these two principles I strongly support the motion. I feel that the whole department of survey and settlement is ante-diluvian and does not deserve to exist any longer.”

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ Sir, any satisfactory Revenue Settlement Bill should provide for two things. The first is that the rates should be settled finally by this Council and the second is that in the application of the rates to any particular area there must be an impartial tribunal to see that they are properly applied. Judging by these two points, I think the present Bill that has been brought forward is absolutely unsatisfactory. I find that in some quarters it has been said and repeated now by the hon. the Revenue Member that the Bill provides that at a resettlement there will not be any more rise than 18½ per cent. But even this I will point out to hon. Members is a ruse. If you read the Bill you will find in clause 33, sub-clause (2), this provision, viz.:

“ In the case of agricultural lands where the proposals for the revision of assessment include a percentage enhancement of or a decrease in the immediately previous rates on the ground of a rise or fall in prices, the enhancement or decrease on this account shall not exceed 18½ per cent.”

15th March 1927]

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

“ So it means only where the basis is rise or fall in prices that it shall not exceed 18½ per cent. But there are in the Bill other clauses under which the executive can ride a coach and four. Clauses 28 and 29 provide that where the convenience of transport or conditions of irrigation or of any other facilities, etc., have varied in any particular area they may also be grounds for increasing the rates. The clause providing for a maximum of 18½ per cent will not apply to such cases at all.

“ As regards my second point, my submission is that the power should be given to the Civil Courts and not as stated in the clause to a prescribed officer, who, I have no doubt, will be some man from the Revenue department. Even here we find that the Board of Revenue has always got the right to set aside the decision come to by this appellate officer whereas a private party has no right of appeal.

“ I wish also to submit one or two points regarding the district of South Kanara which I represent. I submit that the resurvey and settlement operations in that district should not go on until a proper Settlement Bill is passed in the Legislative Council. So far as the settlement is concerned hon. Members have made numerous criticisms. So far as the resurvey is concerned I see from the proceedings of this Council that last year an assurance was given that there would not probably be any more resurvey in parts of the district other than one taluk. A great complaint with regard to the resurvey in our district is this. I do concede that to some extent the last survey was not satisfactory, but at the same time I wish to submit that the present survey is done in a most unsatisfactory manner. What I mean is this, that the officers employed have usually to live on Rs. 22-8-0 or Rs. 30 and very naturally they have to augment their income. What we find is—as a matter of fact I am prepared to make a challenge to the hon. the Revenue Member—that in every village in which there has been resurvey there are any number of mistakes, not because of the survey but because of its application. Survey stones are fixed far beyond where they ought to be. In most cases private lands are included in porambokes. I have no doubt that this resurvey will bring in any amount of litigation. I admit there were many mistakes committed at the time of the last survey, but most of them have been rectified. Now what is happening is that these people go and transplant stones from place to place. This will give rise to a lot of litigation in future. My submission is that the village shamhogs with the help of the land record tahsildars are quite ample to rectify any existing mistakes and that this resurvey should be stopped in our district. A number of associations in our district have already said that they do not want this costly thing. Nine lakhs of rupees were spent about the year 1901 for the survey of the whole district and now the people have to pay again, because it seems that at that time, survey was not conducted properly. My submission is that even though there may be some mistakes here and there, the present staff, if it is given some extra help, will be quite able to cope with the situation. It is not at all necessary to have this resurvey department which plays havoc and gives a lot of trouble to the people and is sure to increase litigation in the district.”

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I support Mr. Krishnan Nayar's motion for this reason, viz., that any delay in bringing in a Revenue Settlement Bill vesting the power of fixing the rates in this Council will have a very prejudicial effect on the prospects of agriculture in my districts. It is responsible for the creation of a feeling of insecurity in my

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [15th March 1927]

districts. I know of very many mirasidars who are on the look out for purchasers for their lands seeing that the lands yield only an income of 4 per cent on an average and then there is this Damocles' sword hanging over their heads, viz., the increase of the rates after the settlement. Under these circumstances, men who are already tired of the hard labour and the worry entailed by agricultural operations feel that it is safer to invest their money in the banks. Sir, if this Council was given the power of fixing the rates or having their say in their ultimate determination, then, people will have the feeling that the Council being responsible to the electorate their representatives will safeguard their interests. Thus, we may have a greater feeling of security in the country. Now, because of this element of uncertainty all that we may do in order to afford increased irrigation facilities or all that the Agricultural department may do in order to promote intensive cultivation will be practically of no avail. So, for this one reason, viz., that it is highly and extremely necessary to create this feeling of security in the country instead of perpetuating the present unsatisfactory condition and gloomy prospects of agriculture I have very great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Sir, in accordance with the suggestion made by you that my motion ^a too can be discussed along with the one now before the House, I rise to speak a few words on this motion. I wish to deal at the same time with the specific motion which I have given notice of. Of the three reasons which I have mentioned in the cut I have proposed, the first deals with the question of suspending the re-settlement operations now going on in East Godavari and West Godavari districts until the Land Revenue Settlement Bill becomes law. The second and the third reason deal with the state of pattadars paying Rs. 10 and below. With reference to these people, I wish to make two alternative suggestions to the House. My first suggestion is that they may be exempted from the payment of land revenue altogether. My second suggestion is that they may at least be granted exemption from the operation of the re-settlement.

"Now, with reference to the first suggestion, Sir, the Land Revenue Bill which has been recently published contains a section which says that no objection can at any time be taken with reference to the settlement made or now being made or to any act which has been done on the ground that the same is not done in pursuance of the Land Revenue Act. That means to say, it exempts the present settlement altogether from the operation of the Land Revenue Bill. It is this provision which has compelled me to put in this motion before the House. The Members of the Council might be aware, Sir, that some time back, in the year 1921, my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao brought a similar motion when the previous Land Revenue Bill was under contemplation. Of course his motion was that the operations of the settlement rates might be suspended until a Land Revenue Bill was placed before the Council and became law. The wording of my present motion is more

^a " Mr. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,78,400 for survey and settlement by Rs. 100.

- (i) To discuss the desirability of suspending the resettlement operations now going on in East Godavari and West Godavari districts until the Land Revenue Settlement becomes law.
- (ii) To discuss the desirability of exempting pattadars assessable at Rs. 10 and below from payment of land revenue.
- (iii) To discuss the desirability of exempting pattadars assessable at Rs. 10 and below from the operation of the resettlement.]

15th March 1927] [Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

comprehensive than that. My motion is that the settlement operations may be suspended not with reference to fixing the rates merely. Why it is that I have worded this motion in this manner, I am bound to explain to the Council. There are two reasons for it. The first is that when Mr. Siva Rao made a similar motion in 1921 the Bill was still in embryo, had not been drafted and nobody could say with certainty when it was likely to take the shape of a Bill and when it was to be passed into law. Another reason which impelled me to word my motion in this way is this. During the discussion of Mr. Siva Rao's motion it was pointed out by two Members of Government (Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah and Sir Charles Todhunter) that if the settlement was to go on systematised lines and if ultimately a Bill was to come up before the Council, it would be waste of time and money if we were to be compelled to take a new method of calculation to arrive at figures or rates in pursuance of the Act to be ultimately passed. This ground was set forth against the motion of Mr. Siva Rao. That is why I have forestalled this objection. Therefore, I wish that the settlement operations may be suspended until the Bill becomes law. Further, we are in almost actual contact with the Bill since it will be coming up for discussion in the August session. Therefore the reasons then put forth for limiting the motion to the operative character do not exist any longer. Now, we can ask for the suspension of the settlement operations instead of merely the operative portions of them. I may point out that although the motion was opposed by the Government Members on that occasion it was passed by a huge majority in this House and, as a matter of fact, the Government, in spite of their opposition to it, did yield to it ultimately and postponed giving effect to the rates proposed until the year 1924. So much so, seeing that a precedent has already been established in the matter and seeing that we are in actual contact with the Bill, I suppose there will be no serious objection to accept the principle contained in the first of the three reasons given for my motion.

"Then, Sir, with reference to the remaining two questions, I think I will have to tread a thorny path. It seems to me that views have been taken— 1 p.m.
I do not know on what basis—by the Taxation Enquiry Committee and by the Government that land revenue must be taken as a tax *in rem*. The Taxation Enquiry Committee after its laborious enquiry came to the conclusion that the case of pattadars paying Rs. 10 and below was the hardest among the cultivators. They have a good deal of sympathy for them but they provide absolutely no remedy for them. They say that, because land revenue is a tax *in rem*, they cannot go behind it and exempt the poor tax-payers. I cannot understand that kind of reason. They recommended that there should be methods of better rural economy and not total exemption from land revenue. I need not talk of the sad plight of the small pattadars, their large families, and larger indebtedness and the fickleness of the seasons. These are pointed out by the Taxation Committee themselves. They have the greatest sympathy for the ryots. But they prefer the plea that land revenue is a tax *in rem*. With the courtesy of a particular association which sent memorials on these matters in the year 1897 at the time of the previous settlement, I have got the figures for a particular fasli for my district."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat, as his time-limit is reached."

[15th March 1927]

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Sir, I wish to say a few words on this very important question. We are acquainted with the history of this question, how a committee was appointed as early as 1920 and it was decided to proceed with legislation. It was in 1921 that I had the privilege of moving a resolution in this House that the principles of land revenue legislation should be codified and placed on a statutory basis, and that the resettlement operations then pending should be suspended. No doubt, Sir, the Government were kind enough to comply with that request and out of deference to the unanimous wish of the Legislative Council they postponed the adoption of the resettlement proposals till the contemplated Bill was passed. Then, as my hon. Colleague, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, alluded to a very strong, influential and representative committee was appointed. A *via media* was arrived at between two different opinions, and we came to the unanimous conclusion that at any rate, the resettlement operations should receive the positive approval of the Legislative Council. It is needless for me to mention that this proposal was recommended and agreed to by no less a gentleman than Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah who is now in the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Revenue Department. We thought that we could have no difficulty whatever in carrying through this piece of legislation. But the Government of India seems to have been an obstacle in the way of the Local Government. A third remedy or alternative was also proposed that resettlement proposals should be introduced by way of a Financial Bill in the Legislative Council and passed. In such a case, it should be open to the Executive Government to bring it in the form of a Financial proposal and have it passed in the Legislative Council. That proposal also was not brought up.

"We had then the Bill which was introduced by the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp and it rightly met with the fate which it really deserved. What is the skeleton of the present Bill which is published in the gazette? The Bill provides only for the laying on the table of the House, the resettlement proposals for about two months. This is, in my opinion, a very inadequate and illusory safeguard against the excess assessments which the executive authorities may propose in this matter. As it is, the resettlement proposals are published in the gazette and the public who are affected thereby are invited to formulate any objections to them. I do not think, by passing this Bill we are making any improvement or taking any step forward.

"Now, Sir, I welcome one feature of the Bill as was done by my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar. That is, they have fixed the pitch of the assessment to a maximum of 18½ per cent. There is absolutely no other merit in the Bill. I do not think it will have any chance of passing its first reading in this Council.

"One other matter with which I shall close. What is the use of legislation on the subject, if resettlement proposals are allowed to go on without taking note of the impending legislation. Whom is this piece of legislation going to benefit? Resettlements are already over; the Ceded districts have come under them; South Kanara is under this process now. It is absolutely necessary that so far as resettlement proposals are concerned, the Government should stay their hands pending this piece of legislation. Otherwise, there is absolutely no need for formulating the proposals."

15th March 1927]

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, though on different grounds. I have given notice of a motion asking for a permanent settlement. This substantial cut of the Leader of the Opposition will very well suit my purpose. When I want permanent settlement, I do not want the Survey and Settlement departments to go on unduly increasing the cess year after year."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member wants to speak on permanent settlement, he may do so on another occasion. The question now before the House is the Land Revenue Bill."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I shall then wait for my turn."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, I do not wish to go again over the ground traversed by hon. Members. As regards the application of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee I wish merely to reiterate that the Bill that has been published does bring the operations of settlements within the purview of the Legislative Council. Certain details of the Bill published in the Gazette have been criticised; but, that Bill is not before the House now. I do not think this is the time to go into its details.

"I should like to notice two main suggestions that have been made. One is that the Survey and Settlement Departments should be entirely abolished; the second is that settlement operations should be suspended pending the passing of a Land Revenue Settlement Bill. What I would like hon. Members should be quite clear about, is that these operations have no necessary connexion at all with raising the rates of assessment. Even if we do not raise the rates, even by one pie, it would still be necessary in the interests of the ryots themselves that these operations should be carried out in order that their properties might be correctly registered and in order that each man might know what amount is properly due to him without any question of increase or decrease in the rate. Hon. Members are aware that I have some special experience in the matter. For a period of seven years it was my duty to tour amongst the villages all over the Presidency. I have never found any place where the ryots were not most anxious that their lands should be correctly surveyed and registered. I quite admit that it is possible to have a too meticulous standard in this matter and I sympathise and personally agree with much of what fell from the hon. Member from South Kanara. We do not wish to go on making any further survey in any place where there is a sufficiently correct and proper record of the holdings of the ryots. It is only in those places where it has been proved to us beyond doubt that defective methods have been adopted unfortunately for reasons of economy and where the existing records are incorrect and inadequate for the purpose of recording further changes that we have reluctantly agreed to a further survey. As has been pointed out by several hon. Members, resurvey is very costly and the whole cost does not fall on the ryots alone; most of it falls on the general tax-payer. As a financial proposition it is not worth our while; it can only be justified on account of the advantages which the ryots get from it. We will, no doubt, have another opportunity of discussing more particularly the case of South Kanara and other places.

"As regards the duties of the staff engaged, they consist in correcting the registers, in carrying out the transfers which the ryots have asked for and in seeing that the registration of all waste lands, and porambokes are correctly made. In all these things the ryots are most interested and are very anxious that they should be properly done. It has nothing to do with

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks]

[15th March 1927]

increasing the assessment or altering it in any way. Hon. Members, or most of them, have some experience or knowledge of the land revenue system and will probably realise that it is quite possible to increase the rates at present assessed by one anna or two annas or three annas in the rupee without employing any additional staff whatsoever. That is why, I think, they are speaking under some misapprehension when they contend that no money should be spent on the department and ask what is being done by the staff."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I believe the house is now ready for the question."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I make a submission, Sir? I suppose the motion of which I have given notice will be put first."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know the authority on which the hon. Member relies?"

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" My motion is for a larger cut in the grant and, if it is carried, the other amount would be comprised in it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No. The first is a motion for the reduction of a token amount while the second is for a substantial cut. Token motions, according to the practice in this House, are put first and then the substantial motions are put, and I do not see any reason why I should deviate from the established practice of this House. If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has got any authority to quote, I have no objection to examine the question. Has he got any precedents of this House in his view when he makes such a statement?"

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, the practice has been, if I remember correctly . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I should like to have the precedents. I have already mentioned that, according to my recollection of the practice of this House, the token motions are put first and then the substantial motions. If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has got any precedents in his view, I request him to refer me to those precedents. It is not a question of one memory against another memory."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I think, Sir, it has been the practice even with regard to token motions that motions for larger amounts should be put first. I take it from the ruling which you have given on the last occasion that you will only allow token motions of Rs. 100 to be put first. My motion is certainly not a token motion but is for a substantial cut."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, I agree that your motion is for a substantial cut. That is why I put the token motion first. Then I shall come to the substantial cut."

" I shall now put first Mr. Krishnan Nayar's motion. In case it is carried, I have simply to put the question again that the grant already reduced by Rs. 100 be further reduced by the amount indicated in the second motion."

The token motion of Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the second motion to the House. Since it is an item of a grant, I think the House has got the right, according to the Act as well as the Rules, to vote down the item. It amounts to voting down the item, and therefore I put the question to the House."

15th March 1927]

The motion of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti was then put to the House. A poll was demanded by the hon. Mr. Marjoribanks, and it was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 20. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 21. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 22. " Parasurama Rao Pantula. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 23. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 24. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 25. " P. Bhaktaratsulu Nayudu. |
| 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 26. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 8. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 27. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 9. " P. Siva Rao. | 28. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 29. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 11. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 30. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 12. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 31. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 13. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib. | 32. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 14. " K. V. R. Swami. | 33. " K. R. Karant. |
| 15. " K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravattar. | 34. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 16. " D. Narayana Raju. | 35. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 17. " M. Narayana Rao. | 36. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 18. " B. S. Mallayya. | 37. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 19. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 38. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 29. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 30. " S. Venkayya. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 31. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 32. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 33. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 34. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 35. Swami A. Sahajananda. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri. | 36. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 37. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 38. Mr. J. Smith. |
| 11. " H. Tireman. | 39. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 40. Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Row. | 41. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 42. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 44. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 17. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 45. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 18. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 46. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 19. " A. B. Shetti. | 47. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 48. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 21. " V. Ch. John. | 49. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 22. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman. | 50. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 23. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 51. Muhammad Kadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 24. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 52. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 25. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 53. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 26. " N. Siva Raj. | 54. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 27. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 55. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 28. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 56. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| | 57. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |

Neutral.

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| 1. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 5. Mr. Chavadi K. Subramanya Pillai. |
| 2. Mr. Mahmud Shammad Sahib. | 6. " S. V. Vanavudia Goundar. |
| 3. " Ramanatha Goenka. | 7. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 4. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 8. " K. Krishnan. |

Ayes 38 : *Noes* 57 : *Neutral* 8. The motion was lost.

[15th March 1927]

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 24,78,400 for Survey and Settlement be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, my idea in tabling this motion is to discuss the necessity of taking up survey and settlement operations in the Bodakhimidi estate, Ganjam district, now under the Court of Wards.

" This estate has come under the Court of Wards administration since 1922. More than four years have elapsed and Government have not yet taken up the work of surveying the estate. Under section 164 of the Estates Land Act, it is a duty vested in the Government that when a certain estate comes under the Court of Wards, they have to undertake the survey and settlement operations of that estate. Sir, the estate is in affluent circumstances as may be seen from the report of the Court of Wards."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, to save time, may I explain to the hon. Member that the survey has been taken up."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" It has not been taken up and I shall be glad to withdraw the motion if it is to be taken up."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It has been provided for in the Budget."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know whether it is for survey alone or both for survey and settlement?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Survey alone has so far been provided. Applications have not yet been received for settlement."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" In that case, Sir, I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,78,400 for Survey and Settlement by 100.' (To discuss the undesirability of the resurvey of South Kanara district)

1-30
p.m.

" The survey of South Kanara was completed about 30 years ago and the expenses of survey were collected from the ryots. The survey was made not at the instance of the people nor for their good, but for the benefit of Government to get increased revenue. Accordingly, the Government got a large amount of revenue.

" Now, what justification is there then for the Government to levy from the people the charges of resurvey again? Although the Government had village officers, talaiyaris, etc., the burden of maintaining the survey marks was thrown on the poor ryots. If survey stones were destroyed even by causes beyond the ryots' control, such as floods, etc., the ryots were made to pay the cost of replacing the survey stones. If there were made to survey of some parts of South Kanara, it was the duty of the Government to get those mistakes rectified at the expense of the Government, through their karnams or some other agency.

[15th March 1927] [Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib]

" Now, after collecting assessment according to that wrong survey, as they say, for so many years, they come forward and say that there are mistakes in the old survey and that they want to correct them at the expense of the ryots. Is there any justification for not correcting the mistakes then and there as soon as they were found out, and for allowing them to accumulate? Is there any justification for the Government charging the cost of the resurvey upon the ryots for which they are not responsible? The mistakes, if any, were made by the survey party engaged by Government for surveying; even for that the ryots have paid once. With what grace can they charge the people again with the cost of the resurvey?"

" Now, what are the mistakes they want to rectify? There may be some bends or straight lines here and there where there ought to have been straight lines or bends. These do not make much difference and hence don't matter much. Almost all the serious mistakes have already been corrected by having recourse to law courts, etc. Now, some portions of the Kasaragod taluk have already been measured and surveyed and they have now begun with some other taluks of the South Kanara district. Let us see what is the effect of this resurvey. Has it improved matters? No. It has unsettled everything. Innumerable causes of litigation have been brought into existence. Separate holdings have been clubbed together and pattas have been issued jointly. If there were no visible marks on the land they had the former plans and measurements. They could have acted upon these and issued separate pattas. They have acted most recklessly; they have not consulted the revenue officers; they have not consulted the village officers, neither the owners nor the former pattadars. They have issued pattas to whomsoever they pleased, the only consideration being their private gratification. I personally know several such instances. In several cases tenants have been given pattas; and some whom even law courts have declined to give pattas have been given pattas. Any man who could approach the surveyors has been given a patta.

" I therefore say that further survey operations should be stopped and no survey charges should be collected from the ryots and even those that have been collected already should be refunded to them."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, I find from the hon. the Revenue Member's reply to the interpellation of Mr. Saldanha that resurvey would not be done unless it was found absolutely necessary in the interests of the ryots. Further, in his reply to the budget demand on the same matter he said last year that, so far as he could foresee, it would not be necessary in the rest of the district, that is, in taluks other than Kasaragod. The Landholders' Association at Puttur held a meeting for this purpose and they have expressed strong disapproval of the resurvey of the district. Three meetings of the ryots of the Mangalore taluk were called by the Divisional Officer at Mangalore, Moolky and Bantwal, and these also expressed strong disapproval of the resurvey proposal. People fear that resurvey would upset their long established possessions and that it would give rise to unnecessary litigation. In view of these facts, I trust that the hon. the Revenue Member will see that no resurvey of the rest of the district is carried out."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

[15th March 1927]

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

V

AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER No. 40.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated for election to the Select Committee to consider the amendments to Standing Order No. 40 proposed by Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—

Mr. S. Satyamurti.
 „ S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
 „ J. A. Saldanha.
 „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
 „ K. R. Karant.

Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.

"As the number of candidates nominated for election is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare the above-mentioned gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.

"I have already nominated Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, a Chairman of the Council, to serve on the Committee under Standing Order 77."

DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE—cont.

The debate on Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib's motion was resumed.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, the hon. Member who spoke first discussed this question from two points of view. One was that he said that there was no need for resurvey, and the other was—I did not quite catch what he said—I think, that the work was being done badly. As regards the latter contention that the work is badly done, it is a matter that ought to be enquired into and corrected. Whatever doubt there may be as to whether resurvey is necessary or not, there cannot possibly be any doubt that the work should not be badly done, and if he were to give me some information which he said he had, I shall only be too glad to enquire into it. As regards the second question whether resurvey should be made or not, as I indicated before, we are prima facie not at all anxious to spend money in this way, and the matter is under consideration only on account of the reports that the existing plans are such that you cannot locate changes and transfers from one ryot to another or land acquisitions and such other changes that the Revenue Rules require to be recorded. That is a matter which all will agree has to be investigated carefully. We have so far only the opinions of the Collectors and resurvey officers on the point, and I am very anxious to get the opinions of some of the Members of this Council who come from the district, if they will look into the matter themselves. I hope to satisfy myself on the subject before the Government come to any decision on the matter. At present there is no order that there should be any resurvey except in the Kasaragod taluk."

15th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I believe the House is ready for the question."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"May I speak in reply, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think that on motions like this there is a right of reply, at any rate according to the practice in this House."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. Mahmud Sahib Schamnad demanded a poll, and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 23. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. „ A. Balakrishna Shetti. | 24. „ M. Narayana Rao. |
| 3. „ Mahmud Schamnad Sahib. | 25. „ B. S. Mallavya. |
| 4. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Natar. | 26. „ J. A. Saldanha. |
| 5. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 27. „ C. Ubi Reddi. |
| 6. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 28. „ A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 7. „ S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. | 29. „ U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 8. „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 30. „ C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 9. „ Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 31. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 10. „ S. Satyamurti. | 32. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 11. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 33. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 34. „ Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 13. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | 35. „ K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 14. „ K. Koti Reddi. | 36. „ V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 15. „ S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 37. „ L. K. Tulashiram. |
| 16. „ P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 38. „ K. R. Karant. |
| 17. „ P. Siva Rao. | 39. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 18. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 40. „ K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 19. „ G. Harisvottama Rao. | 41. „ C. Venkatarangan Nayudu. |
| 20. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 42. „ B. Venkataatnam. |
| 21. „ Abdul Hamid Khan. | 43. „ C. Gopala Menon. |
| 22. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 44. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 24. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 2. „ Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 25. „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 3. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Uman Sahib Bahadur. | 26. „ S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 4. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 27. „ S. Venkiah. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. | 28. „ K. Krishnan. |
| 6. „ Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 29. „ S. Arpudawami Udayar. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 30. „ G. Premayya. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 31. „ Syed Tajudin Sahib. |
| 9. „ J. F. Hall. | 32. Swami A. S. Sahajananda. |
| 10. „ P. L. Moore. | 33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 11. „ H. Tireman. | 34. Mr. L. C. Guruswami. |
| 12. „ G. T. Boag. | 35. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 13. „ V. Pandrang Row. | 36. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 14. „ S. H. Slater. | 37. Raja of Panagal. |
| 15. „ C. B. Cotterell. | 38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 39. Mr. Abdul Bazzak Sahib. |
| 17. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 40. „ P. T. Rajan. |
| 18. „ V. Ch. John. | 41. „ S. N. Uorai Raja. |
| 19. „ R. Nagan Gowda. | 42. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 20. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 43. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 21. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 44. Mr. Khadir Mohitin Sahib. |
| 22. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 45. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 23. „ Ramnatha Goenka. | 46. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| | 47. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| | 48. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| | 49. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |

44 hon. Members voted for the motion and 49 against. The motion was lost.

[15th March 1927]

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, as there is a large number of motions of which notice has been given by Members belonging to my party, I would like to make a submission that, so far as my party is concerned, the following items may be considered to have been withdrawn, with your permission. The Nos. are 16, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 82, 84, 85 to 90, 92, 93, 96, 101, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 111, 113, 117 to 120, 124, 127, 128, 131 to 133, 135 to 140, 141, 142, 145, 146."

2-45
p.m.

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.'

"The object of my tabling this motion is to express in strong language our disapproval of the attitude of the Government in turning down a resolution passed by this Council somewhere about April 1925 and to compel the Government, if I may, to reconsider their decision, to show a gesture and eventually to appoint a committee to meet the grievances of the non-gazetted officers. It fell to my lot, Sir, on the 31st March 1925, to move a resolution in the following terms so far as these non-gazetted officers are concerned. That resolution runs as follows:—"That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee of two elected members of this Council, two officers of Government and two representatives of the Non-gazetted Officers' Association be appointed to report on the organization, conditions of service and other matters relating to various branches of the non-gazetted Government services". That resolution, for the information of the House I may say, was carried by an absolutely large and, if I may say so, overwhelming majority. In the course of the debate on the resolution I also stressed among other things the poor condition of the non-gazetted officers, the poor pay and also the invidious distinction that has been existing between department and department and service and service, and also the highly unsatisfactory manner in which their pay has been fixed without taking into consideration their past service. I also laid stress upon the creation of a system of Provident Fund in view of bettering their prospects. That was also supported by very many members of this House. The then Finance Member in a temperate and sympathetic speech adverted to two circumstances as standing in the way of effect being given to my resolution. He stated that he would be anxious to know the feeling of the House on this matter. At page 1057, Volume XV of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council this is what he stated :

'Similar improvements in pay and prospects were given to all grades of non-gazetted servants; but the cost was so great that the Government could not face it without making sure of the support of the Council. It has been the main cause of financial stringency from which we have been suffering ever since and of the great rise in expenditure which has been the substance of most of the charges against the Government in the last three or four years.'

"Lower down at page 1061 this is what he stated :

'They are willing to accept any reasonable suggestion and will of course be 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.'

"Now, Sir, the object of my bringing this motion is to reconvey to the Government our strong feeling in this matter and also to impress upon the Government the necessity of Government devising ways and means to better

[15th March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

their condition. After all, the resolution which the Government refused to accept was of a very modest character. It did not commit the Government to any policy; what it recommended was the constitution of a committee. In answer to a question put on more than one occasion two important reasons were given. One was the financial condition of the Government which stood in the way of the Government accepting the motion. To-day it was stated by the hon. the Revenue Member that the Government were not prepared to give more pay to their servants. Can it be seriously contended that these non-gazetted officers are a contented lot? Are not the Government aware of the large number of meetings that have been held by these non-gazetted officers and the various resolutions passed in so many conferences which they have flooded the Government with. I accuse the Government of indifference. They are lacking in their duty to their subordinates who if I may say so form the regular infantry in this huge army of the Madras Governmental administration. These people are very poorly paid. The poor pay carries with it the inevitable incidents of demoralization. It not only demoralises the person who receives the pay, but also the person who comes in contact with person who receives the pay. And after all the attitude of the Government on this resolution is unreasonable. It has been said on the floor of this House that the executive half is an irresponsible body. Let me add that the present instance shows once again that it is not only irresponsible but is also irresponsive to any stress of public opinion. Moreover, what did the resolution want? It only wanted a committee and Government have absolutely no business to anticipate the recommendations of the committee and to treat with contempt the very conception of the committee. What right have they to forestall their judgment? All I would submit is that a committee of this House or a mixed committee of officials and non-officials with power to investigate the question be appointed to suggest ways and means which may have the effect of saving the face of the Government from the charge that the Government have been very niggardly in the treatment of their own subordinates with the result that we find everywhere traces and even evidence of corruption which does not redound to the credit of this Government. In this Presidency there is an association known as 'Non-gazetted Officers' Association,' which is nearly £8,000 strong. Can the Government afford to look at it, I mean the lot of these people, with supreme unconcern? They are the mainstay of the Government and on them the brunt of the work falls and without them it would be impossible for the higher officers to carry on the administration. They form the brain of the services. The superior officers will bear testimony to the fact that in the general administration itself the non-gazetted officers play by no means an insignificant part. He puts up notes, takes references, discusses the matter and if I am not very much mistaken he puts the higher officers in the right track whenever the new officer happened to be ignorant of the situation. It will be open to the Government on receipt of the recommendations of the committee to accept it or reject it in whole or in part. . . . It will be up to the Government to go to the rescue of the non-gazetted services. But if the recommendations are of a reactionary character, nobody will blame the Government for turning it down. One reason advanced is that the province is not in a prosperous state. Government has since recovered from the shock and the financial pendulum has begun to

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [15th March 1927]

swing forward. There was a remission of 126 lakhs last year and in March 1926 there was a further remission of 57 lakhs. This time the promised remission comes to 165 lakhs and I have not the slightest doubt judging from the vote of the Assembly on the ratio question, what has been promised will be a *fait accompli*. In that state of things, it will not be open to the Government to come forward with the plea of financial stringency. There is money available, and there is no reason why the case of these men should not receive a sympathetic consideration. It may be stated 'it is none of your concern to devise ways and means to better the condition of our servants.' My answer is they are not only your servants; they are as much our servants. So long as you do not improve their prospects in the various directions indicated in my speech of the 31st March 1925, I do not think it will be open to the Government to say that they are treating their servants fairly. Therefore, without more words, I would submit that the time has come for the Government to give up their obstinacy, to make a real gesture, to extend the right hand of fellowship, and by their conduct and action also to remove the strong under-current of irritation not easily translatable into language which we come across in the large number of unfortunate, poorly paid, poorly clothed, and poorly half-fed non-gazetted officers. With these words, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I have great pleasure in associating myself with all the observations that fell from my friend Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. These non-gazetted officers form the real backbone of the administration. We have heard a great deal in this Council on many occasions about their grievances. The utterances on behalf of Government have always been more or less sympathetic. But these utterances, we do not find, have been translated into action. The answer given by the Government for not accepting the recommendations of this Council relating to these non-gazetted officers is want of funds. They do not find any difficulty in finding enough funds to apply the recommendations of the Lee Commission. (Hear, hear.) It is only when the question of these comparatively low-paid clerks who, as I said, really form the backbone of administration, comes up for consideration, the question of finance comes in. I submit it is altogether an unjustifiable position. The Government have now funds which they do not know how to spend. There is the windfall of 165 lakhs and a portion at least of this amount may be utilized in meeting the legitimate request and aspirations of these hard-worked officers. I have very great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to add any more to what has already fallen from the lips of my hon. Friends. The case of the non-gazetted officers has been well considered deserving. Their claims have been recognized and the Government have been only saying that they have no funds. I believe, Sir, the windfall that has been referred to my hon. Friend is being claimed by various claimants. There were the village officers and now there are the non-gazetted officers. My feeling in this matter is that if the Government in its Transferred Half is really serious about making an experiment towards total prohibition, that amount ought to be ear-marked for the reduction of revenue from abkari. At the same time, they ought to try to relieve the distress of the non-gazetted officers. The case of the clerks who get a small sum of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 in

15th March 1927] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

ordinary towns is really very difficult. An increase of Rs. 10 will relieve to a considerable extent their distress. The lot of the process-servers in the munsifs' courts and the district courts is very hard. They seem to get only Rs. 20. I do not think it is right to give them only that pay. One thing has to be remembered. Some of these people ought to have been depending upon mamuls. That income has been considerably reduced now and is bound to be so as people become more advanced and enlightened. Unless we increase their pay, there will be other forms of corruption which I believe this House is practically against. Some thing must be done to increase the pay of the non-gazetted services. With these words, I commend this motion."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Sir, when the pay of the 3 p. gazetted officers was raised, was it because that they had not enough of means to live upon, or was it because that they were so well organized that they were able to put up a formidable opposition, or was it because their influence could not be ignored? Is it that in the case of the clerks they were neglected, because they had already plenty of money, or because their voices could not be heard, and their claims were thus ignored with impunity? These are the people who are drudging in taluk offices from morning to evening and on whom the brunt of the work falls. Even when they organized themselves, it was some times put down. I cannot see any reason why the reasonable claims of these ill-paid people should be overlooked by the Government. Because they have not got a sufficient income to live on, they expose themselves to several diseases, suffering and even death. Those who have plenty already are given more by the Government. It is a thing which is unknown in any civilized country."

"Again, instead of giving them pensions, they may be given a provident fund. It will give them a substantial income on which they may rely in their later days, instead of on the miserable pension that they might get. This may be done without incurring any additional expenditure. Probably a recommendation has gone to the Government of India on this matter. If this matter is given immediate attention to, it will relieve to some extent the suffering of the non-gazetted officers."

"Those who were getting already high salaries got the advantages out of the Lee Commission recommendations. Then, why should not the pay of these poor non-gazetted officers be raised a little, so that they may free themselves from suffering and disease? I think it is quite necessary to pay due attention to the condition of these people who are in the lower ranks and some consideration shown to them to raise their status. Therefore, I suggest that as one of the steps for doing it, the provident fund system be instituted for them."

* Rao Sahib S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support this motion. In doing so, I want to say a few words. The present salary of these non-gazetted officers is quite inadequate to make both ends meet. I know many memorials and resolutions of their associations have been received by the Government, and I think no action has yet been taken to improve the condition of the non-gazetted officers. I remember this House also has passed a resolution to the effect that their pay should be increased. In this connection, I may not be out of place if I mention that with the scanty

[Mr. S. Ellappa Chettiyar]

[15th March 1927]

pay they are now getting they will not be able to accommodate themselves in decent houses and take out a decent livelihood. It is not fair for the Government to leave these unfortunate people in the same condition in which they are now. Especially in places like Salem, where there is famine almost all the years, it is very difficult for them to get on with their present pay.

"With these few words, I support the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, a fresh starting point is given to us for discussing this question from a reply given by Government last September to a question put by me. The hon. the Revenue Member referred in his reply to a resolution passed in August last and to another resolution which is printed as an appendix in volume XXXII, page 81, of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. The best thing, Sir, I can do is to reply seriatim, if I can find time enough, to each of the contentions raised in G.O. No. 805, Public, dated 26th August 1926.

"First of all, Sir, as to the starting pay they tell us that a Salaries Committee was appointed in 1919 and they fixed the initial pay of the clerical appointments to start with to be Rs. 35, and it was considered very generous. Not only that, they go further in their generosity by saying that the Government see no reason to differ from the conclusions arrived at by the Salaries Committee, that on the other hand prices have fallen considerably since the starting pay was fixed, and that they contemplate even a reduction from Rs. 35, not to speak of the increase that we are fighting for. Government, however, in their grand generosity have decided to maintain the scales both in the Madras City and in the mufassal. Now, gentlemen, . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. The hon. Member should address the Chair."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am sorry, Sir, it is a slip. What I urge is, Sir, that we must bear in mind that though the prices might have fallen the standard of living among the non-gazetted officers has considerably increased and is increasing, because the qualifications expected from these officials are now much higher. Formerly, a school-final young man can easily get an appointment. Now, even graduates find it difficult to get employment, and a man who has spent a large fortune in graduating himself is expected to maintain a higher standard of living. So, as against the slight decrease of prices (which I do not believe, because, there is a decrease of prices in some respects, and there is real increase of prices in other respects, so that the prices have maintained themselves on a high scale since 1919 without any considerable reduction on the whole, and the state of things is as before) the standard of living has very much increased. Having regard to this fact, Sir, we must urge that the pay of these officials should be settled by a committee. How far it should be increased is a point which should be settled by the committee. There are other points, to which I will not refer now, which can be discussed by the committee to be appointed, as, for instance, the provident fund. It is stated in the Government Order that the question of substituting a provident fund for the pension system is under correspondence with the Secretary of State. I should like to know what orders the Secretary of State has passed on this question. I suppose

[15th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

Government have recommended this prayer of the non-gazetted officers, and early orders will be passed on this point.

"Now, to the resolution that was passed on the proposal of Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, I proposed an amendment, and that amendment was also passed. I refer here to the case of the unpassed non-gazetted officers. Their case has been treated by the Government in a very unfair manner. As I have argued last year also on that very occasion, the Government once upon a time was really very fair to them. They once thought that an unpassed man who was considered fit for appointment or confirmation must be treated on a par with the passed man. Accordingly, in the year 1921 and again in 1922, they passed orders placing unpassed men, who had been exempted from the Examination rules and other tests, on an equal footing with the passed men. All the high officers, the Collectors and District Judges supported by the Accountant-General, said that the Government Order meant that the increments under the time-scale of pay should be allowed to them, and they got automatically promotions or increments, provided of course they were fit and competent, for a couple of years. Suddenly, one Revenue Member awoke to the fact that a mistake has been committed in the Secretariat and that Government had been over-generous. The Revenue Board then expressed the opinion that that was all wrong, and Collectors were ordered to make the clerks refund the increased pay which had been granted to them by the Collectors, and which was not objected to by the Accountant-General. Two years after they have enjoyed their salaries they were told to refund them. At last the hon. the Revenue Member has applied his head to it, and some orders have been issued." (The hon. Member then resumed his seat as his time was up.)

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I suppose you must regard this 3-15
as another nation-building demand (laughter), but in this case I am sorry p.m.
that the hon. Member who just preceded me had not a longer time to speak, as he would doubtless have repeated the several paragraphs of the Government Order with which he began, and thus saved me the trouble of speaking at all. That order—I will not inflict the whole of it on the House—points out that the cost of the non-gazetted staff, before the revision of 1921 amounted to Rs. 145 lakhs a year, and the salaries were then raised to the total of 231 lakhs a year, and being on an incremental scale, they are still increasing. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: In the same way as those of the higher officers?) The salaries of higher officers did not and do not increase to anything so much. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Proportionate to the number.') Proportionate to the number they do not. In fact, many get nothing at all. (Laughter.) I am one of them. (Renewed laughter.) The cost of the extra recurring expenditure incurred on the non-gazetted staff is about a crore per annum. In the beginning the increase was 60 per cent. We have examined the increase in the case of each branch of service and it varies from an increase of 29 per cent in the case of inspectors of police to 99 per cent in the case of sub-registrars. Now, I do not think anybody can deny that that is a considerable increase. The revised scales based on the investigation of a committee that was almost entirely non-official, and the starting rate recommended by that committee was raised by Government. We are always prepared to consider any specific grievances. We have received numerous memorials from various associations and individuals, and I have examined them very carefully to see if any specific grievance

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks] [15th March 1927]

was stated which could form the basis of enquiry or investigation, but I have not been able to find anything except that they want more pay. That is a complaint which most of us share. (Laughter.) However much we get we like to have more. (Renewed laughter.) I do not quite know what good could be done by a committee. Every year the budget is larger on account of the annual increments. I do not mean to say that anybody gets enough pay; I do not venture on such a proposition. (Laughter.) But what I do contend is that the present scale is very considerably more than what was paid a few years back; not only that, but much more than the general increase of prices. I am sorry I have not studied the speech which the hon. the Mover of the Resolution made on a previous occasion, or perhaps I might have discovered some grievances there for the basis of an enquiry. But I have confined myself to the memorials from the associations and officials concerned. With the exception of one or two minor matters which were at once attended to, I can find nothing which calls for an enquiry by a committee. The special provident fund, as the previous speaker has said, is being investigated and will possibly be given effect to."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 33. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 2. " W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar. | 34. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 3. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 35. " C. Ramaomsaya Julu. |
| 4. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. | 36. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 5. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 37. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahas-ayo. |
| 6. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 38. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 7. Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 39. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. Mr. Tajuddin Sahib. | 40. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam |
| 9. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | Dubash Kadir Sahib. |
| 10. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 41. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 11. Mr. V. I. Moniswami Pillai. | 42. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 12. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 43. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 13. " S. Satyamurti. | 44. " K. R. Karant. |
| 14. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 45. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 15. " T. Adinarayana Chettiar. | 46. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 16. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 47. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 17. " K. Koti Reddi. | 48. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 18. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 49. Raja of Panagil, & c. & c. |
| 19. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju | 50. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 20. " P. Siva Rao. | 51. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 21. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 52. Khan Bahadur Abdul Kazaak Sahib Baha- |
| 22. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | dur. |
| 23. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 53. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 24. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 54. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiar. |
| 25. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. | 55. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 26. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravattar | 56. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Baha- |
| Bahadur. | dur. |
| 27. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. | 57. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi- |
| 28. " Mothay Narayana Rao. | yar. |
| 29. " B. S. Mallayya. | 58. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib. |
| 30. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 59. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 31. " J. A. Saldanha. | 60. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 32. " O. Obi Reddi. | 61. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| | 62. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |

15th March 1927]

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 15. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | Sahib Bahadur. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 17. Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 18. Mr. J. Bheemayya |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arugya- | 19. " V. Ch. John. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 20. " K. Muppil Nayar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 21. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri. | 23. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudri- |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | pad. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 24. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 11. " H. Tireman. | 25. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 26. " S. Subramanya Mooppanar. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 27. " S. Venkiah. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 28. " K. Krishnan. |

62 hon. Members voted for the motion and 28 against it.

The motion was carried.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,25,300 for taluk establishments, permanent, by Rs. 100.'

"Mr. President, Sir, I have given this motion with a view to discuss the necessity for maintaining a register of all papers received and disposed of or devising some other means of preventing all tampering with taluk records. I am raising a question of administrative detail which compared with the questions of policy and incidence of taxation which the Council was discussing this morning may appear insignificant, but which, practical experience shows, is even more important than large questions of policy, for this reason. It is certainly a distinct advantage for a ryot to know at what rates and on what principle he has to pay his kist instalments and cesses. This sure knowledge of means and results are lacking to him in regard to cases concerned by this motion. Then there is always an element of risk, caprice and uncertainty with regard to an unwritten code of rates, demands or exactions against which the ryot is not able to protect himself. He applies for many things which he is in need of; he applies for assignment of lands under darkhast rules, he applies for house-sites under house-site rules, he applies for conditional assignment of lands for effecting improvements and thus supplementing his income, or for reaping the full benefit of the improvements already effected. Now each of these attempts starts a series of processes which entail certain expenditure without ensuring a proportionate gain. The ryot finds that non-compliance with the temper and practice of the human instrument results in failure, that the chain of processes snaps somewhere. Government are aware of such happenings, for I read in the evidence given before the Agricultural Commission by Mr. Hood who was sometime Collector of Tanjore, and then Revenue Secretary, and is now Registrar of Co-operation that he admitted that the ryot did not reap the full benefit of the loans he applied for, that only a portion of what he applied for was ultimately realized. Therefore, Sir, I want to press upon the attention of the hon. the Member for Revenue that there should be greater vigilance and closure inspection of these taluk establishments. I speak of course but of one little detail, viz., of registers. It may be that the registers are kept, but what I want the hon. the Member

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [15th March 1927]

for Revenue to lay down is that there should be some means for fixing the responsibility for the disappearance of some records. Therefore all I pray for is that some kind of device or means be adopted with a view to remove the element of risk and uncertainty to which the poor illiterate ryot is exposed."

3-30
p.m.

* The hon. Mr. N. K. MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, I did not quite catch what the hon. Member wished the Government to do. The rules as regards registering of papers and the maintenance of personal registers by the subordinates concerned make them individually responsible for their custody. As regards the disappearance of papers, there are officials appointed to inspect and generally supervise. The other aspect of the matter on which the hon. Member touched was, to put it plainly, dishonesty on the part of the officers responsible for disbursing loans. The only way to stop that is to encourage those who suffer that way to refrain from that practice, and insist, as we do, upon these loans being as far as possible disbursed by officers who, we hope, will be above such practices. The hon. Member will please examine the rules on the matter and see if there is any flaw there. As regards their irregular working, it is of course possible to make an example of any man whose misconduct is proved. I do not think he has any reason to complain that whenever any such case is brought to the notice of Government it does not punish and punish severely. What he says will no doubt be published abroad and we will remind all officers of the rules which they are expected to observe."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" I beg to move the motion standing in my name :

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,25,300 for permanent establishment by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, out of the 1,000 depressed classes who applied for Revenue Inspectors' places I do not think that more than two were appointed. The post of Revenue Inspector is an important one in the villages. In making these appointments, in spite of the recommendation of the head of the department, somehow or other the lower subordinates of the Government oust out the depressed classes men. I hope, Sir, some arrangement may be made to encourage these men getting such posts. There will be only a few people among the depressed classes fit for such appointments; I request the Government to encourage them. It is only with the object of bringing this to the notice of the Government that I move this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha propose to move his motion along with this motion? If he does not want to have the vote of the House recorded separately on his motion he may speak on it now."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Although mine is a separate motion, as I am not going to press it I will speak on this motion only."

" Sir, my object in giving notice of a token motion under this head is to discuss the question of representation of Indian Christians in the services on the footing of educational qualifications and merits as well as on account of their backward and economic conditions. Among the communities who are

15th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

sacrificing much on the altar of education with men, money and women, our community, the Christian community, stands foremost. We are sacrificing the best of our womanhood on the altar of education, and this can be judged from the fact that some of the best of our girls' schools in this Presidency are in the hands of our women, especially on the west coast. That will not be a matter for surprise if one knows what is taking place around us even in the city of Madras. Although the condition of our (Christian) community is economically very backward, still we are sacrificing very much for the education of our children. Not only that. We are providing also the men and women necessary for imparting education. Considering this self-sacrifice on our part, what is the reward? I can mention only a very recent notification that has been published as to the result of a selection made by the Staff Selection Board for clerical establishment in this city. I will read out the number of persons belonging to different communities who were selected—

Brahmans 163.

Non-Brahmans 60.

Indian Christians 4.

Depressed classes 4.

Muhammadans 3.

" I wonder, Sir, by what extraordinary process this result was attained. If you bear in mind the educational attainments of certain communities, I am sure a different number would have been selected. I will give you the figures from the Administration Report for 1925-26—the latest available—as to the educational condition of the various communities. The percentage of scholars, both male and female, in this Presidency is this :

Brahmans 14.

Non-Brahmans 4.

Muhammadans 3.

Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians 11.

Indian Christians 14.

" Now, having regard to these figures, I want to know, Sir, by what process and on what grounds this result has been arrived at by the Staff Selection Board, viz., 4 Indian Christians only, 60 non-Brahmans and 163 Brahman in this city. Nobody, I think, can charge me with being communalistic in my tendency. (Laughter.) I have been always contending that all communities, whether they be Muhammadans or depressed classes or others, should have equal chances. I have never advocated a case on a communal ground. I stand here, Sir, only on the ground of merit and qualification. (Cries of hear, hear.) Why should a poor and self-sacrificing community like the Indian Christian community be neglected and thrown aside, not only as far as appointments are concerned, but in everything? As I shall show in the debate if I am given an opportunity, everywhere, whether in the local boards, or district boards, or municipalities, irrespective of its claim to appointments, in spite of its sacrifices, it is thrown aside and a great injustice is done to us. No consideration is given to our merit and our high qualifications as well as our sacrifices."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I support the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha. As he himself told the House, he does not take his stand on communalism. It is a matter for regret indeed if a community, the vast majority of which consists of literate and highly qualified members, is not allowed to have its just share in the appointments. It is certainly doing injustice to it if it is not given fair treatment. As my friend has put it, he stands for justice. I too stand for justice. (Cries of hear, hear.) We want fair treatment and no favour."

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [15th March 1927]

"Sir, I too have long felt that there has been some mysterious force at work to deprive the Indian Christians of their just share in all these appointments. On the contrary it seemed to me that the very fact of the Indian Christians being highly qualified, for, in fact, they come next only to the Brahman community, stood in the way of their not being recruited in sufficient number to all these appointments. That is the reason why in all selection grade appointments I find hardly one or two Indian Christians selected. Therefore, Sir, I am glad that this question has been raised. I know that the Members from all sides of the House will lend this motion their support and see that this wrong is righted."

3-45 p.m. * Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Sir, I rise to support the motion. Time and again, the Muhammadans have been assured by the Government that their interests will be safeguarded and that they would be properly represented in all the services. There was time when Muhammadans were supposed to be backward and not sufficiently educated. I think such excuse can no longer hold good. Now there are sufficient number of men who have qualified themselves for any post under the Government. The policy of the Government and of all the parties, the Swarajya Party as well as other parties, is said to be equal opportunities and chances for all communities. But in practice, I find that Muhammadans do not find a place anywhere. Speaking about my own district, out of hundreds of hands working in the Revenue Department, there are only eight Muhammadans and that too in the subordinate ranks of service. One Mappilla, who is a qualified candidate, has been working in the Revenue Department for the last four years and yet he has not been confirmed. When he appeals to the Collector, the order is 'we are waiting for military hands'. For military hands who might come hereafter and apply, they have reserved all the permanent vacancies. The same is the case with the other departments also. In the Judicial Department and other departments also they do not get their proper share. Therefore I support the motion."

* Mr. SWAMI SAHAJANANDAM then addressed the House in Tamil :—

"ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் விஷயமாக சுவாமி சகஜநந்தம் பேசுகையில், கிராமத்து ஜனங்கட்கும் தாலுக் ஆபீஸருக்கும் இடையில் ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களிருக்கிறார்கள். கிராமத்துக் காரியங்கள் தாலுக்காவிற்குப் போகுமுன் ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள்தான் ஒழுங்குபடுத்துகிறவர்கள். கிராம அதிகாரிகள் சரியானவர்களாயிராவிட்டால் ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்குப் பலவித இடுக்கண்களேற்படுகின்றன. கிராம அதிகாரிகளை ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் திருத்துவார்கள். தாலுகா முழுமையும் தாசில்தார் கவனித்தாலும் பிரிக்காவிட உள்ள இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களைக் கொண்டுதான் தாசில்தார்கள் கிராமங்களைக் கவனிப்பவராகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரின் கீழும் சுமார் இருபது முப்பது கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் மனம் வைத்து கிராம அதிகாரிகள் சரியான முறையில் நடக்கின்றார்களாவெனக் கவனிப்பார்களாயின் ஆதித்திராவிட மக்கட்கு சவுகர்ய மேற்படும். ஆகையால் ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உத்தியோகங்கள் கூடுமானவரை ஆதித்திராவிடர்கட்கே கொடுக்கவேண்டுகிறேன். அதற்கு 'டெக்ஸ்ட்' பாஸ் பண்ணவேண்டும், அன்றியும் ஆளில்லையென்றும்

15th March 1927] [Mr. Swami Sahajanandam]

சமாதானம் சொல்லலாம். நாகப்பட்டணம் சப்மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் கோர்ட்டு எட்கிளார்க்கு வேலையிலிருக்கும் ஸ்ரீமான் சிவராம சுவாமி பிள்ளையவர்கள் டெஸ்ட் பாஸ்பண்ணியிருக்கிறார். அப்படியே ஆங்காங்கும் ஒருவரிருவர் கிளார்க்குளாயிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை தயார்செய்தால் நலமாயிருக்கும். முன்பேசிய கௌரவம் தங்கிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்திய கிறிஸ்தவர்களிலும் முஸ்லீம்களிலும் ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் அவ்வளவாக இல்லை யென்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களில் சிலரேனும் இருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் வகுப்பில் ஒருவருமில்லையெனக் கூறலாம். இவ்விஷயமாக கிரஸ்தார்கள் கவனித்தால் எளிதாக நடக்கலாம். எங்கள் தலைவர் ராவ் சாஹிப் ஸ்ரீனிவாசம் பிள்ளையவர்கள் கூறியபடி எங்கள் பிள்ளைகளை குமாஸ்தாவாகச் சேர்த்து ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாக்கவேண்டுகிறேன் எனக் கூறிறார்."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of the Kallar community I have great pleasure in supporting this motion. It is not sufficiently represented in the services. We asked for bread and we were given stones. We asked for help because our trouble is purely economic, we were given the Criminal Tribes Act. Sir, we are suffering because we are loyal, for loyalty is at a discount just now. I am not going to take this opportunity to dwell on the disabilities we are suffering under. As our claims have to be considered I support the proposition."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Sir, I rise to support the motion put forward by the hon. Member. Our party stands for communal justice and equal opportunities for all communities. I whole-heartedly support the motion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I also want to express my sympathy with the resolution, as a Brahman. We must give opportunities for the depressed classes and for the backward communities to rise high and come to the level of Brahmans and to become better than Brahmans. Therefore even though we may sometimes have to reduce the educational qualifications required, a little bit when necessity arises, we have to encourage the backward communities to have their share in the administration as officials and also as honorary workers. I therefore heartily support the resolution and I hope the House will unanimously pass it."

* Mr. V. Ch. JOHN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I also rise to support the motion. I associate myself with all that has been said by the hon. Members Messrs. Saldanha and Arpudaswami Udayar. Instead of appreciating the fact that Indian Christians, poor as they are, have equipped themselves so successfully as the most advanced class in India, viz., the Brahman class, they are being penalized for their advancement. It is a great pity that the Government have taken up this attitude. About 20 years ago when I was a student and when the Indian Christians used to put forward their claims for Government service the Government used to say that there were no Indian Christians sufficiently educated for Government service and that they should be educated higher. Now, we have any number of highly educated persons but the Government do not want to offer them appointments. I do not know what their argument now is. The Government did not give them appointments then because educated persons were not available. Now they are available but they do not appoint them. Both ways, the Indian Christians have suffered. Most of the Indian

[Mr. V. Ch. John]

[15th March 1927]

Christians come from the depressed and backward classes. They are economically very poor. They educate their sons and daughters at great expense and sacrifice, and after they are educated, no opportunities are given to them with the result that the educated Indian Christians are disappointed at being thus neglected. I only wish and hope that the Government would appreciate the situation and employ as many Indian Christians as possible in public service to positions to which they are entitled by their educational qualifications.

"One point I wish to impress upon the attention of the Government is that many of the Indian Christians sell their houses and lands and run into debts in order to get themselves educated. As they get education after much sacrifice, they are worse off economically. I hope that the Government would take note of it and see that justice is done to this community also and that it is not penalized for advancement in this direction. It so happens that the Justice Party which stands for communalism, stand up and say that they are for communalism and that they support the motion. The Swarajists also say that the Christians and depressed classes should be represented in the public services. I wonder who is not supporting this motion. I hope that this will result in the Indian Christians being employed in the Government service more than has been the case till now."

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Mr. President, Sir, every other community is duly represented in the Government service, from the lowest to the highest position, but the members of the depressed classes have shown neither their head nor tail in the Government service. The depressed classes community is still in its infancy and they expect all possible help from all directions. I thank the hon. Members of this House, from every party, for their hearty support for the depressed classes in supporting the motion."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I have great pleasure, Sir, to support this proposition. In heralding the new ministry it was proclaimed that communalism was dead. On the other hand, Sir, the discussion shows that communalism is not dead but is very much alive. According to Mr. Saldanha the representation has now to be judged not according to the population but according to the number of educated men in each community. Sir, does the party which calls itself the most advanced party agree with this? It was proclaimed that the Staff Selection Board was appointed with a view to see that men of good educational qualifications and merit were selected. We opposed the formation of that Board on the ground that the constitution of the Board was not satisfactory at all. There was no non-Brahman Hindu member on the Board to represent its claims. On the other hand, we have a Muhammadan representative, we have a Christian representative and we have got Europeans. Our complaint was that there was no non-Brahman Hindu on the Board. With a Christian representing his community, the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha says that his community has not got a proper share. With a Muhammadan representative on the Board, the hon. Member, Mr. Schamnad, says that so far as his community is concerned he is not satisfied."

"We claim communal representation, equal opportunities for all in the public service. I do not know if my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha is going to say that the Staff Selection Board was acting otherwise than in the best interests and selecting suitable candidates. I really cannot see how it happens that only 4 Indian Christians have been selected as against 163 Brahmans."

15th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

It is stated that the Board has rejected a number of qualified candidates? If so, there is condemnation of the Staff Selection Board. I hope my hon. Friend does mean what he says, i.e., that only four Indian Christians were selected while very many more were available.

"Then, Sir, we were told that there should be equal opportunities for all. Mr. Saldanha says that it should be according to the number of educated men in the community. He says 'Our community is as advanced as the Brahman community.' Therefore if 163 Brahmans were selected for clerkships, why not we have 163 Christians? That is nationalism. It is not seeking for jobs. Because the poor Indian Christians want them, it is consistent with nationalism."

"I submit that certain things which are advocated by one section may be good. I am glad that though we are out, our principles stand. There should be equal opportunities for all. Call it by any name you like. Equal opportunities for all should be recognized. I am glad that, though we are out of office, the Council is upholding our principles. The Deputy Leader of the Swarajya Party said that he has no objection to communal justice. I want to know whether the plea put forward by my hon. Member Mr. Saldanha on his side and by the hon. Member Mr. Schamnad on the other side is not a plea for communal justice. Equal opportunities for all is just what is meant by communal justice. There is no difference between the two theories. Call it by any name you like; there should be equal opportunities for all communities. Therefore we are very glad to support this motion."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, I feel rather bewildered as to the kind of action I am expected to take."

"Mr. President, Sir, we are told that we ought to enlist in the Government service communities on the footing of educational qualifications and merit. We are also told that we should enlist all the communities and I do not quite know how these two different standards are to be reconciled. I do not see that Mr. Saldanha has any reason for complaint. He says that only four people of his community appear in the list of the Staff Selection Board. Well, Sir, what the Staff Selection Board does in the city of Madras is to call for applicants, to hold a qualifying examination and to place on a list all those applicants who satisfy the examination. It seems to me that the right construction to place on the figures is that the Indian Christian community has advanced so far that only four are applicants for Government service, and that is a matter more for congratulation than for complaint. I do not think that Mr. Saldanha has any reason at all for suggesting that anybody who satisfied the qualifying examination has been rejected. All those who satisfy the examination are put on the list."

"The general policy of Government is to prevent, as far as possible, the monopoly by any one community of Government offices and to give equal opportunities to all. The House has in previous years not been particularly satisfied with the methods which the Government were pursuing, and a committee was appointed to examine and report on the subject. That committee did not submit any report, and I do not know whether a repetition of the process of enquiry would elicit any better result. Nor I do know whether it is the wish of the House that any further attempt in that direction should be made. But so far as the Government are concerned, I can say they are most anxious to give equal opportunities to all communities, provided always there is a minimum standard of efficiency."

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks]

[15th March 1927]

"As regards the first resolution in which the specific post of revenue inspector is asked for, I think the hon. Member is probably unaware that there is no special class of revenue inspectors now, and that that post is held by any clerk of the district establishment who when appointed inspector gets a fixed travelling allowance. A certain number of posts has been added to the district cadre and men are sent out in turn to fill the post of revenue inspector."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"They are paid an allowance of Rs. 10."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I am not sure of that, but I think it is more than Rs. 10. It is Rs. 22-8-0 or so, and whatever it is, that is the system now in force and there is no rule that I know of prohibiting any member of any community from occupying this post, whether he is junior or senior. Of course, in the case of the depressed classes, it will naturally take some time before there are a sufficient number of them in Government service or for any considerable amount of employment to come in their direction. But they are not so badly off. According to the last return there were 55 in appointments between Rs. 35 and Rs. 100. I think most of us can remember the time, not so long ago, when there was not even one, and we all know the difficulties they have to contend against. They may be assured that they have the sympathy of the Government in their efforts to improve their condition. I do not know, Sir, that I can say anything more on this topic."

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move
'that the allotment of Rs. 9,42,800 for pay of establishments be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, the administration report for the year 1925-26 shows that the Government have made enquiries.

"'Enquiries were made,' they say, 'in some of the districts where large extents were assigned, to ascertain whether the assignees were really making use of the lands and whether the figures of assignment really represented any advance in their economic status. The result is not disappointing.' I do not know, Sir, what was the result. I would make a special appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member. He is aware of the peculiar relations that exist in my districts, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, between the depressed classes and their masters, the landlords. The depressed classes are generally considered to be assigned to certain landlords whom they serve hereditarily. Now, it happens that landholders who are well aware of the fact that certain lands have been set apart for being assigned to the depressed classes, try in some cases to bring some under their actual enjoyment by urging their farm hands to apply for them. Thus, nominally lands may belong to the depressed classes while the real enjoyment is with their landlords. I am satisfied with the fact that the Government have made enquiries; but I would request the hon. Revenue Member to devise some method, say, calling for a special report from the village officers or the revenue inspectors, with a view to ascertain whether the lands assigned to the depressed classes are really in their enjoyment or not and whether they derive real benefit out of those assignments. With that object, Sir, I move this motion."

[15th March 1927]

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, in regard to reference by the hon. Member both to the case of grants to the depressed classes as well as to the case of special grants, I may say that there is a special register prescribed which is maintained in the taluk office, and there is a special entry in the village permanent register; and there are rules to effect that these entries should be verified and the observance or non-observance of the conditions of the grant should be certified to by the officers the time of jamabandi. That is the ordinary check which the Revenue Department has over the observance of the terms of all special grants. In addition, in the case of grants to depressed classes, there are local Labour officers who are supposed to look after these people particularly, and to bring notice cases where they alienate land which has been given to them. I do not know whether Government can do more. Perhaps in these matters, if two or three cases were to be established and the grants withdrawn, possibly that might serve as a useful warning. And if the hon. Member would only let the Government have any information he may himself have, I may assure him that I should only be too glad to take action on it."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Sir, I do not want to press my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 12,63,000 for charges of administration be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I wish to raise the question of the desirability of fixing Nidadavole as headquarters of the West Godavari district. Sir, Government have not issued a Government Order fixing Ellore as the headquarters of the district. At first, I am not one of those who are for the reopening of the question, for I admit that in a decision of this kind, there must be some finality. But, Sir, on a closer examination of the question, I find that such a thing would be lost by reopening the question and coming to a right conclusion. In pursuance of that Government Order a site for constructing the headquarters buildings at Ellore was selected and the necessary notices under the Land Acquisition Act were issued; but some time before that, a similar decision was selected at Nidadavole and similar notices were issued under that Act there also. Still those notices are in force and have not been withdrawn. So, Sir, with regard to the land acquisition proceeding, both Ellore and Nidadavole stand on the same footing. Now, even from a financial point of view, there would be no loss if this question is reopened because when this question went up before the Finance Committee in January last, they recommended in effect that this question of selecting the headquarters might usefully be reconsidered, and in answer to a question put in this House, the hon. the Revenue Member was also pleased to state that no large amount of money had so far been spent at Ellore. Only some small amount had been spent. So, Sir, from this statement of the Government, it is clear that financially there would be no loss to Government in reopening the question of the selection of the headquarters. On the other hand, there may be some positive gain, because the officer who was entrusted with the investigation of this question and was asked to report on the relative advantages of Nidadavole and Ellore reported that the building land at Nidadavole ready

[Mr. D. Narayana Raju]

[15th March 1927]

was cheap. Nidadavole can be preferred to Ellore even now. There would be some gain because building land at Nidadavole is cheaper comparatively. So, Sir, there will be no harm if this question is reopened even now.

"Coming to the relative advantages of Nidadavole to be the headquarters of the district, if you look at the map of the district, you will find that Nidadavole is at the head of a system of navigable canals which run through the important parts of the district. Nidadavole is connected by the Bar canal with Narasapur taluk; by the Narasapur canal with Narasapur and Tanuku taluks; by the Gostanadi canal with Tanuku and Bhimavaram taluks; by the Vundi canal with Bhimavaram and Tadepalligudem taluks; and by the Ellore canal with Tadepalligudem and Ellore taluks. These are all navigable canals and the rahadhari boats plying on them make access to Nidadavole easy, quick and economical. The boat charges for passenger traffic on the canals are generally one anna for every 10 miles which work out to a little more than one pie per mile.

4-15 p.m. "Further, Sir, in most of these important canals, boats will be available at all times of the day. That is a great advantage. There will be no delay of waiting and no risks of missing these conveyances. Now, Sir, Nidadavole is also connected with almost all the important parts of the district by railways. It is a railway junction. It is connected by the main line with the Tadepalli and Ellore taluks on the left and with the Nidadavole taluk on the right. A branch line which is rapidly nearing completion connects Nidadavole with Tanuku, Bhimavaram and Narasapur taluks. So, Nidadavole is at the centre of all-important communications in the district. This is true even with regard to roadways in the district. There is a road running right through the delta from Nidadavole to Narasapur and from it branch several roads running across the delta on both sides. In this way, Nidadavole occupies a very central and an important place in the district. Another thing is this. To develop such excellent communications from Ellore to all the populous and important parts in the district is impossible even in future. Ellore is cut away, as it were, from the delta by the extensive and marshy collar lake. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that disinterested persons who bestowed any thought on this, unhesitatingly recommended Nidadavole. I can do no better than read a few extracts from the report of the officer who was specially entrusted with the work of investigating the relative merits of Ellore and Nidadavole and to report on the matter. I refer to the report of Mr. Todd, dated 24th August 1925. Four Collectors including the District Collector have reported their opinions in the matter.

"The first in point of time is that of Mr. Turing. He stated that the headquarters must necessarily be at Ellore apparently on the ground of its size and importance. He did not discuss the matter in any detail at all. The next is that of Mr. Campbell who in 1917 urged that the headquarters should be located at Nidadavole and considered that the arguments in favour of Nidadavole in preference to Ellore are particularly overwhelming, especially having regard to the future. In 1920, Mr. Moore also reported and in his report to the Government he preferred Nidadavole.

"Now, Sir, with regard to the opinions of heads of departments, they are also in favour of Nidadavole. The District Judge is strongly in favour of Nidadavole. The District Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadur S. Muhammad Ali Sahib, favours Nidadavole. The Sub-Collector, Narasapur,

15th March 1927]

[Mr. D. Narayana Raju]

and the Deputy Collectors of Nidadavole and Bhimavaram favour Nidadavole. The District Educational Officer Mr. K. Tatacharya prefers Nidadavole and so does Mr. K. Chiranjeevi, the District Registrar.

"The only advocates of Ellore are the Deputy Collector, Ellore, Mr. Mahanty, the District Health Officer, Mr. T. Lakshminarayana and the District Medical Officer Mr. V. Ganapathi Rao. Neither of these Medical Officers condemns Nidadavole as unhealthy. Mr. Lakshminarayana bases his opinion on the extra expenditure which he thinks will be needed at Nidadavole. Mr. Ganapathi Rao is chiefly concerned in having his headquarters hospital in a big town and also in the District Headquarters. This can only be achieved by putting the headquarters where the hospital now is. So, he favours Ellore.

"The Public Works Department naturally favours Nidadavole, as it is the only possible headquarters for the Executive Engineer. The Superintending Engineer Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar is also of this opinion.

"Therefore from these reports, it is clear that the official opinion is decidedly in favour of Nidadavole. Now, to refer to the non-official opinion in the district, the taluk boards in the district, excepting the two interested ones, passed resolutions favouring Nidadavole. The Ellore Taluk Board is naturally interested in Ellore and the Kovvur Taluk Board is equally interested in Nidadavole. Leaving aside these two interested boards, if we turn to the unprejudiced ones in the district, we find that the taluk boards of Tanuku, Bhimavaram and Narasapur placed on record their opinion favouring Nidadavole. Now, as against this we have got the resolution of this House passed in December 1925. I shall just say a word or two about it. That resolution was moved by Mr. M. Ganga Raju and seconded by Mr. N. Devendrudu. Both of them are residents of Ellore. Mr. P. Sagaram who comes from a different part of the district opposed the resolution. There was no discussion, and the resolution was by agreement of the members present in that sitting postponed to some other date for a full discussion. But when the question came up before this House for the second time, no such discussion took place. In the result, hon. Members of this House, some 22 in number voted for Ellore without knowing anything of the conditions in the district. Hon. Members who came from the district concerned or from the neighbouring districts who might be expected to know something of the district, did not vote for Ellore excepting Mr. N. Devendrudu, a resident of Ellore."

Mr. M. NARAYANA RAO:—"A resolution was brought before this House to make Ellore the headquarters of the district. Now, Sir, to say again that Nidadavole should be the headquarters, is a bad policy. Perhaps next year another resolution will be brought to fix Ellore after half the buildings are constructed, and you will again say, go back to Ellore. This is certainly a bad policy. Again my hon. Friend has stated that building lands are cheap in Nidadavole. I say, Sir, that in Ellore land is much cheaper than at Nidadavole. Land is not the only question that has to be taken into consideration. Other materials and labour are also required and they should be also taken up for consideration. Stone, sand, chunam and other things are much dearer in Nidadavole than in Ellore. You cannot have enough labour in Nidadavole. Labour has to be imported from other parts of the district for the construction of buildings. In pursuance of the resolution already

[Mr. M. Narayana Rao]

{15th March 1927

passed, some of the headquarters have been shifted to Ellore, viz., District Court, Sessions Court and the Imperial Bank. There is also plenty of filtered water supplied by the water works at Ellore. The District Registrar's office which is temporarily shifted to Nidadavole for want of accommodation has to be brought back to Ellore. At Ellore, there is hardly any accommodation for the poor clerical staff and other menial staff. I think it is impossible to find enough accommodation for these poor people. Now, as regards the communications, Nidadavole has got its canal communication and also railway communication. Some parts of the Nidadavole taluk are far away from Nidadavole. We must see that the poorer people of the district reach the headquarters when necessary with smaller expense than the richer people of the district.

4-30 P.M. "Long before Government conceived the idea of bifurcating the district, Congressmen have thought that the district should be bifurcated on account of the very large extent of the district, and there is a Congress Committee organization in the West Godavari district. Even the Congress people have pitched upon Ellore, and the District Congress Committee is now being operated from Ellore. My hon. Friend who is the Secretary of the District Congress Committee has got his office headquarters at Ellore and he is residing at Ellore. Even the Congress people have preferred Ellore to be the headquarters of the district. I think we have got all the various departmental officials at Ellore excepting the District Collector, and I think with some difficulty we can find accommodation for even the District Collector's office at Ellore, and we have also accommodated all the district headquarters. It would be very difficult and very costly to shift to Nidadavole from Ellore."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, it pains me very much to differ from my hon. Friend Mr. Narayana Rao. In the selection of headquarters, the only thing we have to consider is as to which place would be preferable to the mufassal people. There is no doubt that what my friend Mr. Narayana Rao said is true so far as Ellore is concerned. It is a big town and it has got a number of buildings; it has better population, better sanitation, better water-supply and all that. But we have to see whether this town of Ellore is connected with mufassal places. I submit, Sir, that the communications are very bad with regard to Ellore. There are seven taluks in West Godavari, five of which are connected with Nidadavole by canal communication. If anybody wants to go to the headquarters, if fixed at Nidadavole, he can go there if he pays one or two annas and after having his work done, he can return home by the next morning. If Ellore is to be selected, all these people of the five taluks out of seven, will have first to go to Nidadavole and then take train and go to Ellore, the third class railway fare for which is about thirteen annas from Nidadavole. So a stream of people will have to constantly pass Nidadavole, and go to Ellore which is a distant place. No doubt Nidadavole is too much to the east and Ellore is too much to the west, and there is nothing to choose between them; but so far as communications are concerned, Nidadavole is very well situated. Another thing is this. My friend Mr. Narayana Rao said: Ellore has been already selected, and why do you now go back upon that resolution and propose another place as headquarters? I would have hesitated to support this motion if money had been spent at Ellore for buildings, etc. I ascertained from the hon. the Revenue Member beforehand that no money has yet been spent on buildings. But Mr. Narayana Rao said that in Ellore all the departments have been already

15th March 1927]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

provided with buildings. But I submit that those are private buildings, and I am sure even if Nidadavole is to be selected, for some time the headquarters will continue at Ellore until offices are built at Nidadavole. Mr. Narayana Rao spoke about the poor clerks, 'What about buildings for them?'. The first thing we have to consider is whether interests of the persons that go to the headquarters are to be looked after or those of the clerks. Anyhow the number of clerks would be few and they have to be provided with buildings. I may say one thing, Sir, that, though Nidadavole is a small village now, there are villages within an area of one mile of it which have got good buildings. The Government wanted to acquire an area of about 500 acres for giving as sites for building purposes; and in that way it can very soon be provided with good buildings. Another thing I may say is that Mr. Narayana Rao belongs to Ellore and he is interested in Ellore. He also says that Mr. Narayana Raju who is the Secretary of the Congress Committee selected Ellore for the headquarters for the Congress Committee. That also shows that Mr. Narayana Raju is more impartial in selecting the centre. He would have been very well advised if he had said that Ellore should remain as headquarters, because, he has his office there and he is a member of the municipal council of Ellore. Though all points are in favour of Mr. Narayana Raju, personally he did not support Ellore. In this matter hon. Members, if they have seen the plan which had been supplied to most of us, they will see that all communications lead to Nidadavole, and it is easier for people to go to Nidadavole than to Ellore. I would make one appeal to such of the Members as have not studied this matter. I would request them, if they cannot accept the suggestion made by me, and if they feel doubtful, to be neutral in this matter. If they have not studied the matter, it is better that they should be neutral because they should not risk this place or that place being voted for. I also make one appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member and other hon. Members on the Treasury bench. They have selected Ellore on the word of this Council. Ellore is not the choice of the Government. All the reports of the officials would show that Nidadavole was preferred by them. Two Government Orders were issued, one in 1923 and one in 1925 showing that Nidadavole was selected as headquarters. They impartially considered the matter and came to the conclusion that Nidadavole was the best place. But this Council having voted in favour of Ellore, they did not like in matters like this to go against the wishes of this Council, and selected Ellore and issued a communique. With regard to that resolution too, I may be permitted to say that only 22 Members voted for Ellore, 9 were against, and 30 remained neutral. And the gentleman who moved that proposition was Mr. Ganga Raju who was an hon. Member of this House at that time, and the other Member from the district at that time, Mr. Seetayya, remained neutral. And the third Member from that district was a nominated gentleman and he voted against Ellore. That was the situation when Ellore was selected. I belong to the other district, and I have nothing to do with West Godavari. So far as I have ascertained, the opinions of people of West Godavari not only by personal conversation, but through resolutions passed by the taluk boards of Bhimavaram, Narasapur and Tanuku, are in favour of Nidadavole. There was also the District Conference of West Godavari where a resolution for Nidadavole was proposed and opposed; the matter was however fully discussed, and a resolution was passed to the effect that Nidadavole should be selected as the headquarters. For all these reasons I would urge that Nidadavole should be selected.

[15th March 1927]

4-46
p.m.

Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA, in opposing Nidadavole and supporting Ellore as capital, made a speech in Telugu in the course of which he said that Nidadavole is in a corner of West Godavari, and is a centre only for canal traffic. Now-a-days people always prefer travelling by railways or motors, and motor traffic is extensive between Narasapur, Bhimavaram and Ellore, etc. A railway is also under construction from Narasapur to Bhimavaram. Nidadavole would be very inconvenient for people of, say, Kamavarapukota taluk who are very poor, as they cannot be expected to go to Ellore and then to Nidadavole. Ellore has all the advantages of a modern town; it has Gandhi Visvavidyalaya, the Collector's office, good sanitation, water-supply, etc. Considering all these things, this Council passed a resolution in favour of Ellore, and the Government accepted it. He appealed to Members not to go back upon it."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this motion, my justification is that the members of the district concerned are not agreed among themselves. (A voice: Compromise.) I wish, Sir, the best disciplined party as they claim to be would see that a compromise is arrived at. Sir, the first thing that we find is, I may say I am also surprised to see it, that at a time when there was no question of headquarters, not only for purposes of district administration but for other purposes also such as those of the Congress organization, Ellore had a sufficient importance of its own in the old district. Its importance for Congress organization has been referred to. I am glad now to see that probably they want to change their mind. And what exactly could have been the reason why Ellore was selected, by the Congress as the headquarters, and not Nidadavole, if really the latter is more convenient? Secondly we find that except for the Public Works head office which must necessarily be at Nidadavole, quarters have to be provided for, if all other offices are to be located there. The question will be how to find the enormous funds. The report of the Collector shows that Nidadavole is not a big place, and of course new buildings will have to be provided, and a large amount of expenditure will have to be incurred thereon. We can have a modern Delhi repeated in Nidadavole if necessary, but I do not know if our finances would permit such a large expenditure on one district at this time. Then, Sir, Mr. Todd the Collector was not for Nidadavole or Ellore but he was for Narasapur. After all, I submit that this question having been decided by this Council and acted upon by the Government, it is not right or desirable that we should reopen the question merely because new Members want it. If so, there can be no finality about it because, I am sure, another set of Members may be coming in after the next election and they may again go back upon the decision which we may arrive at now."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, when Government first published proposals for the division of this district into two, the proposed headquarters was at Nidadavole as hon. Members have stated. Subsequently when they had to come to a final decision they had the vote of this House in favour of Ellore, and there was also the consideration—which, of course, it was not possible to ignore—that for so many years notwithstanding the construction of the anicut and the opening of the canals, Ellore has remained a large town and has grown, whereas Nidadavole remains a canal junction. But on the other hand, as hon. Members have pointed out, the local officials are mostly in favour of Nidadavole as being a more convenient place. And certainly in my inspection of the two places, I thought that Nidadavole would probably be a much pleasanter place to live in. But there

15th March 1927]

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks]

were other considerations, particularly the existence of Ellore as a big town, which we could not over-ride. It is a matter on which the House has heard, I think, every argument on both sides, and we shall bear what hon. Members have said in mind, and any verdict of the House will be duly considered by the Government."

The motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetti. | 10. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 2. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 11. Natam Dubash Kadir Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " K. Koti Reddi. | 12. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 4. " P. C. Venkatapatiraju. | 13. " K. R. Karant. |
| 5. " P. Siva Rao. | 14. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 6. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 15. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 7. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 16. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 8. " K. V. R. Swami. | |
| 9. " D. Narayana Raju. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 13. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 2. " J. Bheemayya. | 14. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " Mupil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 15. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 4. " S. Venkayya. | 16. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 5. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 17. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ehirajulu Nayudu. |
| 6. Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 18. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. Sir Alexander MacDougall. | 19. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 8. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve. | 20. T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. " Mothay Narayana Rao. | 21. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 10. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. | 22. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 11. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 23. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | |

16 hon. Members voted for the motion and 23 against it.

The motion was lost.

Time allowed for this demand having expired, the demand for a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,93,700 was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 18. Zamindar of Saithur. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 19. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 20. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 21. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 22. " V. Ch. John. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 23. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 24. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 25. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 10. " J. F. Hall. | 27. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| 11. " P. L. Moore. | 28. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 12. " H. Tireman. | 29. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 13. " G. T. Boag. | 30. " N. Sivaraj. |
| 14. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 31. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 15. " S. H. Slater. | 32. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 16. " C. B. Cotterell. | 33. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 34. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanan. |
| | 35. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| | 36. " S. V. Vanarayudaya Goundar. |
| | 37. " S. Venkayya. |

[15th March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

38. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
39. „ K. Krishnan.
40. „ S. Arpudawami Udayar.
41. Zamindar of Gollapalli.
42. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
43. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
44. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
45. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
46. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve.
47. Sir Alexander MacDougall.
48. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
49. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
50. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
51. Mr. B. Ramaohandra Reddi.
52. Raja of Panagal.
53. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.

54. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
55. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur.
56. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
57. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
58. „ S. N. Dorai Raja.
59. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
60. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
61. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
62. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
63. T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
64. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
65. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
66. Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. „ S. Satyamurti.
3. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. „ K. Koti Reddi.
6. „ S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
7. „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
8. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao.
10. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
11. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
12. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
13. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
14. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
15. „ Mothay Narayana Rao.
16. „ B. S. Mallayya.
17. „ C. Obi Reddi.
18. „ A. Parasurama Rao.

19. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
20. „ C. Ramasomayajulu.
21. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
22. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
23. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
24. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
26. Dubash Khadir Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Natam.
27. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
28. „ V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.
29. „ L. K. Tulasiram.
30. „ K. R. Karant.
31. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
32. „ K. Madhavan Nayar.
33. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
34. „ B. Venkataratnam.
35. „ C. Gopala Menon.
36. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.

66 hon. Members voted *for* the motion and 36 *against* it.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND II—EXCISE.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—
“Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

‘that a sum not exceeding 38.41 lakhs be granted for the Excise department.’”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“Sir, I move

‘that the demand of Rs. 58,400 for Excise Commissioner be cut by Rs. 100.’

“The object of this motion is to discuss the Excise policy of the Government. I do not think, Sir, that it is now necessary to impress upon this House the urgency of Government declaring in unambiguous terms their policy in regard to the drink problem in this country. I have indications that the Members of all the parties in this House are unanimous in support of

15th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

this motion. Though the Justice party had been in power for six years, and though nothing has been done in this direction it is certainly a great relief for me to see that some hon. Members of that party also, have given notices of the same motion (Mr. S. Satyamurti—Hear, hear). We demand, Sir, from this Government the declaration that prohibition is its ultimate goal to be reached by definite and progressive stages, and as an earnest of their intentions it is necessary that they should indicate to this House what the immediate steps are that they would practically adopt. It is necessary, also, Sir, that the present Government must express its dissent with the views contained in G.O. No. 576, Revenue, dated 12th September 1926, which perhaps is the legacy of the previous Ministry. In point of inconsistency and in point of irrelevant statements and in point of evasion of main issues the Government Order is certainly unsurpassed. Sir, the Government Order has dealt with the proposals made time after time in the most cavalier fashion. They dismiss one proposal after another with a sentence explaining the reason why it should be dismissed. The reasons advanced in support of the dismissal of one proposal are in contravention to those stated in support of the dismissal of another proposal. Taking first the question of total prohibition . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member will resume his speech to-morrow. It being 5 o'clock, the Council will now adjourn to assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock.”

The House then rose for the day.

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

[15th March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 300 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th March 1927, page 116 supra.]

Statement.

Fasli.	Gangaperur.		Penna-perur.	Mantapampalli.	
	Gangal-cheruvu.	Chinna-cheruvu.	Galgal-cheruvu.	Ghalama-red li kunta.	Kutalamma cheruvu.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1322	284	..	..	80	35
1323	299	..	32	309	83
1324	826	224	46	375	76
1325	126	72	..	247	19
1326	1	..	..	41	2
1327	60	31	..	80	2
1328	998	150	33	384	103
1329	21	49	15	14	34
1330	94	57	9	237	73
1331	73	11	..	38	18
1332	123	2	1	101	54
1333	1,098	138	53	425	93
1334	224	21	31	143	30
1335	17	29	..	270	22

NOTE.—Gangalacheruvu of Gangaperur has wet ayacut in both the villages of Gangaperur and Pennaperur.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 312 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th March 1927, page 121 supra.]

Statement showing the period of immunity conferred by various treatments.

Number and names of contagious diseases.	Prophylactic kinds of treatment.	Period of immunity conferred by each treatment.	Remarks.
1. Rinderpest ..	(1) Inoculation by "Serum alone" method.	9 days.	Not suitable for use in outbreaks.
	(2) Inoculation by "Serum simultaneous" method	3 years or possibly life.	
2. Anthrax ..	Inoculation by "Serum alone" method	15 days.	
3. Haemorrhagic Septicæmia.	(1) Vaccination	2 months	Not suitable for use in outbreaks.
	(2) Inoculation by "Serum alone" method.	15 days.	
4. Black quarter.	(1) Inoculation by "Serum alone" method.	About 9 days.	
	(2) Inoculation by Serum and Aggressin.	A longer immunity than that obtained by "Serum alone" method.	Not suitable for use in outbreaks.
	(3) Inoculation by aggressin ..	At least 1 year ..	
5. Foot and mouth disease.	No prophylactic treatment ..	....	Careful nursing and feeding of the affected animals alone are necessary.

15th March 1927]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item II "Communications to the Council", on page 126 supra.]

G.O. No. 212, Development, dated 12th February 1927.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZL-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General, Madras), dated Madras, the 15th January 1927, No. 477-E/26.

I have the honour to forward herewith the balance sheet of the Industrial Engineering Workshop as at 30th September 1926 together with the relative profit and loss account for the half-year ending that date from which it will be observed that the Workshop sustained a loss of Rs. 2,736-1-2 during the period under review. The loss, however, is more apparent than real since no receipts could be shown in respect of work in progress to the value of Rs. 13,190-14-9 which will be reflected in the accounts of the subsequent period.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras, to the Director of Industries, Madras, dated 13th December 1926.

[Industrial Engineers Workshop.]

Accounts for the half-year ending 30th September 1926.

We have the honour to enclose herewith the balance sheet of the above as at 30th September 1926 together with relative profit and loss account for the half-year ending that date, receipt of which kindly acknowledge.

We have to draw your attention to the following points :—

1. *Buildings*.—Additions Rs. 1,709 is for expenditure on the construction of sheds and a compound wall with gate by the Public Works Department and same has been adjusted by the Accountant-General as per H.A. Comm. Mis. No. 222, dated 23rd September 1926.

2. *Reserve for Interest on Capital*.—We have adjusted the Interest on Capital at 5-20 per cent being the prescribed rate for 1925-26 debiting profit and loss account and crediting reserve for interest. We have included in the profit and loss account of the half year the half year's interest at the same rate as for 1925-26.

3. *Leave and Pension Contributions*.—Rs. 1,028-11-3 as under—

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of Industrial Engineer and Assistant	2,721	4	0
Industrial Engineer for half year.			
Pay of Foreman and Storekeeper ..	1,393	9	0
Total ..	4,114	13	0

Twenty-five per cent of Rs. 4,114-13-0 .. 1,028 11 3

4. *Liabilities*.—Pumping and boring section Rs. 2,157-12-8. This amount is payable to the section being the wages to apprentices of the section whose services were utilized by the Workshop.

	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
To Opening balance--				
Stock of stores	27,673	7 9		
Work in progress	3,942	0 9		
Purchases (Stores)			31,615	8 6
" Scrap used			28,922	3 9
" Wages ..			138	5 0
" Salaries ..			6,957	15 3
" Water charges ..			4,114	13 0
" Telephone rent ..			78	12 0
" Workshop running expenses			114	3 4
" Insurance ..			2,114	13 2
" Printing and Stationery			156	4 0
" Miscellaneous expenses			114	12 0
" Audit fee ..			18	14 0
" Leave and Pension contributions			100	0 0
" Interest on capital			1,028	11 3
" Depreciation on—			3,500	0 0
Buildings	929	7 3		
Machinery	898	10 2		
Furniture	235	10 8		
			2,063	12 1
			81,038	15 4
By Work done for—				
Pumping and boring section		..	26,035	7 7
Inter departments		..	523	5 6
Other departments		..	565	5 0
Private parties		..	4,425	3 8
Workshop maintenance as per contra		..		
" 20 per cent scrap used in the Work-		..		
shop.		..		
Miscellaneous receipts		..		
" Work in progress as on 30th Sep-		..		
tember 1926.		..		
Stock of stores as on 30th September		..		
1926.		..		
Loss for the half year		..		
		..		
			2,735	1 2
			31,549	5 9
			2,114	13 2
			27	10 7
			199	8 0
			13,190	14 9
			31,220	9 11
			2,735	1 2
			81,038	15 4

II

Forwarded.

Necessary adjustments have been made in the books of this office for January 1927 in respect of audit fee and contribution on account of leave and pension to the debit of the personal ledger account of the concern, by credit to "XXV. Industries—Recoveries of indirect charges from Government Commercial undertakings".

2. A sum of Rs. 6,636-8-9, being the interest on capital for 1925-26, and Rs. 2,444-3-7, being the profit of the concern for the same period (after taking into account interest charges), have been adjusted in the books of this office for January 1927 to the debit of the personal deposit account of the concern by credit to "19. Interest on ordinary debt"—Deduct interest transferred to Commercial Departments and "XXV. Industries—Industries—Profits from Government Commercial undertakings" respectively.

M. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Order—No. 212, Development, dated 12th February 1927.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

to the Director of Industries.
 „ Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.
 „ Auditor-General (with C.L.).
 „ Secretary, Legislative Council, for placing the order on the Council table.
 „ Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, Madras.

Copy to the Finance Department.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 16th March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Mallayya, Mr. B. S.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Anjaneeyulu, Mr. P.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M.
Ari (powder), 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.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. K.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Nanjappa Bahadur Subadar-Major S. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Raja of Ramnad.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Sahajanandam Swami, Mr. A. S.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
	Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.

[16th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
 Tireman, C.I.E., Mr. H.
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.
 Vanavutaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.

Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. F. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 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 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

Fisheries

Activities of the Fisheries department in Ganjam district.

* 321 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the activities of the Department of Fisheries in the district of Ganjam; and

(b) whether they propose to improve the possibilities of the industry of fishery in the Circars and especially in the district of Ganjam?

A.—(a) The only activities are those relating to the working of the fish-curing yards of which there are sixteen in the district. In these yards salt is sold at a concessional rate to the curers who are also taught curing on sanitary and hygienic lines.

(b) Yes.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“With reference to the answer to clause (a), it is stated that the curers are also taught curing on sanitary and hygienic lines. May I know, Sir, who teaches these curers?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“We have got an establishment there for teaching.”

16th March 1927]

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“Then, Sir, in answer to clause (b), it is said that the department of Fisheries proposes to improve the possibilities of the industry in the district of Ganjam. May I know in what direction and whether they have any cut and dry plan on the subject?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The Director of Industries has sent a number of proposals for development. But orders have not been passed on them, and they are under the consideration of Government.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“May I know whether he has sent any proposal regarding the development of the fishery industry in the district of Ganjam with its immense possibilities in the Chilka lake and on the sea coast?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Yes, Sir.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“Will the hon. the Minister for Fisheries be pleased to lay on the table or give a statement showing the various proposals for development?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“So far as Ganjam is concerned, the Director's proposals are as follows: he wants to improve the stock of fish in tanks and channels by stocking them with new and improved varieties of fish and he proposes also to establish a farm at Sonapur for the culture of oysters and backwater fish.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether there are any proposals with regard to the other districts of the Circars?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Yes, Sir. The Director has sent in various proposals.”

Auction of the fishery in the Kanigiri Reservoir.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the fishery in the Kanigiri Reservoir in Nellore district has not been put to auction this year;

(b) if so, for what reasons; and

(c) whether it is a fact that during several previous years the fishery of the Kanigiri Reservoir was put to auction?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The fishery was given on lease to the Adi-Andhras of Vangal and Siddipuram, the previous year's lessees, as they had helped the Fisheries department to break up the local combine in 1925 and had incurred a loss in 1926.

(c) Yes.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether there have been any other applicants?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Yes, Sir.”

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“May I also know whether it was first proposed to lease out the fishery to the Adi-Andhra Co-operative Society?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“There was such a proposal but it was not approved by the Government.”

[16th March 1927]

Civil Veterinary Department*Degenerate condition of cattle in South Kanara.*

* 323 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the degenerate condition of the cattle in South Kanara;

(b) whether any and if so, what steps have been taken by Government for improving their condition and with what result;

(c) whether the practice of reserving Government waste in South Kanara as grazing ground has been discontinued; if so, since what date; and

(d) whether any lands reserved as grazing grounds are now being assigned on darkhast; and if so, whether the people object to the assignment of such lands?

A.—(a) No. Government are aware, however, that the cattle of the West Coast generally are reported to be very poor.

(b) Breeding bulls have been placed at several centres in the South Kanara district. It is too early yet to say what results these efforts have had on the general condition of the cattle in the district.

(c) & (d) The Government are not aware of the existence of any such practice in the district.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“With reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d) may I know whether there is no such practice of reserving Government waste lands as grazing grounds?”

Mr. V. PANDRANG RAO (rose to answer the question):—“The Government are not aware of any such practice.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“When a Secretary to Government answers a question put to the hon. the Minister, he must preface his remarks by saying that he has been asked by his chief to answer the question. It is only then that he will be entitled to answer a question put to a Minister.”

Mr. V. PANDRANG RAO:—“I have not been asked to answer the question, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Will that answer then go into the records?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The answer will be in the record, but it will not be an answer given on behalf of the Government.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“My question still waits for an answer.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Minister is not able to answer.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“In view of the fact that grazing grounds set apart during the last settlement have since been included in the reserve, may I ask the hon. Minister to look into the matter and set apart some grounds for grazing?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I have no objection to pass on what the hon. Member has said to my hon. Colleague the Member for Revenue for his consideration.”

16th March 1927]

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“But the question of grazing ground comes within the portfolio of the hon. Minister himself.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“When the hon. Minister says that he would pass it on to the hon. the Revenue Member, the hon. Member may take it that he knows the details of working of the departments better than he.”

Industries*Scholarships to students for technical and industrial training.*

* 324 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of scholarships granted to students for technical and industrial training by each of the three departments—

(1) the Department of Industries,

(2) the Department of Fisheries,

(3) the Department of Agriculture; and

(b) the minimum qualification necessary for the grant of each of these scholarships?

A.—(a) (1) A statement is appended.*

(2) None. Stipends are, however, given to the pupil teachers undergoing training at the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.

(3) Seven.

(b) *Industries*.—Information is furnished in column 3 of the statement appended.

Agriculture.—Intermediate Examination of the Madras University in Group I or II or an examination of some other University recognized as equivalent thereto.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“May I know the principle on which the various scholarships are granted?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“We try to give these scholarships to people who will be benefited by them and be useful to the country. I am not aware of any other principle.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“I want to know whether a principle like this is adopted, that is, whether students of such communities as fishermen who deal with this and various other trades have any preference, or whether any tracts of the country which have not got any benefit out of these scholarships have got a prior claim for these scholarships?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“If the hon. Member would turn to the appendix printed on the last page, he will find that in the case of people who have got technical knowledge of a subject which they want to study further, we do not insist on high educational qualifications, and such people are given scholarships.”

* Printed as Appendix I on page 261 infra.

[16th March 1927]

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to tell me whether there are any scholarships given to the students of the weaving community—I mean to the industrial community connected with weaving?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am told, Sir, there are."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I did not want to get information that the students having technical knowledge of the subjects are given preference. What I want to know is this: whether students coming from communities which are engaged in these trades have any prior claim."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Other circumstances being equal, they will certainly be given preference."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Then, Sir, as regards the answer to clause (a), sub-clause (2), may I know whether the Government would think of training some students from among the fisher communities of Ganjam in the Technical Institute at Calicut as the fisherman in Ganjam with the immense possibilities in that district may be able to play a useful part?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" If applications are received from them, I can consider the matter."

Local Boards

Maintenance of trunk roads in South Kanara.

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

(a) on what principle certain trunk roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, while others are handed over to the district boards;

(b) which are the trunk roads in Malabar and South Kanara maintained respectively by the Public Works Department and the local board, and for what reasons;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the District Board President and certain people from South Kanara and Mysore, including planters, asking for the conversion of the Mangalore-Charmadi road to the Mysore frontier into a trunk road;

(d) what is the decision which Government have arrived at or the action which Government propose to take;

(e) what is the comparative traffic on the Mangalore-Charmadi, Mangalore-Mercara, Tellicherry-Coorg and Calicut-Mysore frontier roads; and

(f) whether it is proposed that Government should take over the maintenance of the Tellicherry-Manantoddy-Gudalur roads from the District Board and what action Government have taken or propose to take and for what reasons?

A.—(a) Under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, all trunk roads (excluding portions situated within municipal limits) should be maintained by district boards. Some of these roads are, however,

[16th March 1927]

maintained by the Public Works Department for special reasons, such as military importance, difficulty of maintenance, etc., connected with each road.

(b) Malabar—

Maintained by the Public Works Department. (1) The Tellicherry-Coorg road.
(2) The Calicut-Mysore Frontier road.

Public Works Department maintain these roads because they are ghat roads and are of military importance.

Maintained by the District Board. (1) The Madras-Calicut road.
(2) The Gudalur-Calicut road.
(3) The Gudalur-Vayittiri-Calicut road.

South Kanara—

Maintained by the Public Works Department. Nil.

Maintained by the District Board. Mangalore-Mercara road.

(c) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 73 of 26th January 1927. The Government are carefully considering the question.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The answer to clauses (c) and (d) is 'the Government are carefully considering the question'. Have the Government received any reports on the subject, and if so, from whom? In reply to a previous question the Government stated that the matter had been referred to a committee. I want to know whether the committee's report has been received and whether it is under consideration."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The committee did not deal with this matter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Then, Sir, on whose report are Government considering the question?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the previous requests of the district boards concerned."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), it is said that difficulty of maintenance is one of the reasons. May I know what are those difficulties? Is it the cost?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member is quite right in his inference."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" When the Government transfer these roads to the Public Works Department, are they giving the same amount of money for the maintenance of these roads, or granting something extra?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe more money is probably being spent on the roads by the Public Works Department."

[16th March 1927]

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“Will not the district boards be willing to maintain these roads if the extra amount is given to them?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“That question has to be carefully considered.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“Is it not in the experience of the Government that management by the district boards is far more economical than by the Public Works Department?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I should like to have the matter enquired into before giving a definite answer.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“The first portion of the answer to clause (a) is that all trunk roads should be maintained by the district boards. Yet, before divesting the district boards of some portion of these roads, is the Government considering the proposals of the district boards with regard to these roads?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I think Government did consider their proposal.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“Will the Government kindly consider the question of paying a little more to the district boards for the maintenance of these trunk roads, instead of continuing the present unsatisfactory system of paying a flat rate of Rs. 500 a mile?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I cannot give an answer to that question at present.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“I am merely asking, Sir, whether the Government will kindly consider the question. If an assurance is given, I shall be perfectly satisfied.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. the Minister has said that he cannot give an answer to the question at present. It tantamounts to saying that he wants notice of the question. The hon. Member has to give notice of a question on the subject.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“Will the Government be pleased to have the matter considered even in cases where the Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers recommend for extra grants?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“That is a matter of finance. We will have to calculate the amount before we can give extra grants.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), will the hon. the Minister say whether ghat roads in other districts also will be taken over by the Public Works Department; if not, whether increased grants will be given for the maintenance of the ghat roads?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“That again is a matter of finance.”

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—“In answer to clause (b), the Government reply is that the Government maintain these roads because they are ghat roads, etc. Are the Government aware that the Mangalore-Charmadi road and the Mangalore-Mercara road are also ghat roads?”

16th March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“They are ghat roads. But it is very likely that they are not of military importance.”

Mr. T. M. MOIDU SAHIB :—“May I know from the Government whether the Calicut-Cannanore road, which is of military importance, Cannanore being a military station, is not recognized as a trunk road? If military importance is the consideration, will they transfer this road to the Public Works Department now?”

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

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—“May I know why the Government consider the Tellicherry-Coorg road as a road of military importance?”

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

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—“Will the Government consider that the Mangalore-Charmadi and the Mangalore-Mercara roads are also roads of military importance?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I shall have to consider that matter very carefully.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“I wish to know whether Government have got a list of roads of military importance?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I am not sure, Sir.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Yes.”

Depressed Classes

Technical scholarships to depressed class students.

* 326 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government have granted any scholarships to young men of the depressed classes for training in weaving and tanning?

A.—Since 1924 the Government have sanctioned the grant of five scholarships every year to pupils of the depressed classes for training in weaving. The Department of Industries have granted since 1922-23, forty-nine scholarships for the study of weaving in the Industrial schools. The majority of the recipients of these scholarships are Indian Christians belonging to the backward classes. Information is not available as to how many of these scholarships have been granted to depressed classes.

In 1922-23 a Kallar was granted a scholarship for study in the department of Textile Manufacture at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. No scholarships have been granted to members of the depressed classes for learning “tanning”.

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether Government have received any applications from Adi-Andhras and Adi-Dravidas?”

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

[16th March 1927]

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether any scholarships have been given to Adi-Andhras ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The information is not available as to how many scholarships have been given to the depressed classes. "

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I know what district this fortunate Kallar, who was given a scholarship for study in the department of Textile Manufacture, comes from ? "

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

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member whether this man has finished his course of study and whether he is employed in the Government service ? "

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

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" Will the hon. Member call for the information ? "

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I request the hon. the Home Member to see that special encouragement is given to the Adi-Andhras in the matter of the grant of scholarships ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The request will be remembered, Sir. "

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be kind enough to tell us when this scholarship to a Kallar was given? In what year ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" In 1922-23. "

Emigration

Report of the Committee appointed to visit the Andamans.

* 327 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place before the House the report of the Committee appointed to visit the Andaman islands and report on their fitness for the settlement of Mappilla prisoners with the orders passed thereon ?

A.—A copy of the report with a copy of the resolution of the Government of India thereon No. F. 188/24, Jails, dated 4th October 1926, is placed on the Council Table.*

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, this report has been placed before us to-day for the first time and we have not had the opportunity of studying it. Will the hon. the President allow supplementary questions to be put upon it to-morrow ? "

* Printed separately.

[16th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry. Hon. Members are expected to be in their places an hour before 11 o'clock and that hour is intended for the study of necessary papers placed on the table. "

Andamans Colonization Scheme.

* 328 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the class or classes of prisoners to whom the Andamans Colonization Scheme is open and the rules relating to it ;

(b) the total number of persons in the jails of the Madras Presidency who could have availed themselves of the scheme and how many of these are Mappillas ;

(c) the number of Mappilla prisoners who have availed themselves of it and the number of other prisoners who have done so ; and

(d) the number of Mappilla women who have been taken under this scheme to the Andamans and the number of Mappilla children who have been so taken ?

A.—(a) The scheme is open to Mappilla and non-Mappilla convicts in the Andamans and to Mappilla and non-Mappilla convicts in the Indian jails who volunteer to go and settle in the Andamans. There are no special rules applicable to the scheme but the policy underlying it has been explained in the Government of India resolutions No. F. 20 26, Jails, dated 27th February 1926, and No. F. 188/24, Jails, dated 4th October 1926. Copies of these Resolutions are placed on the Council Table.*

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The number of Mappilla and non-Mappilla prisoners in Madras Jails who have so far availed themselves of the scheme is 16 and 25, respectively.

(d) The number of Mappilla women and children taken to the Andamans is 338 and 510, respectively.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" With reference to clause (c) of the answer, will the Government be pleased to say whether any attempts were made to persuade non-Mappilla prisoners also to go to the Andamans ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir. "

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have not used persuasion in the case of Mappillas to go to the Andamans ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir. In the case of their families. "

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" May I know why they make a difference between the two classes of prisoners ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall consider the question of abolishing the difference, Sir. "

* Printed separately.

[16th March 1927]

Forests*Assignment of darkhast lands in Kollegal taluk.*

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

(a) whether Mr. Morris, a planter, or anyone else applied for a grant of about 100 acres on darkhast in Kollegal taluk;

(b) whether the local officers have reported that the grant of the land will seriously affect the water-supply of the Kundal river and that it has been already affected by the grants already made;

(c) whether the higher authorities of the Forest and Revenue departments originally refused the grant; and

(d) whether the application has been again renewed, and if so, with what result?

A.—(a) There were four applications for about 2,150 acres.

(b) A District Forest Officer and a Conservator reported to this effect. Their view is not shared by other Forest officers.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question of assignment has again been raised but has not yet been decided.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“As regards the answer to clause (a), is it a fact that the four applicants were Mr. Morris, Mrs. Morris and two others practically dependant on Mr. Morris?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I understand so, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Is it a fact that Mr. Cox, the Chief Forest Conservator, reported that this land should not be given?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I do not remember the names, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Is it not a fact that in addition to the then Chief Conservator two Collectors of the district, Messrs. Cox and Vernon, reported that the land should not be given?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I want notice, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know whether the statement in clause (b) that this view is not shared by other Forest officers is correct? May I know the Forest officer who says that this should be given?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I am unable to give his name off-hand.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Whether he went there or not, I only want to know whether he reported that this should not be done.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“We have no information, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“The information must be contained in the file. The recommendation of the predecessor of the present Chief Conservator must be in the file.”

16th March 1927]

“With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know when was this question last decided?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“About six months ago.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know the special reasons for revising this order so soon after it was passed on the unanimous recommendation of the Revenue Department, the Public Works Department and the Forest Department?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“There are no special reasons. An application has been made and we have not yet decided the question.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“This application has been refused recently and in the ordinary course of things the second application should be rejected. Have these papers come before the Government?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Not yet.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Has the present Chief Conservator demi-officially recommended this application?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“He has officially recommended the application.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Are not the papers now before the Government, then?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The papers might have been received by the Secretary to Government and it has to undergo some preliminary stages before it is finally placed before Government.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“But the Government includes the Secretary to Government and the other officers and the answer to the question is given only in consultation with them. May I now at least know whether the Government have received the application from Mr. Morris and Company?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I understand that a report has been received from the Chief Conservator and that no application has been received directly by the Secretariat.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Is it then a fact that the Chief Conservator made the recommendation *suo motu* without receiving any application from them?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“An application must have been made to the Chief Conservator.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Has not that application been forwarded to the Government?”

[16th March 1927]

Hardships of the ryots in South Kanara on account of wild beasts.

* 330 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the ryots in the South Kanara district inhabiting its hilly parts are suffering great hardships on account of the wild beasts in the adjoining forests; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to ameliorate the same?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to Legislative Council question No. 854 asked by Mr. D. Manjaya Heggade on 2nd November 1925.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether in view of the answer given to question No. 854, the condition of things has improved since?"

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

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry?"

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

Famine

Action taken on the resolution regarding famine conditions in the Presidency.

* 331 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken by the Government on the first non-official resolution of this Council regarding the famine conditions in the several districts of the Presidency; and

(b) if the Government have received any report on the famine conditions, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Government have issued orders for the expansion of local funds works programmes with the aid of grants from Provincial Funds and for the starting of as many minor irrigation works as possible and the liberal grant of loans to ryots in the areas which have been more seriously affected by the conditions of the season. They have also sanctioned the grant of concession rates for the transport by rail of fodder to the area in which there is a serious scarcity of fodder. They have taken steps for the immediate starting of the work connected with the construction of the Guntur-Guruzala-Macherla Railway. All Collectors have been told that they should not be overstrict in the exercise of their discretion in determining what is constructive total loss under the remission rules and that they should not collect amounts which are likely to be remitted. The Government have already passed orders postponing to the next fasli the collection of kists in a number of villages and have instructed the Board of Revenue to submit all proposals for the postponement to the next fasli of the collection of kists

[16th March 1927]

wherever such postponement is necessary. Meanwhile the Collectors have, pending the orders of the Government on the question of postponement to the next fasli, postponed the collection within the fasli of kists wherever this measure has been found to be necessary. The advisability of throwing open forest reserves for the free removal of grass and the free grazing of cattle has also been impressed upon Collectors.

(b) The Government have not received any report that famine conditions prevail in any part of the Presidency.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know whether Government have received any report that famine conditions do not prevail in any part of the Presidency?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"This term 'famine conditions' seems to be capable of many different meanings. The rules provide that in certain circumstances test works may be opened and after that, if necessary, relief works. The whole question is one of the appreciation of local conditions by the responsible officers on the spot. When they think the local conditions justify such a course they may open test works and make a report. We have received no report as yet suggesting that test works should be opened. That is all that was meant by the answer."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"What is the report that the hon. the Revenue Member says that he has not received?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The report which is prescribed under section 46 (b) of the Famine Code."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Will the hon. the Revenue Member tell us why deputy collectors have not been appointed for acquiring land required for the Guntur-Macherla Railway, and is he aware that on that account commencement of that work is being delayed?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am surprised to hear they have not been appointed. I will look into the matter. Possibly they are in course of transfer."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the penultimate sentence in the answer to clause (a), may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member in what districts they have postponed the collection of revenue pending final orders?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Speaking from recollection, it is in Guntur, Bellary, and Anantapur districts. I do not recollect whether there is any other?"

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member apart from the question of postponement of collection of kist to next year, whether greater strictness is not observed in the collection of kist this year than in the previous year, at least in one portion of the Tanjore district, namely, Nannilam taluk?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The hon. Member has put questions which suggest that it is so. Government are not aware of it. But I think that point was dealt with in the answer to his question."

[16th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government have received a memorial from the mirasidars of Nannilam saying that in that taluk attachments are made and that properties are ordered to be sold by the 13th of the month, whereas it is not done so in other places ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I must ask for notice ; I have not seen any such memorial.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask whether the question sent on that matter to the Council Office has not reached him ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I received one question. I remember having answered it. But I cannot say more offhand now.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I remind the hon. Member that during the discussion on the famine resolution in the beginning of January I mentioned this matter to him and he assured us on that occasion that he would look into the matter and ascertain ? Has he made enquiries on the matter ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The usual procedure on these occasions is that when a statement is made by the Member in charge that he will make enquiries in the matter, the Secretariat calls for a report on receipt of the proof of the report of the proceedings. Whether that has yet been done or not in this particular case I cannot say.”

Land Revenue

Alleged conversion of Adi-Dravidas of Selamanatham village.

* 332 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the American Mission has converted to Christianity some of the Adi-Dravidas of Selamanatham village in Vellore taluk, holding out promises of getting darkhast lands for them ; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such inducements being held out for proselytisation ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.
(b) Question does not arise.

Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ Sir, with reference to answer to clause (a), will the hon. the Revenue Member understand that the question is not put to elicit the mere answer ‘ the Government have no information ’ ? May I expect that he will make the necessary steps to get the information ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ This question, Sir, suggests, to use a mild phrase, an undesirable course of action on the part of the Mission. Government are very loth to assume that it is true, unless the hon. Member will give us some information or facts which show that there is a case which the Government can make an enquiry about. If he will give anything of that sort we will consider the matter.”

[16th March 1927]

Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ I am sorry I cannot hear anything of what the hon. Member said.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am sorry, Sir, that my voice is not strong enough to reach all parts of the House. I said as the question imputed, to use a mild phrase, an undesirable course of action on the part of the mission, Government are not prepared to assume that there was any case for enquiry unless the hon. Member is prepared to give us a statement of the facts on which he bases his suggestion.”

Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ I will do so, Sir.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Are the Government aware that there is an impression in the country that these lands will be given on darkhast, and also the Labour department will help in the matter, if only they get recommendations from European missionaries ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Will the Government try its best to see that such an impression is not created in the country by doing equitable justice between Hindu Panchamas and Christian Panchamas in all these matters ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ We have certainly no desire to make any differentiation. It is a question more for my hon. Colleague, the Home Member.”

Mr. C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether in Coimbatore district certain disafforested lands were not assigned to Christian converts through the influence of missionaries ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ That is quite possible.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I not ask if Government will be pleased to get a statement as to the number of Christian Adi-Dravidas and non-Christian Adi-Dravidas to whom these lands were assigned in the various schemes ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not know whether action of that sort would not be encouraging the idea which one hon. Member deprecated previously.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to look into this matter especially as regards the Coimbatore district where although nominally lands are given without any restriction by Government, in effect, a very large percentage of these lands are given to those following the Christian religion among Adi-Dravidas ? ”

[Mr. B. Venkataratnam made some remarks in Telugu.]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Such a request is to be made at a later stage.”

[16th March 1927]

Assignment of lands to ex-service men.

* 333 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres of land were reserved for ex-service men in each district, since April 1921;

(b) how many acres of such land have been occupied by ex-service men in each district up till now;

(c) how many acres of such lands have been occupied but renounced or abandoned as unfit for cultivation;

(d) how many ex-service men have so abandoned and whether they were given lands in substitution; and

(e) how many acres of land are still available to be assigned to ex-service men?

A.—(a), (b) & (e) A statement^a containing the latest figures furnished by the Board of Revenue is appended to this answer.

(c) & (d) The Government have not the information.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“Will the hon. the Revenue Member kindly state if there were non-combatants also among the ex-service men to whom assignments of land were made?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I believe so, Sir. Up to a certain date assignments were made to non-combatants also.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know what that date is?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I should like to have notice; I am not certain.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“Is it not a fact that G.O. No. 870 was not published in the Gazette and hence, some of the non-combatants could not apply for the Government lands?”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—In answer to questions (e) and (d), the Government say that they have no information. Will they be pleased to call for the information and place it before the House?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“On the point mentioned, the Government itself would be very glad to have information. But we did not ourselves collect it because we were not sure that it could be collected without a great deal of enquiry. There is no register in the village accounts from which these particulars could be gathered. We would have to institute special enquiries, and I doubt whether such enquiries would be worth the trouble and the time they would take.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that certain non-combatants were refused the grant of land although they were eligible for it?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“It is a very general question, Sir. If the hon. Member will give a little more particulars perhaps I may be able to find out.”

^a Printed as Appendix, II on page 262 infra.

16th March 1927]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I suggest to the hon. Member . . . ?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“No suggestion. Please put your question.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Have 5,560 acres been assigned in North Arcot district?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question has already been answered. Perhaps the hon. Member was not present when it was answered. It cannot be answered again for him.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“It is very important, Sir. It is a very large area that has been or is being sought to be assigned.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“May I inform the hon. Member that a supplementary question to that effect was put and it was answered. It will not be allowed to be repeated.”

Public Service*Government Order regarding qualifications for public service.*

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

(a) whether a Government Order (No. 965, Public) has been newly issued providing a new standard of marks for holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate to be qualified for appointment to certain posts in the public services;

(b) whether it is a fact that no such standard was fixed before and that several persons joined the service in the hope that there will be no such restriction on them;

(c) whether the new Government Order is applicable to those who are now in service holding either acting or permanent appointment; and

(d) whether memorials or representations have been received that the new Government Order should be made applicable only to those that may be entertained in service hereafter and not to those who are already in service, and if so, whether the Government have passed final orders, and to what effect?

A.—(a) Yes; G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, has been issued and published on page 2312 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 23rd November 1926.

(b) No standard of marks was fixed before by the Government but such a standard could be fixed by heads of departments or others making appointments and had been fixed by the Board of Revenue for the Revenue Department; the Government Order does not affect persons holding posts in Government service substantively when it was issued.

(c) The Government have issued orders in G.O. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927, that men not in permanent service of Government on 16th November 1926 (the date of G.O. No. 965) who were accounted as “passed” under the rules as they stood before that date and had to their credit on that,

[16th March 1927]

date not less than one year's continuous and satisfactory service will not be affected by G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926.

(d) Representations have been received. Orders have been passed as stated in the answer to clause (c) of the question.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards (b), may I know if any head of the department or others making appointments except the Board of Revenue fixed the standard of marks?"

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards (c) will not the Government take into consideration the desirability of exempting people who have been for four or five years with some intervals in the Government service although they may not have put in one year's continuous service before that date? There may be small breaks."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not understand how a man who has put in 4 or 5 years' service cannot have put in one year's service."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am sorry. The hon. Member will notice the word 'continuous' there. A man might have put in 4 or 5 years' service with small breaks and might not have put in *one year's continuous* and satisfactory service before that date. I will leave out 'satisfactory'. Will the Government make some concession in the case of people whose period of service has been very long, but unfortunately has not been a continuous one for one year before that date?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I find it difficult to imagine such a case. But if there is such a case and if representations are made, the case will be considered."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"There are a large number of cases of that kind."

Secretariat

Water-closets and privies for Secretariat staff.

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

(a) what arrangements exist at present for water-closets and privies for the Secretariat staff—the gazetted and non-gazetted officers and the menial staff;

(b) if there is no provision for the non-gazetted officers and the menial staff within the premises of the Secretariat or within the Fort, why no steps have been taken for the purpose; and

(c) what provision is contemplated for the future?

A.—(a) There are no water-closets in the Secretariat. Lavatories with earth-closets and urinals are provided for gazetted officers. There is a urinal in the Secretariat compound for the use of non-gazetted officers. A latrine has been provided near the San Thome Gate for the use of both non-gazetted officers and menials.

[16th March 1927]

(b) There has hitherto been no underground water-borne drainage system in the Secretariat.

(c) A scheme for the extension of the Secretariat buildings is now under consideration. The provision of suitable water-closets and urinals on the water carriage system connected underground with the Madras City sewers is included as a part of this scheme.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"As regards clause (c) may we know when we may expect the scheme to be carried out?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am afraid I am no prophet."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire approximately when?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member says he cannot say that."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Can he not give the approximate date?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The hon. Member knows that plans and estimates have to be prepared and sanctioned and provision has to be made in the budget and the work then only begun. The Government have no desire to delay the matter and there need be no fear in the mind of the hon. Member."

Settlement

Report of the officer entrusted with the resettlement of the West Godavari district.

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

(a) whether the officer entrusted with the resettlement of the West Godavari district has submitted his proposals and if so, when;

(b) when his report on the scheme will be published; and

(c) what time, if any, will be allowed to the ryots to make their representations in the matter before the Government finally settles the lines of resettlement of the district?

A.—The Government understand that the Settlement Officer's proposals are not yet complete. They will be published as soon as they are ready and sufficient time allowed for the receipt of representations thereon before the Government takes the subject into consideration.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know when the resettlement operations will come into force in the West Godavari district?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"No resettlement will come into force till after the expiry of the present settlement and, as far as I recollect, the present settlement does not expire till 1930."

[16th March 1927]

Survey*Resurvey in South Kanara.*

* 337 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether resurvey will stop with Kasaragod taluk, or whether it will be carried on in other taluks also?

A.—The Government have not yet decided whether or no, any other taluk in South Kanara district should be resurveyed.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know when the Government will decide this matter?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"As I said yesterday, Sir, when this matter was being discussed, I should like to look into the matter in person, so that it will not probably be decided for some months to come, i.e., till I get an opportunity of going to South Kanara."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the opinion expressed by the ryots at meetings called by the Divisional Officer as directed by the Government will be taken into consideration in deciding the matter?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Of course, as they are chiefly interested in the matter."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to state whether the Government are aware that the cost of the resurvey of the Kasaragod taluk was collected from the ryots?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The hon. Member is under a misapprehension. The Survey Act lays down the items and the proportion of the cost to be recovered from the ryots. It comes to about one-sixth."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"What was the cost of the resurvey that fell on the ryots? I know the percentage. What is the cost that fell on the ryots in Kasaragod?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"It works out at Rs. 190 per square mile."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"Are the Government aware that the cost of the original survey also was collected from the ryots?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"There again the hon. Member is under a misapprehension. At no time was the whole cost of survey collected from the ryots. The cost of survey marks, and labour was collected from them."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"May I know which other part of the Presidency is also being resurveyed?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I think I may say that considerable number of districts has been resurveyed. If he wants detailed information, I will communicate it to him."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"Was the cost of resurvey collected from those districts also?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"To the extent which I have explained, it was collected."

[16th March 1927]

Village Establishment*Restoration of village monigars in Coimbatore district.*

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

(a) whether several memorials have been received from ex-revenue monigars in the Coimbatore district that their posts which were abolished recently should be restored, and that they should be re-appointed to their original posts;

(b) whether any report has been called for from the Collector of Coimbatore and if so, whether any reply has been received from him and to what effect;

(c) whether much trouble and inconvenience have been felt by the village munsifs being asked to do the whole kist collection work in addition to other duties;

(d) whether the revenue monigars were made village munsifs in some taluks and they have been now restored to their posts, and whether in a few taluks the change has not been effected; and

(e) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration for restoring all or any of these revenue monigars to their original appointments?

A.—(a) One memorial has been received.

(b) A report was called for and received from the Collector of Coimbatore regarding the restoration of village monigars in his district. The Collector has expressed the view that the restoration of monigars is unnecessary now that a large number of villages have been re-divided into their original units under the scheme for the restoration of village officers.

(c) No complaint of any such trouble or inconvenience has been received by the Government.

(d) There were 86 revenue monigars in Coimbatore district. In consequence of the Salaries Committee's report of 1920, all of these officials in dry villages were abolished and 21 were retained in wet villages under the designation of water headmen. These still remain.

(e) It is not proposed to restore the posts abolished as unnecessary in consequence of the report of the Salaries Committee of 1920.

Civil Justice*Memorial from Civil Court Copyists.*

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

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the copyists engaged in the civil courts in this Presidency for taking them into regular service and giving them all facilities given to permanent establishment; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have passed final orders thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

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

[16th March 1927]

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know whether the High Court has made any recommendation in the matter ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir. "

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Is it in favour of the memorial, Sir ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Partly, Sir. "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" What were the recommendations, Sir ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say that one of the recommendations, viz., increase of the minimum pay to Rs. 20 is in the budget. The other recommendations, viz., as to pensionable character of the appointments, and all that, are under consideration. "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Were they accepted by the Government ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As I said in answer to clause (b), the question is under consideration. "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he will consider the claims of copyists employed in other courts, such as revenue courts, etc. ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The only memorials and the only recommendations that are under the consideration of Government just at this moment are the recommendations on the memorials of copyists in civil courts. One portion of it, viz., the increase of the minimum pay to Rs. 20 is incorporated in the budget. "

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know whether the proposal to take them into the regular service with the benefit of pension, leave, etc., has been accepted ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The claim has been put forward that they should be taken into the regular service and treated as belonging to pensionable service and it is under the consideration of Government. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know when the Government will pass final orders, whether it will be immediately after this or several years hence ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Considering that this question itself arose four months ago from the High Court there is no question of several years. We hope to do it with all possible expedition. "

Irrigation

Location of the Mettur dam.

* 340 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to make a statement about

- the final location of the dam of the Mettur project;
- the sum already spent on the scheme;
- amount of orders placed (1) in India and (2) in England; and
- the names of officers appointed to the work under the scheme?

[16th March 1927]

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 2 (59) given at the meeting of the 24th January 1927.

(b) Rupees 8,43,639 to end of 1925-26. Exact figures of outlay during 1926-27 are not available, but the expenditure will probably be in the neighbourhood of 54 lakhs.

(c) In India—about 12 lakhs.
In England—about £42,000.

(d) The following officers are at present employed on the project :—

Head Works.

- Mr. R. F. Stoney, Superintending Engineer, Mettur Circle.
- Mr. W. P. Roberts, Superintending Engineer in charge of plant and machinery.
- Mr. T. I. S. Mackay, Executive Engineer in charge of construction.
- Mr. C. G. Barber, Executive Engineer in charge of camps and buildings.
- M.R.Ry. L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar, Executive Engineer in charge of stores and tests.
- Mr. L. Henshaw, Electrical Engineer.

Canal System.

- Mr. V. Hart, Superintending Engineer, Canal Circle.
- M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib R. Narasimha Ayyangar, Executive Engineer, No. 1 division.
- Mr. H. G. Jackson, Executive Engineer, No. 3 division.
- Mr. J. Mathai, Executive Engineer in charge of No. 2 division.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The answer to clause (c) (2) is that £42,000 worth of orders were placed in England. May I have an idea as to when these orders were given ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I want notice, Sir. But I may add that it was probably in 1925-26. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know for what materials these orders were given and by whom ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" They were for one excavator for the canal. I remember that and about the other particulars I want notice. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the usual tenders were called for in this case ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The procedure in cases of this sort is this, to send up requisitions to the High Commissioner who issues advertisements and calls for tenders. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether all the orders included in that amount, viz., £42,000 were made through the High Commissioner ? "

[16th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ One or two orders included in that sum were made through the Indian Stores Department at Delhi which also invites tenders and calls for quotations from various firms and the rest were made through the High Commissioner, Sir Atul Chatterjee.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Have not this Government power to give the orders in this country after calling for tenders without reference either to the Agent in Delhi or to the High Commissioner in England ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ They have ; but the advantage in the case of purchase of machinery of this kind is this : the Indian Stores Department have got a set of experts who advise the Government and point out any necessary modifications . A set of experts is also employed by the High Commissioner in England. It is for that reason that the Government thought it desirable and useful to employ the agency either of the Indian Stores Department which is especially constituted for this purpose, one of the principles of its constitution being to purchase materials as far as possible in India, or of the High Commissioner who has also got a set of experts qualified to advise in the matter.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ As regards (d) may I know whether a Chief Engineer was appointed for the project recently ? ”

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know when ? It is not found in the printed answer.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I think the order came out after the answer was sent to the Council Office. I believe it came out only just now.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether an Indian Superintending Engineer was sent away and if so, why ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is a fact. I realize that the number of Indian officers employed on the Project may perhaps be increased with advantage. As a matter of fact, however, the list given in the answer is misleading. With regard to the Cauvery system Mr. Hart, Superintending Engineer, is only temporarily there. Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar will take his place almost immediately. In course of time the Indian personnel on the Mettur works will largely increase.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know, unless it is confidential, whether one of the Superintending Engineers, an Indian, was sent away because he did something against the wishes or opinions of the Chief Engineer ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That would not be a correct statement of facts, Sir. I do not wish to discuss it further. If notice of the question is given I shall be in a position to answer it in greater detail.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ In answer to clause (d) which asks for the names of officers appointed to the work under the scheme, a list of engineers alone employed under the scheme is given. May I know why the names of other officers employed under the scheme are not given ? ”

16th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I do not follow the question. These are men who are supervising the works. If the names of the men who are at the bottom of the scale are required, a very long list will have to be prepared. Because there are a large number of overseers and assistants employed there and, if the hon. Members want a complete list of all the men employed on the Project, it will be furnished.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know what the work of the electrical engineer there is ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ As a matter of fact the electrical engineer is endeavouring to instal the electrical machinery for the purpose of working some of the apparatus. He is going to start a power-house there. The question was discussed as my hon. Friend from Coimbatore knows whether the source of water-power near Hogenkal can be utilized or not. That question has not been decided. But at the present moment, a small power-house will be set up with which some of the crushes will be worked.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the fact that this electrical engineer was appointed on a high pay in connexion with the Megadhati water-power scheme which has now been abandoned and machinery substituted at the dam itself, may I know whether the Government propose to continue his services ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ One of the objects for which Mr. Henshaw was appointed was in connexion with that water-power scheme. If, as a matter of fact, that idea is given up, he will be replaced by another officer on a smaller salary.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the names of the manufacturers with whom the orders for this £ 42,000 worth of goods were placed ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ There are several manufacturers, Sir ; and if the hon. Members want a list of them, I shall give them full details.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask the hon. the Law Member where the excavator is to be used ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ On the canal division, from the head works in the Tanjore district.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ When is the excavator to begin its operations ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ As soon as it arrives and starts the work.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ When is the water expected to come to the upland tracts in the Pattukottai taluk ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That depends largely on this House.”

[16th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Will the hon. the Law Member consider the desirability of using manual labour alone in the place of these excavators for the coming seven years before which time water is not expected to flow in the canal?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"In some places excavators would be tried. In the projects in Bombay and the Punjab excavators have been extensively used and they have greatly expedited the process of construction. Here we have not yet made up our minds as to whether we should use excavators only or use manual labour also in addition. An attempt will however be made to see how the excavator works. It is only after that a decision will be arrived at as to whether machinery alone or machinery plus manual labour (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Or manual labour alone') will be used for the purpose."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the conditions in the Punjab and Bombay are the same as those in Tanjore as regards the nature of the soil and the availability of labour?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"In Punjab they are not the same; but in Bombay they are."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Backbay scheme?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Backbay scheme is not an irrigation scheme."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATHNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to advertise in all the dailies and call for tenders for all the stores necessary and for the work to be done?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That question will be borne in mind; but if the stores are to be purchased through the High Commissioner he will be given the discretion to advertise where he likes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Will an assurance be given that the case of purchase of pipes for the Coimbatore water-supply scheme will not be repeated here?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I do not quite follow the hon. Member; I do not know what it was."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Without calling for tenders."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I may assure the hon. Members that we are not contemplating the purchase of machinery without calling for tenders. The usual practice is for the Madras Government to place their orders with the Indian Stores Department at Delhi or with the High Commissioner at London. They have got their own methods of advertisement and publicity and they not only advertise in England but also in the continent and in America. As a matter of fact, in a recent case it was pointed out that in the procedure adopted by the Indian Stores Department, the Madras firms were at a disadvantage compared with the firms in Northern India. The Indian Stores Department said that they would give wide publicity not only in upper India but also in the south when they were proceeding with their business."

[16th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, since the Indian Stores Department have given orders for various companies for railway wagons for a period of five years, will the Government see that unnecessary machinery is not imported here very early?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That will be noted, Sir."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Which is cheaper, use of manual labour or use of machinery?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is asking for an opinion."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he has compared the cost of excavator with the cost of manual labour?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"We have been advised that the cost of excavator would be much less."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Apart from the advice given to him, has he himself studied the question and satisfied himself to that effect?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I may say that I have glanced over the figures furnished by the department. But I shall go into the matter again if the hon. Members so desire."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he would place those papers giving the comparative costs on the table of the House?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That will be considered, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether the goods purchased for those 12 lakhs were available in India or whether they were imported from abroad?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I should like to have notice, Sir. But I believe they were mainly for wagons and trucks which were all available in India."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"With reference to the £42,000 worth of goods ordered for from England, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the Government satisfied themselves that they could not get them in India itself?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That was so. The rules of the Indian Stores Department, as the hon. Member himself knows, are to the effect that no goods should be purchased outside India if they are available in India."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Sir, will the hon. the Law Member cancel the orders for excavators if I place sufficient data before him to show that excavators are dearer than manual labour?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"While I cannot give an undertaking of that sort, I may say that any information that a prominent industrialist like the hon. Member who spoke last places before the Government will receive all the consideration that it deserved."

[16th March 1927]

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" If the difference between the cost of manual labour and machinery is not great, will the hon. the Law Member consider the advisability of going in for manual labour alone seeing that there is widespread famine in the Presidency ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The matter will be considered, Sir. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The time allotted for questions and answers having now expired, the Council shall proceed to the business of the day. "

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Public Health

Leper problem in Madras.

341 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of lepers admitted in the Tirumani Leper Settlement during the year 1926 ;

(b) the number of lepers discharged from the settlement during the last three months ;

(c) the number of lepers awaiting admission approximately every day during the last three months ;

(d) the difficulties that are experienced in admitting them ;

(e) the number of lepers roaming about and begging at Madras ;

(f) the means of transport adopted and proposed to be adopted for conveying lepers from Madras and other places to the settlement and vice versa ;

(g) what measures have been and are being taken for the relief of lepers in Madras City and other parts of the Presidency ; and

(h) when Government are going to apply the Indian Lepers Act of 1898 to the Madras City and other parts of the Presidency ?

A.—(a) Nine hundred and seven lepers were admitted to the Tirumani Leper Settlement during the year 1926.

(b) One hundred and four lepers were discharged during the three months ending 31st January 1927.

(c) & (d) No lepers are awaiting admission. All known or certified to be suffering from leprosy, who may apply, are admitted, in so far as the accommodation of the settlement will permit.

(e) No information is available.

(f) The ordinary means of transport are employed in conveying lepers to and from the settlement. The Surgeon-General has been considering the question in consultation with the Railway authorities. The discussion has however led to no practical solution.

(g) The hon. Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 2106 asked in the Legislative Council on 15th July 1926. As a result of recent research work it is now held that the disease is infectious only in its early stages and that the burnt out and deformed cases are non-infectious. The diagnosis and treatment of the disease in its early stages is, therefore, regarded as

16th March 1927]

the most important part of the campaign against leprosy. With this object in view the Government have included in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1927-28 a sum of Rs. 74,800 to enable them to open Dermatological clinics in the five Headquarter hospitals at (1) Tanjore, (2) Madura, (3) Vizagapatam, (4) Coimbatore and (5) Guntur. At these clinics out-patients will receive treatment and medical students will receive instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

(h) According to present knowledge of the disease the application of the Act would be of doubtful benefit to the public.

Co-operative Societies

Appointment of Honorary Assistant Registrars.

342 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether cases have come to his notice of defaulters in respect of loans borrowed from co-operative societies being appointed as Honorary Assistant Registrars when other persons who were not such defaulters were available and what steps he proposes to take to prevent such appointments in future ?

A.—No.

Education

Grants-in-aid to private elementary schools in Ponnani taluk.

343 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing the grants-in-aid given to the several private elementary schools in the Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, for 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26 separately and the percentage by which they were reduced from the normal grant admissible under the rules, or increased as a reward for efficiency and to state—

(a) the grounds on which the grants were reduced, if at all ;

(b) whether it is proposed to reduce the grants further in 1926-27 ; and if so, by how much and why ; and

(c) whether Indian Christian elementary schools have been refused practically any efficiency grant in the Ponnani taluk and if so, why ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not in possession of the particulars required. The President, District Educational Council, Malabar, will be able to furnish them.

Minor Irrigation

Expenditure on protective irrigation works from 1921 to 1926.

344 Q.—SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money spent out of the Famine Insurance Fund either towards famine relief or towards the construction of protective irrigation works in each of the six years from 1921 to 1926 ; and

(b) the works (protective irrigation) on which money out of the Famine Insurance Fund was spent, with the name of the district in each of the years ?

[16th March 1927]

- 4.—(a) Under rule 29 of the Devolution Rules the Madras Government are required to maintain a Famine Insurance Fund by contributing from their resources a fixed sum of Rs. 6.61 lakhs every year. The annual contribution is to be devoted to relief measures and to the construction of protective irrigation works, the balance not utilized for these purposes being credited to the fund. The balance at the credit of the fund is regarded as invested with the Central Government which pays interest thereon and is available for application when necessary for the objects mentioned above and also for the grant of advances to cultivators. The credits and debits to the fund are exhibited in the statement below :—

Statement showing the progressive utilization of the annual Famine Insurance grant and the balance thereof from the year 1921-22.

Year.	Grant of the year.	Receipts from sources other than the annual grant.		
		Interest on balances of the fund.	Interest on takavi loans granted from the fund.	Recoveries of famine expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Accounts, 1921-22 ..	6,61,000	..	..	..
Accounts, 1922-23 ..	6,61,000	..	..	72
Accounts, 1923-24 ..	6,61,000	26,335	..	20,825
Accounts, 1924-25 ..	6,61,000	55,639	..	11,150
Accounts, 1925-26 ..	6,61,000	64,400	2,127	1,090
Revised Estimate, 1926-27.	6,61,000	94,400	..	2,600

Year—cont.	Expenditure.		Net credit (+) or debit (—) on account of takavi loans.	Net result of the year's transactions credit (+) debit (—).	Balance at credit from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year.
	On famine relief.	On irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works.			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Accounts, 1921-22 ..	6,61,000	..	..	..	..
Accounts, 1922-23 ..	85,034	13,680	..	+ 5,62,358	5,62,358
Accounts, 1923-24 ..	16,875	13,534	..	+ 6,77,951	12,40,309
Accounts, 1924-25 ..	2,37,713	37,815	— 2,66,687	+ 1,85,574	14,25,883
Accounts, 1925-26 ..	2,596	19,434	+ 10,225	+ 7,16,512	21,42,395
Revised Estimate, 1926-27.	1,00,000	..	+ 2,56,432	+ 9,14,462	30,56,857

[16th March 1927]

- (b) It will be seen from column (7) of the statement in the answer to clause (a) that expenditure was incurred on irrigation, etc., works during the years 1922-23 to 1925-26. Details are given below :—

Works.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rushikulya system, Ganjam.	5,719	8,781	28,928	13,208
Mopad system, Nellore ..	5	..	..	..
Bhavanasi tank, Guntur ..	..	..	8,852	1,094
Surveys of projects (Gauge readings, etc., in the several parts of the Presidency in connexion with the investigation of projects).	7,936	4,753	5,035	5,132
Total ..	13,680	13,534	37,815	19,434

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28.

DEMAND II—EXCISE—cont.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, in view of the importance of the discussion on this demand I request you to allow me a little more time than you have prescribed for speeches on the motions.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Will the hon. Member finish his speech in ten minutes to-day ? ”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Fifteen minutes, Sir ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Yes.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 58,400 for Excise Commissioner be reduced by Rs 100.’

“ Sir, from the year 1921 the Government have been playing with this very serious problem, appointing committees, examining witnesses, drafting reports, and revising them and at last it reached the culminating point in the shape of a Government Order which was issued in September last. While dealing with the resolution passed by the Legislative Council, the Government have scanned the division list in a manner that would be most suitable to support their most criminal unwillingness to foster the cause of prohibition. They very conveniently ignore the fact that among those who remained neutral in that division, most of them were for total prohibition. The Government were fully aware of this fact. Still, to say that the Legislative Council did not give a proper lead in this matter seems to me to treat this question in a very light-hearted manner. I am very glad that the country has given the Legislative Council a very proper lead by overthrowing the last Ministry from the Treasury benches. I hope, Sir, that the present Ministry will see the significance of that vote in formulating their policy with regard to this question. No Government—it may be taken from me—

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [16th March 1927]

will be tolerated which declines to tackle this question seriously. Madras has the disgraceful notoriety as a province which returns the largest excise revenue, of possessing the largest number of shops and consuming the largest quantity of arrack, country liquors and toddy. Within a period of 25 years the revenue has increased from 186 lakhs of rupees to nearly Rs. 5 crores. Madras has nearly one-fifth of the total number of shops in all the provinces put together. A place on the Treasury Bench will be absolutely worthless if it means co-operation with a Government which aims at the impoverishment and emasculation of the people by propagating drinking. The increase in excise revenue is an awful feature of the present administration. Craving for drink is very often the result of depressing mentality caused by ill-housing, ill-feeding and of the depressing sight of starving wives and children. So, the increase in excise revenue has a most miserable story to tell of the chronic poverty of this Presidency. The Government Order dismisses the prohibition proposal as impracticable because they say that 'the question is not only provincial and imperial but also international,' to quote the very words of the Government Order. It amounts to this: we have to wait until the whole world wants, on one fine morning, total prohibition. Until that time, the Madras Government cannot think of introducing total prohibition. Even then there is this contingency: Sir Patro who is responsible for this Government Order may dissent and that will be enough justification to say that total prohibition cannot be introduced because it is not universally adopted.

"After dismissing the prohibition theory with those laconic expressions and with one jump, the Government Order attempts to meet the practical difficulties in introducing total prohibition. We can hardly credit a Government with views such as those referred to with any sincerity to deal with the problem of meeting the practical difficulties. The Government Order says that the main difficulty is in respect of finance. Now is the opportunity afforded to the present Ministry, by the remission of provincial contributions. It will never recur again. If you lose this opportunity I do not know whether Madras will ever launch upon total prohibition, or even partial prohibition.

"Next, the Government Order attacks local option. It argues that in countries where local option has been introduced, it has not resulted in the reduction of consumption. It seems to me that to say in this fashion that there is no decrease in the consumption of drink in other countries where local option has been introduced and that illicit traffic will increase, is to argue in a very vicious circle. It is very difficult to speak with moderation on the observations of the Government Order in regard to the reduction in the number of shops. The Government Order says the Excise Commissioner points out that there has already been a drastic reduction in the number of shops in this Presidency and the increased excise crime shows that the stage has been reached beyond which further reduction is inadvisable. Examining the statement, we find that between 1919-20 and 1923-24 there has been a reduction of 65 shops in country spirits. The reduced number is still more than Bombay by 4,400 shops, more than Bengal by 5,000 shops and more than United Provinces by about 2,400 shops. For every 7,000 of the population of the Madras Presidency there is a shop here, while in Bengal there is a shop for every 47,696 of the population, and in Bombay there is one shop for every 9,816."

16th March 1927]

Mr. P. L. MOORE :—" May I know the period during which the hon. Member says that there has been reduction in the number of shops? "

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHEITI :—" There was a reduction of 65 shops between 1920 to 1925. Madras had, in 1923-24, 10,341 toddy shops as against 1,076 in Bombay. Do the Government say that it is inadvisable to reduce further the number of shops? It is useless to argue with such a Government.

" Dealing with the question of the restriction of the hours of sale, I fear the Government are contemplating to extend the hours instead of restricting them. They say that restriction has not improved matters.

" Then the Government go to Licensing Boards. The Government find some solace in them because they are continuing the existing policy. They feel that because there are high licensing fees, there will be decrease in consumption. On the other hand, along with increased licensing fee, there has been also increase in consumption. As a matter of fact, the increase in consumption has been by nearly 20 per cent since the high licensing fee system has been introduced in this Presidency. I would rather advise the Government to declare 'hands up' at once and leave the matter to be dealt with by others. The culminating point was reached when the Government refused to withdraw the circular to Public Health Officers issued in regard to the propaganda against drink. In this connexion, it may be useful to know what is being done in England. Mr. Kelynack observes in his book 'The Drink Problem of To-day'.

" Nothing short of a steady, co-ordinated endeavour by the various agencies promoting public health, social welfare and temperance will produce the desiderated dynamic to awaken an interest in themselves on the part of the new democracy which is slowly evolving from a servile state, due in great measure to ignorance and apathy dependent on alcoholic narcosis. There must be closer association between educational temperance, organization and those operating in matters of sanitation and public health."

" Now, coming to the constitution of the Excise Licensing Boards, I must say that a most vicious innovation has been made. Nowhere could we see Excise Licensing Boards having among their members, those representing licensees. Now we have got in Madras the example of Excise Licensing Boards with licensees on them when we are fighting against drink. I know of practical instances of the licensee members taking the application that has been preferred to the Collector and getting the signature of every other member of the Board. To have representatives of licensees sitting along with others who have got to fight against drinking is a most mischievous innovation that could ever have been thought of, in connexion with the constitution of the Licensing Boards.

" The Government seem to regard that the restrictions that have been placed upon the hours of sale have not been very effective. I would rather charge the Government with having been very lax. I know of instances where respectable people have pointed out cases where the restrictions were overruled by the renters and no action has been taken against them. There is one redeeming sentence in the Government Order which is, that they will accept the principle of removing these shops from the vicinity of cherais. They only accept the principle, but they fail to put it into practice. Any number of instances have been brought to the notice of the Government. So far as the

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [16th March 1927]

City of Madras is concerned, there is not a single shop the location of which is in conformity with the rules and restrictions laid down in the Excise Manual. The location of every shop is against the rules of the Excise Manual. It is laid down that a shop should not be within the vicinity of a church or a temple. You will see in Madras that there is a shop to the right side of a church or to the left side of a temple or just before a Model School. It is simply shutting one's own eyes when it is stated that these instances have not been brought to the notice of the Government. Any one can see that year after year, in instances after instances, it has been the practice of the department to override the representations both of the Licensing Boards and also of the public. We therefore ask the Government now to disown the Government Order they issued in September last, to disapprove of the sentiments contained therein and to declare their future policy with regard to this very serious question, whether they are going to take it up in right earnest and introduce prohibition by definite and successive stages or not. Much would depend upon the manner in which this question is viewed by the Government."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, the Justice party is no longer in power and Sir Patro is no longer the Minister for Excise. Nevertheless, they act on the brains of the Leader of the Swarajya Opposition. They act like a nightmare upon him during day-time and during nights also. Though the party has been out of power for the last four months and Sir Patro has ceased to be Excise Minister for that time, the hon. the Leader of the Swarajya Opposition is apparently thinking only of Sir Patro. I am very sorry for the Justice party and Sir Patro putting the Swarajists in that uncomfortable position."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It is not uncomfortable ; it is quite comfortable."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" He says that he is comfortable ; but his utterance and behaviour say otherwise."

" I shall go to the question under consideration at once. I do not want to go into irrelevant matters. In fact, those portions of my hon. Friend's speech which related to the Justice party and Sir Patro are really irrelevant. However, I do not wish to proceed further. I shall proceed to consider the question before the House, viz., the excise policy of the Government."

12-15 p.m. " My Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti stated that the country will not tolerate any Government which does not deal seriously with this question. I thought he held out a threat to the present Excise Minister that if he did not tackle this question of total prohibition very soon, though gradually, he would meet with some serious fate. Let us hope, and I, on behalf of my party, do hope that he will actually carry out his threat to the present Ministry which is really fed out of the hands of the Swarajya Opposition, that they will be turned out of their office, if they are not able to carry out this impracticable policy of total prohibition within a very short time."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" You say it is impracticable."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" And I hope also that the Excise Minister who, as I said, is really depending for his life as Minister

16th March 1927] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

and for the lives of his two colleagues as Ministers upon the sweet will and pleasure of the Swarajist Opposition, will carry out the policy of the Swarajya party."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—" So that you may come back here !"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As for the matter of that, Sir, I may say --if my friend interrupts me like that--that we, the Members of the Justice party, have decided that hereafter we shall not accept office. (Laughter.) (A voice: In the next Council?). It may be in the next Council but we have come to the decision that we shall not accept office, just like the Swarajya party ; so that again need not act as a nightmare on my friend."

" Now, Sir, the policy of the Swarajist Opposition is this: they won't accept office themselves ; they have not accepted. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Members have to discuss the excise policy." (Laughter.)

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As I said, Sir, I myself saw the irrelevancy of all these things, and I think I shall have an opportunity of going into these things in greater detail when the proper head under the budget comes up for discussion."

" Now, Sir, to come to the excise policy of this Government. The Second Minister, my Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, declared in one of his speeches at Rajahmundry recently the programme of his party. As one of the items of that programme he declared the attainment of total prohibition by definite and gradual stages ; and what that stage is and what that definiteness is he has already explained by the vote which he gave in this Council in February 1926, when this question was discussed. What he voted for on that occasion was that total prohibition should be reached or brought about within a period of ten years from then. Let us take it, Sir, that he will stick to that programme and to his opinion expressed on that occasion, and that by definite and gradual process he will bring about total prohibition in a period of ten years. Let us see, Sir now what the programme of my Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar is, who is directly responsible for the administration of this portfolio. In the speeches which he was making in different parts of the country immediately after he accepted office, he said that he was studying the question. It is remarkable, Sir, it is curious, that a Minister should have accepted office without knowing his own programme relating to the portfolio which he was taking charge of. But, Sir, let that go. For the first two months he was studying the question ; but his later utterances show that he has completed his study. What is the result of that completion of that study ? He said that the educated portion of the people of this Presidency consisted of only 5 to 10 per cent, the rest were uneducated and that there was no demand from about 90 per cent of the population. That is the way in which he is reported to have said, i.e., that there was no demand from the people, or a majority of them, for total prohibition. Then, Sir, he said in another speech which he made at Tanjore that in a general way he accepted the programme laid down by his party. He refers to the programme previously laid down by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. I do not know what he means by 'in a general way'. 'In a general way I accept the programme laid down by my party' and he adds--these are his very words, Sir

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[16th March 1927]

according to the report of his speech which appeared in the newspapers—'I am myself for total prohibition, but it is not in sight. It is not a practicable proposition'. That is what he said; and even the other day on the floor of this House he said that he would introduce total prohibition very cautiously, very gradually and in such a manner that he might not be compelled to retrace any step that he might take. To sum up then, his idea of total prohibition is that it must be introduced at some distant imaginary date which cannot be now fixed and which is not now in sight. So that, Sir, one Minister says that total prohibition should be introduced in ten years and another Minister says that it should be at a distant date. The House of Ministers is divided against itself and the natural result is that it is bound to fall.

"Sir, with reference to our policy, i.e., the policy of the party on behalf of which I have the honour to speak, is this That policy has been laid down in February 1926. We are not visionaries, we are not dreamers, we are practical men and we know that this is a serious problem. We know that it may not be possible to get rid of Rs. 5 crores in the twinkling of an eye. It is impracticable, it is absolutely impossible. Administration cannot be carried on; but we know also that our goal should be total prohibition. We have also passed a resolution to this effect, viz., that total prohibition should be brought about gradually and we have fixed the period at twenty years. What does that mean? It means this, that within twenty years, the whole of this five crores should be wiped out and that other sources of revenue should be found out, to fill the gap. That means on an average that it is possible to decrease the excise revenue gradually during a period of twenty years when other sources of revenue will take its place. That is the policy which we have laid down, and that is the policy which we think is practicable. But my friends, and particularly Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, who was of the same opinion and who is of the same opinion as my Swarajya friends in the Opposition who have laid down their policy, namely, that total prohibition should be brought about in ten years has an opportunity now. Let him carry it out. My Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti has threatened that they could not exist there, that their destruction as Ministers was inevitable if they did not carry out that policy. That means, Sir, that immediately this year, one-tenth of the total excise revenue should go."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it on a point of order?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"It is on a point of correction, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it on any statement made by the hon. Member being mistaken by the hon. Member speaking?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"My hon. Friend is making a statement which is not accurate."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall give an opportunity to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition at the end, if he so desires to, make any statement that he likes."

[16th March 1927]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"What I was saying was this: According to the policy of the Swarajya party, if total prohibition is to be brought about in a period of ten years, half a crore or Rs. 50 lakhs should be immediately wiped out. I believe that my hon. Friend the Finance Member, though not in public at least in private, will have something to say about this to his colleagues Sir, they are a happy family. That is what was said in one of the public functions of the European Mercantile Association the other day. It was stated so by some one responsible, and I believe they are a happy family, and I am also very glad that they are a happy family. I hope their happiness will not be disturbed on a discussion of this excise policy of the Ministers. We shall be happy, Sir, to see if it is practicable—I do not myself think it is practicable—that total prohibition is brought about within ten years. These are the dreams of visionaries who in season and out of season speak of diarchy and condemn diarchy in general terms, but who support the Ministry in all possible ways. So far as the Ministers are concerned, their hearts are very good. Let us see whether it is possible for the Ministers to carry out the policy which they have outlined. That is all I have to say, Sir, and I am afraid I have already exceeded my time."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As the debate promises to be very interesting, I want to allow ten minutes to each of the Members who wish to speak hereafter."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, my Friend the Leader of the Opposition has been reading a homily on the acts of commission and omission of the party which was once in power. I would ask the House, Sir, to weigh well and consider dispassionately the following facts. The old Ministry began their career under circumstances which were very trying. They began with deficit budgets which necessitated retrenchment, the setting up of the Geddes axe to relentlessly hack and hew, mangle and mutilate in the various departments, which necessitated the exploitation of all the available sources of revenue, with the result that we had the raising of the stamp fees, the court fees, the registration fees and so on and so forth. Sir, these were followed by a balanced budget and by one with a surplus in consequence of the remission of a small portion of the Provincial contribution. Therefore, there was then every temptation, every inducement to raise the revenue and to refrain from excise reform. Nevertheless, there was a steady decline in the number of shops, in the consumption of arrack and toddy which the hon. the Third Minister admitted the other day. There was the weakening of the strength of the liquor sold, the regulation of the hours of sale and the raising of the price of liquor and, what was more, the introduction of an experiment, namely, prohibition in the Nilgiris and also in certain taluks of the Presidency. Now, Sir, does not the Excise Minister deserve credit amidst such trying circumstances for having carried out the pledge and ventured on an experiment or experiments? Sir, my Friend the Leader of the Opposition knows that I am not a believer in total prohibition. I must frankly state that I am not in favour of heedlessly and needlessly interfering with individual liberty, of invoking the aid of law, of the myrmidons of police and excise for hauling up men before the law courts for the application or enforcement of a new set of sections, added to our already swollen criminal jurisprudence and branding as criminals respectable men who know very well how to impose upon their lives necessary restraints and obligations in regard to articles of food and drink. But, Sir, I am a believer in a policy

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [16th March 1927]

of abstention, even in total abstention from intoxicants, for all practical purposes, and in regard to large sections of the people, abstention brought about gradually and by milder methods of persuasion, by redoubled temperance work, abstention brought about by the removal of temptations by the provision of innocent counter-attractions and inducements. I am in favour of that kind of abstention. If, therefore I join hands with my Friend the Leader of the Opposition and insist upon a clear and definite statement of excise policy, it is precisely for reasons which differ *toto caelo* and are poles asunder from those urged by some hon. Members who have imported into this question their religious beliefs and prejudices, who speak with a holy horror and indignation of a thing which is harmless in itself, as if it were essentially and inherently evil when in reality the evil lies in the individual or the man who makes a bad or unjustifiable use of a gift of Almighty God.

12-30
P.M.

"Therefore, Sir, I support this resolution because I think that reform is possible on sound lines on the only right lines I have indicated and there is a general feeling that a further step should be taken, the times favouring the adoption of such a course, and for the first time a great surplus budget raising hopes which admit of progressive fulfilment. I advisedly use the word 'progressively' because in dealing with such matters we must never lose sight of the simple psychological fact, a simple fact of human experience, viz., that we are dealing not with inanimate objects, not with irrational creatures, but with rational beings, with men who have free will and judgment and are passionately fond of liberty."

* Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—Mr. President, Sir, I should not have risen in my seat to-day, and I should have reserved myself for another occasion, but for the fact that I felt I was bound to sound a note of warning with regard to the policy that the Government has taken to pursue in this matter. That arises out of the fact that the Government in its last Administration Report made fantastic endeavours to prove that their excise policy had helped in this direction: 'a decrease of drink', 'a fall of drink'. They not only made that endeavour but also made the further fantastic endeavour of throwing the blame upon non-co-operators for increase of crime, as they call it, with regard to illicit manufacture of drink. In the last Administration Report for 1925-26, Chapter 10, you will find that the Government make a claim that from 1912-13 onwards up to date, drink has gone down, because they say that in proof gallons the consumption has fallen to a certain figure. I want to examine, Sir, the exact implication of that statement. True, the consumption has fallen, but is it due to the policy of the Government? I would ask how? If you look at the figures, you will find that the fall was not gradual; from 1912-13 to 1920-21. It varied from year to year, increased and decreased. From 1920-21 up to date the fall has been definite and has been gradual. Does that prove that the policy of Government has been at the bottom of the improvement or does it prove that the non-co-operation movement has had its good effect? I ask, Sir, whether the framer of this report meant it seriously when he said that the consumption fell from 1920-21 and at the end of that year the non-co-operation movement started, which had as one of its nominal objects the reduction of drink, 'Nominal object'! Was it the nominal object of non-co-operation that reduced drink? Even a man like Mr. Rushbrook

16th March 1927] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

Williams who writes the Report on the Administration of India for the Government of India admitted that after all the non-co-operation movement had some aspects which were timely for the country and one of the objects of the non-co-operation movement which had his approval was this, the stoppage of drink, if I remember right.

"Now, Sir, again, the charge that has been made against non-co-operation, that it led to increase of offences of illicit manufacture is shabby. From 1912-13 to 1919-20, the number of cases had developed from 979 to 1,716, and in 1920-21 the cases dropped to 1,408; that was the year of non-co-operation. Then again, the next year, they rose to 1,430. For the moment granting that they rose from 1,408 to 1,430 and granting also that the rise was due to the non-co-operation movement, was it due to the movement itself or was it due to the vigilance of the officials who wanted to sling mud at the non-co-operation movement? As a matter of fact, it is an open secret that in the whole of this country, at any rate in the whole of this Presidency, the Abkari and Excise department as it was then and as it is now, encourages actually some of these offences and sometimes foists these offences and sometimes manufactures them. And now how do the Government expect illicit manufacture to stop? As long as the Government make illegal gain, and as long as they get a share from this pernicious sale of drink, as long as it stands as an example for making an estate out of this trade, how can they prevent the criminally inclined amongst the people from illicitly engaging in the same trade and making an estate out of it for themselves? The only remedy to my mind is total prohibition, though my hon. Friend from Malabar and his party may think that prohibition is merely an ideal and that it cannot be achieved."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I never said that total prohibition was an ideal that could not be achieved."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Very well, Sir. If my hon. Friends under the gangway feel with me that prohibition is the ultimate goal, or the ultimate weapon by which our aim can be achieved, they would vote with us and not differ from us."

"Now, I was speaking of the steady increase of crime according to the Government report. From 1920-21 onwards up to date there was an increase of crime, as they say, from 1,716 to 2,208. Shall I in the same way tell them that from 1912-13 to 1920-21 the increase had been from 979 to 1,716? Shall I in the same way assert that the system of Government which worked in that direction of encouraging this kind of criminality was equally responsible, more responsible, totally responsible, for the increase of crime and for the increase of drink in this country amongst the masses? It is time that those responsible for the administration of excise took note of the way in which these Government reports are manufactured. There are some gems in this peculiar report. For instance, it says: 'The abolition of the post of Deputy Commissioners and the reduction in the number of Assistant Commissioners also have operated to reduce the efficiency of the supervision.' There is the hankering for higher offices, for higher posts, for the creation of jobs, for the creation of berths for relatives and friends eventually. Now, I wish that that kind of hankering does not recur hereafter in the administration of excise, at any rate."

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [16th March 1927]

"Now, Sir, we have been told that the abolition of circles increased unlicensed sales in some places. Shall I ask the Government Benches to tell me if unlicensed sales are not going on every day in the mufassal? What effective measures, may I ask, are being taken to check such unlicensed sales?"

"Co-operation of all of us is called for in this report, for the attempts of Government to prove fruitful. Certainly, we on this side have always been prepared to extend that co-operation. We have picketted, we have gone to jails, we have suffered imprisonment that the bureaucracy was pleased to inflict on us for the cause that we have at heart, for the ideals that we and the Justice party and everybody concerned have had at heart, and yet we are accused of not having co-operated. Then, Sir, may I point out also another aspect of it? The decrease in the number of shops, the rise in prices and all that sort of thing has had absolutely no value in putting a stop to this drink habit or of decreasing it in any material manner. Witnesses before the Committee, man after man, gentleman after gentleman, said that this had no value, and the authorities who were entrusted with the administration of the department concerned, some of them did opine that mere reduction of shops or mere enhancement of rates would not lead either to prohibition or to mitigation of the drink habit. Sir, it is for those who are in charge of the administration to find out what they will do with regard to reducing the drink habit, if they are not prepared to take the advice of the opposition here—the advice that there shall be total prohibition within a measurable distance of time, say five or ten years. If they are not prepared, it is their duty to tell us, in view of the fact that all measures so far taken have proved futile, and absolutely inadequate, what they really propose to do in this matter."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion for a cut of Rs. 100 in the salary of the Excise Commissioner. The motion has been raised to express our disapprobation, the disapprobation of those who disapprove of the policy of the present Minister. We are not very much concerned with the policy of the present that is not existing at present; but only with the policy of the ministry who are now in office."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"That is the trouble."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"That may be trouble to you, not to me. Here I am to discuss the policy of the Minister who is now in charge of the particular subject. He has been, Sir, touring round the country a good deal of late. In some of the speeches made by him, he has attempted to make declarations of what his policy was going to be. Such of these declarations, as still remain without being contradicted or explained away by him, have been, I should say, of a most retrograde character and the pronouncement of his policy which he made on the floor of this House has been no better. He accepts, Sir, a thing which was accepted by the Government even before his advent into it, viz., that total prohibition is the ultimate goal of Government. But, Sir, he says—I am quoting from his own speech—that he deprecates the placing of any time-limit for the attainment of this goal. I ask the hon. Members of the Swarajist party, whether this statement meets with their approval."

[16th March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

"Well, Sir, I am a new comer but I see amongst the Swarajists several people who have been here before, and they would remember, Sir, what took place in the month of February 1926. That session of the House from which the hon. the Second Minister comes put it forward as a practical suggestion—the words 'practical suggestion' I believe were then used by the hon. Member for the University—that within a period of ten years the whole of this province should be made dry. Another section of the House, perhaps less advanced than this section and much less hopeful of forcing the pace than these hon. Gentlemen, wanted a period of 20 years. But what do we find now, Sir, in this statement of the hon. the Excise Minister? He refuses to place any time-limit for the attainment of this goal. It may be, Sir, that we have to march through all eternity before we reach that goal. Let those who live those eternal lives be profited by the policy which has been placed before us on the 5th March 1927. To us, Sir, not to the hon. Members of the Swarajist party alone but to all those who are interested in the welfare of the country that policy is not acceptable. We cannot accept a policy of such a retrograde character as this. Then, Sir, he having before him this determination to reach ultimately the goal of total prohibition but not within any known measure of time, we shall see what next he has to say. He has treated this House to some platitudes about the dangers of haste and rashness and about the merits of the qualities of care and caution. Even without a lecture to us, Sir, on these subjects, we can understand the dangers of haste and what excellent qualities care and caution are. He told us, Sir, that he would work up to that goal *as far as possible* and press forward as cautiously as possible. Mark the words '*as far as possible*'; those are the words which I would ask the hon. Members of the Swarajist party to lay special emphasis on. It may be, Sir, that within a few yards of its start, the hon. Minister may stop his cautious march towards this goal, or he may stop anywhere on the way towards it. That is the policy, Sir, which I find placed before this House. There is one question which has been exercising the minds of all Members of this House and of all people who are really interested in this question of excise. About that there is not a word mentioned in the speech of the hon. the Excise Minister. I refer to the question of local option. It was left to his chief, Sir, to fill up the gap. If we analyse what the hon. the Chief Minister said, we will see, Sir, that he has not said anything which is very illuminating or very instructive. He says, Sir, that he is still experimenting, that we shall have to go forward carefully though slowly, and in regard to local option also we shall have to see that this experiment is going to be a success. With the hon. the Chief Minister and on his own showing, Sir, I say that several things, which to the rest of the world had long ago passed the stage of being mere experiments, are yet experiments to him. We shall hear more of these experiments, Sir, as we advance in the course of the discussions on the several cuts that have been given notice of. So, Sir, that is what we have got from the hon. the Chief Minister himself with regard to this question of local option. I wonder, again, Sir, why the hon. the Chief Minister made a reference to the great Non-Brahman Confederation at Madura and a resolution passed by it. I am using the word 'great' only from what he has himself said. I am not advertizing on the floor of this House the greatness of that Confederation, because it needs no advertisement at my hands. Well, Sir, his reference to the resolution passed at that great Confederation seems to my mind a matter of absolute irrelevance

12-45
p.m.

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [16th March 1927]

for the purpose for which he quoted it. He asks, Sir, in all seriousness, when in December 1926 at this great Non-Brahman Confederation a resolution was passed advocating total prohibition, why should Sir Patro in the years that preceded the year 1926 have failed to carry out this resolution. Well, it is in the nature of things impossible to carry out a resolution which was yet to be passed, and which was passed after his term of office ceased. Now, Sir, the hon. the Chief Minister is in office after the resolution was passed; have we in the statement made before us any evidence that they are going to carry out the resolution passed by the great Non-Brahman Confederation. We did not want the great Non-Brahman Confederation to pass the resolution; the country had already unequivocally expressed itself and this House had declared more than once, if not unanimously, by a majority that total prohibition was their goal. And yet, we are told, Sir, that we shall move towards that goal as far as possible. It may be that he may move, but whether that move would stop somewhere or would proceed to the goal it is not stated. But that is the pronouncement we have got from the hon. Minister for Excise. Well, Sir, if we raise this motion, if we want this cut to be made, it is to tell him that we cannot accept a policy so lame as this. We expected from them, as the Ministers of the people, an enunciation of a policy less cowardly than this, a bolder expression of what they are determined to do, if really they are determined to do anything at all. It was a statement of that kind that we were expecting to get from the hon. Ministers and we have got this kind of statement made on the floor of this House. It is perhaps not unnatural, it is perhaps just the thing to be expected from a body of Ministers that walk on borrowed legs."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, it is somewhat refreshing to hear from the members of a party who have lost power, that they see at least now that total prohibition must be their goal. For six long years they had had the power, and for six long years they had the opportunity. But their present professions and their former practice have been at great variance. My hon. Friend the Member for Malabar said the members of his party were resolved not to accept office. But who offered them office? On what terms can they come into power now? Is it because that their professions are entirely different from their practice while in office or because the diarchy in which they played a part could not be worked up to the ideals of the people? It is only a case of the old story of the grapes being sour, and therefore, Sir, with your permission, I propose to take leave of him from that branch of his speech."

"The hon. Member from Tinnevely has come forward with a sweeter if not a more convincing speech. He referred to the great Confederation of the Justice party held at Madura. I was at Madura and saw their frantic eagerness to go in for Khaddar and clothe themselves with it. It was a sight worth seeing. Some five years before that when I was in the Council I heard one of the leading members of that party who appeared to be frightened at the mere mention of the words 'Khaddar and charka' which he thought was chakra. Now, Sir, as they have ample leisure, and probably the glamour or the sweetness of office having left them they are now able to understand the logic of things and the importance of the moral advancement of the people and the advancement of national happiness. It is much better that the work is carried on on the lines in which practical steps could be taken rather than merely on those which open a controversy. Instead it would be useful if the

16th March 1927] [Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

members of the Justice party would frankly say what they failed to do in the days of their power and had the same could be set right. Now, Sir, this party, the Independent Nationalist party, is as keen in this matter. . . ."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"How many?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"More than you."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Certainly the hon. Member for Ganjam will see by this time next year the efforts made by this party in this matter achieve at least some of the results anticipated and he will also see in the meantime that gradual steps of an effective character are taken in the matter. My learned Friend from Tinnevely said that he was not dealing with the party that was not now in power but with the party that was now in power. The party now in power is not in a position to start with a clean slate. They have their budgets, etc., made by the other party that was previously in power. All the administrative details are as they left, and the new Ministers are to put their House in order. They have to clean the Aegean stables. The hon. the Minister for Excise is earnestly studying the question with much anxiety. He has to study the question as to the state the matter is in, and see how to improve it. Is it wrong to do so? He cannot merely say that he would work wonders. He hopes to evolve a scheme and steadily work it. Whether it is 10 years or 20 years or slightly more or slightly less, prohibition is our goal and effective steps will be taken and the details will be announced by the hon. the Minister."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Certainly it is very difficult to deal with this matter, but the hon. the Minister in charge told us that they were for the present following the policy of the past Ministry. I agree with some of the hon. Members who seem to be of opinion that a round Minister has been put in a square hole. Certainly, Sir, the hon. the Minister Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has declared both inside this House and outside it, what the policy of any Ministry should be. And it is curious that in this Ministry he should have nothing to do with Excise, and it is given to another Minister who says he has never studied the question and who probably as a non-tee-totaller would not believe in tee-totalism. But anyhow, time will come for these Ministers to change their ideals with a view to give satisfaction to this House and to the country at large. We want to make it clear that all that was done in the past was a series of mistakes. My hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar for whom I have great respect said that after all much had been done by the past Ministry, I knew only one instance and I shall stop with that. The philosophy of India is known for its definition of God by a process of 'Nethi' 'Nethi' 'not this, not this' And the order of the Government on this question similarly says 'Not this, not this.' Take local option. The Government cannot do this. Reduce the number of shops, the Government cannot do that. Rationing, the Government cannot take it up. They cannot do anything except accept that one blessed thing, the Excise Advisory Committee. To show the absurdity of the order regarding advisory committees and the licensing boards, I will deal with one instance only. It is given at the end of the report. It says that during the board's term of office of three years, the number of shops existing should not be reduced by more than one-fifth. Supposing the board finds, when it comes into being that there are four shops, this rule absolutely prohibits it from closing any shop, even one, because, in that

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [16th March 1927]

case, it will be more than one-fifth. And this licensing board during a period of three years cannot take away even one shop. I need not deal with this absurd position further. The hon. Minister in charge says that he has been considering this matter. He has been in office for 4 months, 120 days, and he must have come to a conclusion by now as this is a matter sufficiently well known and he should have realized the feeling in the country in this matter. He has sufficient experience of the world and therefore though he is new to the House he cannot be new to this question. He must now clearly tell the House, the position of the Government of which he is a part, in this matter. There is no use of saying that there is no money or that revenue would go. My opinion is that though we may give the Government 25 crores more, they will not be satisfied and will increase their expenditure. In 1890-91 the expenditure of the Government was 371 lakhs. In 30 years it has jumped to 1,130 lakhs. That was in the first year of the Reforms. This year it has grown up to 16½ crores. Therefore are they going to say that 25 or 30 lakhs will be going to affect them in any way? There will be perhaps a number of answers given. The hon. the Finance Secretary, in his memorandum, has given us the figures that out of a total of 16 crores, we are spending 10 crores on the pay and allowances of higher officers and their establishments. Thus, on the personnel of the establishment alone, 10 crores are spent out of a total of 16 crores.

"And I ask is this sum of 25 lakhs or 50 lakhs going to make any difference one way or the other? Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that something should be definitely said as to how we are going to achieve this goal. We want this goal to be achieved. Let the Government and the Ministry say that at least within 20 years they would reach the destined goal. That seems to be a period now agreed upon by the Justice party. But in the Government Order they say no time can be fixed. Sir, we shall take it that they have now fixed it. I will be glad even against the period of 10 years that the Congress party wants if the Government agree to reach the goal in 20 years and show how that would be done. The hon. Minister gave a hint that he was going to do something. What that something is going to be, we do not know. That definite something ought to be in the definite direction of giving the number of stages to be passed month by month or year by year. There should be a greater restriction imposed in the case of the foreign liquor and until and unless some such thing is done, there is no use at all in the reduction of shops, in the reduction of hours of sale and things like that. If one shop is taken, there is another shop with more sales, with more trees tapped, with more gallons consumed. If the hon. Minister says that the total prohibition is to be realised in any particular period, let him lay down the policy of the Ministry and of the whole Government to-day, that ultimately within that certain period it will be done. Of course, he was not clear on the point but I thought he would say that he would remove arrack and toddy within a certain period. Toddy is more harmful than arrack so far as the rural parts are concerned, as it is consumed by the labouring population on a large scale. Therefore, the question of temperance does not go even one step by mere words and if any useful experiment is to be made, the Government should see that no drink of any kind is available at a particular place. Who is to fix this place? One taluk was the old Minister's policy. I am afraid the new Minister may copy it because it is an old one. If it is prohibited in a taluk, the people may go

16th March 1927] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

to the neighbourhood. If it is to be anything useful it ought to be done in one district. Let there be total prohibition tried in the whole district. Total prohibition will cost us only 25 lakhs and therefore it does not matter. I know the Coimbatore district very well and I have studied the statistics very well. I studied the figures in the central jail a few days ago with the statistics of the murder cases in the district. It was 128 in one year, 126 last year and a corresponding figure for this year also. I, as a member of the advisory board, had to deal with the conditional release of a number of long term prisoners in the jail. Practically, 50 per cent of the offences were found to be offences committed at the spur of the moment due to provocation at the time of drunkenness. If the experiment were given a trial in my district, one Sessions Court at least will be closed and a number of police men can also be dispensed with. The large expenditure incurred in the central jail could be saved. Let us therefore begin in all earnest to try the experiment. There is no use of saying 'You are wrong and I am right.' We therefore wish that in the interests of economy and in the interest of the social well-being the Government should at once order total prohibition in one whole district. I think if that is done it will be a step taken in the right direction.

"We do not care what ministry is in power. We want to do all that is possible to kill diarchy. We do not care what party comes to power and what party goes. We are here to fight diarchy whoever may work it. If the present Ministers simply say 'it is only a few days since we assumed office,' we do not want to be deceived and cajoled. We are here on a question of principle, we want total prohibition. If in this House there is any party to work it in a shorter period they will have our support. We are not going to shut them out by our votes."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I have also given notice of a token motion to give expression to my grave dissatisfaction at the policy pursued by the hon. Minister with reference to Excise problem which is causing such hallo ballo in the country. You are aware, Sir, of the tremendous agitation against what was termed the lethargic policy of the late Ministry and against the attitude of the then Ministerialist party. For over two months before the elections the country was deluged with pamphlets, pointing out the iniquity of a party which did not take more rigorous steps to put down the drink evil. The protagonists of prohibition made their appeals in poetic prose and enchantic lyrics asking the country to reject such a party. And a new era dawned with the result of elections. The real party of the people was stated to have come into power. Away with squalor and misery, with drunkenness and vice, with crime and intemperance. But Sir, one regrets to find that there is no other temperance or rather prohibition than a prohibition of all criticism of the policy of the Ministry and no more sobriety than the sobriety of avoiding all controversy. It is mystifying to me, this change in the atmosphere, this transformation of roaring lions into sucking doves! What is the policy of the Ministry? How are they going to carry out their Excise reform? Are they going to carry out any reform at all? Do they believe in total prohibition? If so, in how many years do they wish to bring it about? My own views, Mr. President, were expressed in my dissenting minute on the Excise report when I was a Ministerialist. I trust that in this discussion cheap sneers and irrelevant comparisons will not be indulged in by either the Ministers

[Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu] [16th March 1927]

or the Ministerialists behind the Treasury bench or in the so-called Opposition block. The work of the last Ministry may be good, bad or indifferent. You came into office because you would do some thing better. That is the sole justification, if there is any justification at all, for your accepting the office. And we ask you to deliver the goods as we are anxious to test the quality of the goods outturned. But looking at the Budget for 1927-28, I find no change at all. It is the old old policy and the old old principle that is pursued. It is somewhat curious that Ministers are in charge of subjects with which they were least connected as private members. I am aware that the distribution of subjects are in the hands of His Excellency. But I ask whether the Ministers did not give expression to their wishes but simply accepted the portfolios given to them? Why did not the hon. Gentlemen from Bellary take up Excise? I wish he had, for, we all know his large heart for the suffering humanity. Seated on the opposition benches he has thrilled us with his eloquence and dragged from our unwilling eyes the tribute of unshed tears at the pathetic picture of poor drunken humanity. Who does not remember his plaintive appeals, his searching questions, his moving speeches? What is his position to-day? Does he endorse the very curious exposition of the case which is hon. Colleague made the other day at Vellore?

"Has he read the innumerable 'ifs' of that memorable utterance:—'If I am convinced that there is public opinion', 'If I feel satisfied that drink is an evil'—I do not say it is—but 'if and when' I am convinced of the gravity of the problem—I am sure I feel unequal to placing these magnificently statesmanlike utterances before the House. Do the hon. Colleagues of the Excise Minister share those views, or do they differ? Are we having diarchy or 'tetrarchy' in the province? And what is the opinion of the Excise Minister? Is his mind the same to-day as what it was at Vellore? Does it take colour as some vegetation does from the rock it lives on from the place he visits? Which is the inspired message, Vellore or Tanjore or Trichinopoly or Madura?

"The hon. Minister may perhaps say that he is just now in office and does not know the bearings of the problem and must at least take six months when the last Minister took six years. But he forgets that he has colleagues, men who were quite definite as regards this question. The Development Minister speaking on the Excise report in February last said that total prohibition was the goal which ought to be worked out in 10 years by yearly advance. What, I ask, is the advance which you have sought to make in the next official year? I can see no change, no prospect of change. It is in these circumstances, Mr. President, that I make my motion that we are dissatisfied with the policy and programme of the Ministry on this question. I do hope that I shall get a reply more satisfactory, than the insane one that 'you did not better in the past.'"

* Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I rise to give expression to the opinion of the enlightened women of this country regarding this question of prohibition. It is admitted by everybody that this drink habit is harmful to the individual and to the nation from the medical, moral, economic and humane point of view. From the medical aspect, all intoxicants are considered to act as a poison upon every organ of the body and in fact, on every cell in the system. It is discovered also that it is a racial

16th March 1927] [Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

poison. So the enlightened European and Indian opinion is for the introduction of prohibition as early as possible. We are aware that Government is in sympathy with such a movement but they cannot solve the problem on account of the huge revenue that is accruing from the Excise department. But I submit a wise Government should take into consideration not only the income but also the other items of expenditure that they have to incur owing to the prevalence of the drink habit in the community the enormous amount of money they have to spend on items, such as hospitals, asylums, criminal administration, upon looking after the backward and imbecile children, etc. They should also take into consideration the economic loss from the diminished output of labour on account of the drink habit, and above all the misery, the disturbance of family peace and the deterioration of the race. Of the misery and the disturbance of family peace, women have a good share because of their economic dependence in this land as daughters, wives and as mothers. They have to pay a heavy penalty, as you all know, and their hardships and sufferings cannot be described adequately when they have to depend upon the income of their husbands who are addicted to intemperate habits. Whatever misfortune might afflict the country whether famine, flood or this drink evil the women and children suffer most, especially the Hindu women who do not inherit any property, and according to the Laws of Manu are not entitled to any share in the property, and who as daughters, as wives and mothers have to depend upon the earnings of the male members of the family. The Government can have an idea of the sad condition of women in this country from what I have described above. I therefore appeal on behalf of the suffering women of this Presidency that Government should introduce prohibition at the earliest opportunity."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, this important question of prohibition has, I feel sure, been dealt with from the standpoint P.M. of various parties that constitute this Council. The Justice Party which for six years sat on the Treasury Benches did not satisfy the people of this province, with regard to the excise question, and their policy has always been one of promise and they could not deal with it satisfactorily. At their great Confederation, the Justice Party is reported to have resolved that prohibition was their goal and said that if they had continued in office for twenty years they would have carried it out. But fortunately they have not been given that lease of life. I am sure I am echoing the feelings of this province when I say that, if they had they would not have given the opportunity to any other party that succeeded them to make prohibition a matter of practical politics."

"Sir, ever since the Reforms have been introduced in this country, ever since diarchy came into existence, we know that the expenditure in our province has increased by leaps and bounds. It is by about six crores over what it was, and we know also that the excise revenue is not more than five crores. If the Justice Party really believed in prohibition, they could have, instead of allowing this increase of expenditure of six crores, reduced the excise revenue and adjusted the expenditure. But they did nothing to do that and they ultimately failed to do that."

"Sir, it was said that the Congress Party supported the present Ministry in office. I must disillusion the minds of gentlemen of any such idea, because, we stand here and will continue to stand here to destroy diarchy at any cost. Mr. President, we shall not be used by any party in this Council

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

[16th March 1927]

for their particular purpose. I know we will certainly destroy diarchy and we mean to do that. But we will not be cajoled or coerced for the purpose of any party to defeat the present Ministry or to destroy diarchy to suit their sweet will and pleasure.

* Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, the spokesman of the Justice Party, stated things which appeared to me to be contradictory. In his speech he said that prohibition was an impractical problem and then in the next breath he said that their goal was prohibition. Well, I wish to know from the Justice Party whether they really believe in prohibition or whether it was only in order to hoodwink the people outside that they also agreed with the congressmen that prohibition was a very good thing.

"Mr. President, prohibition is sometimes confused with temperance. People who advocate temperance make a great mistake because temperance does not help to bring about prohibition at any future date.

"We know that in the last Council it was the misfortune of certain of my co-religionists who, without any regard for the dictates of their religion, sided with a party which stood for drink evil in this province. Most of them have been told by my co-religionists outside that they erred against their religion and that they erred against God, and hence they were out of this Council. I hope that my co-religionists who belong to this Council will take lesson from the fate that has been meted out to their predecessors in this Council, and to whichever party they might belong, they would certainly stand for, and be the protagonists of prohibition."

* Rao Sahib S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, my idea in supporting this token cut is to discuss the excise policy of the Government. Enough has been said by the previous speakers condemning the policy of the Ministry in regard to temperance. I wish to add one more instance to show that the policy adopted by the hon. the Minister for Excise is not to be much appreciated. During the regime of his predecessor, a good trial towards prohibition was begun by closing all the arrack shops in one taluk of the Salem district and many more were closed in other places. In order to get an expansion of this trial to some more taluks, I put a question to the hon. the Excise Minister at the last session of the Council to know whether he was satisfied that this trial had been a success, and whether he had any idea of extending the experiment to more taluks. But to my great disappointment, in his reply, he said that he had found the trial not a success, because some reports were received from the locality that crimes had been on the increase and complaints had been received from people against the closure of shops, and further he added that he had no idea of extending the trial. This clearly shows that the policy adopted by the present Excise Minister is one of a retrograde kind. It might be that crimes, due to various other reasons had increased and that complaints from interested persons like drunkards and vendors had been received. But is he right in forming such an opinion from these trivial reasons? Even supposing there is some truth in them, is it not the duty of the Government to overcome these difficulties and carry on a policy which is good for the country and which has been strongly urged in this Council for the last six years? I do not say that total prohibition all on a sudden is an easy matter. But still, it has to be attained gradually within ten or fifteen years at any cost. So, the hon. the Excise

16th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Ellappa Chettiya]

Minister should lose no time and should not hesitate to pass orders closing arrack shops in taluk after taluk and reducing the number of toddy shops by an appreciable percentage every year until we reach the goal of total prohibition. Instead of doing this, if he forms a bad opinion about the good trial made in his predecessor's time, I think we have to take that his policy is not a progressive one but a retrograde one.

"With these few words, I support the motion."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, in my budget speech, I made a statement explaining my intentions in the matter of excise. It is not my intention now to detain the House for more than a few minutes. 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.

"Let me state at once that an extension of prohibition measures will entail a certain amount of loss of revenue. The financial side of the question is under examination by the Finance department and by the Finance Committee of this House, and I have not yet received their report. Extension of prohibition will also mean some increase in establishment, so that crime may be prevented and that illicit manufacture and consumption may not take the place of licit manufacture and consumption. A strong and incorruptible staff is indispensable for carrying out any policy of prohibition. In some districts we have to secure the co-operation of the Native States without which no measure of prohibition will be successful. As a Minister under the present constitution, Sir, I am bound to be guided by the opinion of this House, subject to the limitation that diarchy places on the powers of action and initiative of a Minister. With these limitations, 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.

"I did not intend, Sir, when I came here this morning to make anything more than a plain statement of policy. But I think I may just make a few remarks on what has fallen from Members on several sides of the House. Concerning the remark that reduction in shops and consumption has not been material, may I state, Sir, that during the period referred to by some of the hon. Members we have reduced the number of arrack shops by 3,000 and the number of toddy shops by 5,000? Concerning other remarks that have been made, one hon. Member referred to the fact that the previous Government prohibited officers of the Health department from carrying on propaganda work about the evils of drink. The matter will be considered, Sir, and I hope that it will be possible, provided that the health officers deal with the health side of the drink question, after due consideration, to allow them to carry on purely health propaganda. I may also be permitted to state, Sir, that it is not my intention to follow along the

[Mr. B. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [16th March 1927]

lines that have been indicated by some hon. Members that preceded me; in particular, with regard to the rather intemperate and illogical remarks that fell from the hon. Member for Malabar.

"In conclusion, Sir, I may make a personal statement on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues in the Ministry. Our policy as a party has been set forth already and speaking for myself I may say that it is my honest determination to carry out that policy. The future alone will show how far we may succeed. As to the criticisms levelled against our honesty of purpose I must repudiate them as vehemently as I can.

"Let me hope that the House will approve of the statement of policy I have made and pass the grant recommended by His Excellency."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Minister in securing the support of the Swarajya party for the policy that he enunciated in no unmistakable terms. Sir, one thing that the Justice Party so long as it was in power was attacked for was that it did not prescribe a time-limit within which total prohibition should be reached as the goal. This House, Sir, passed a resolution in February 1926, that within twenty years, that goal should be worked to. My hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition—may I call him the chief of the Ministry—found fault with the previous Ministry. I wanted to know what exactly it was that he was going to lay down for his Ministry. He closed by expressing dissatisfaction at the policy of the present Ministry as well and asked the Minister to reverse that Government Order of September. He asked the Minister to declare a more definite policy and wound up by saying 'If you do so, we shall consider how long you shall be in your place on probation'. We heard on the 5th March the hon. the Minister solemnly saying to this House that he deprecated any idea of fixing a time-limit within which total prohibition shall be worked up to. To-day, I expected, Sir, after what was passing on here, that he would come forward with a clear statement that if not in twenty years at least in thirty years he would work up to that ideal. Sir, we are disappointed to see that the hon. the Minister would not commit himself to anything like that. The Leader of the Opposition—I would rather call him the leader of the Swarajya party, for I do not recognize his party as forming the real opposition in this House—said that the Government Order was evasive, irrelevant and did not deal with the crux of the question. Has the present Ministry in their declaration of policy which was carefully prepared and carefully read also set forth anything different from that? Have they laid down a time-limit? I am glad, Sir, that so far as the third Minister is concerned—if I vote for this motion it is not on any personal ground—the Excise Minister, he is the most outspoken of the three gentlemen. I would only ask, Sir, whether his colleagues here, who were for the last six years the loudest clamourers for ten years' or twenty years' limit, approved of his policy and did not want to enforce on him that a time-limit should be accepted. Well, Sir, I must congratulate the Swarajya Ministry or the pseudo-Swarajya Ministry on the policy they have declared. Here is the case of a Ministry without any following whatever—backed by whom? Not by their followers but by the Swarajists. I must take credit for my party, whether we are in office or in opposition, that in this Presidency we have succeeded in forcing the Swarajists to work diarchy. I am glad, Sir, that the Swarajists have taken a vow so solemnly pronounced on the floor of this House

[16th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

by one of the deputy leaders that they would not send out this Ministry, and that therefore they would tolerate this diarchy. We are in a position to say that we have worked diarchy and the Swarajists have blessed the present Ministry. We shall see how the Swarajists with the Ministry in their hands will work out their policy through the Ministry for the next three years, the policy which they have proclaimed in their beach meetings. I do not want to digress. My friend Mr. Hamid Khan referred to his co-religionists and said that their religion prohibited drink. To-day, we shall see whether he as a Muhammadan is going to vote for the continuance of the drink policy in some modified form or vote for total prohibition. So far as our party's position is concerned, we have no confidence in the Ministry: they have no following at all. If it is a Ministry, it is a Ministry at the sufferance of the Swarajists. And we think, Sir, that in politics as in private affairs, this institution of a 'benami Ministry' should not be allowed to continue."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the main fact to be mentioned is that we all vote for this motion of reduction in the excise grant. We propose to express our dissatisfaction with the excise policy of this Government, because we want them to quicken their pace. We want them to do something better than that gentleman (*referring to Sir A. P. Patro*) who has taken a seat below the gangway and who is determined to vote on a matter of which he was in charge for six years but gets others to speak for him. He sits there in lonely glory and bleats out 'Oh, Oh,' every time a statement is made. It seems to me, Mr. President, that so far as we of the Congress party in this House are concerned, we have a clear and clean conscience in this matter. We stood for prohibition. We stand for prohibition. We will always stand for prohibition. What did they do when they were in power for six years? They fought prohibition tooth and nail and to-day, like angry schoolboys deprived of their toys, because they believed they alone had the right to have them, they are weeping. That is the children's quarrel to which we were treated all these six years. Do they at least now say that prohibition is practicable and that it ought to come within ten years? Will they give a solemn undertaking that if they are in that place again—God forbid—they will force the Finance Member and the Reserved half to make provision within ten years for total prohibition? Let them say so. We will vote with them even though they had rubbed shoulders with the hon. Members on the Treasury Benches for six years. I ask them, especially the European and Executive Councillors as man to man, what they think of their erstwhile colleagues who while they were with them fought against prohibition and to-day talk of prohibition. They now want to play the dirty game of defeating the Ministry, only because its personnel does not suit them. On the question of prohibition they are not with us, they were not with us, and they never will be with us.

"Sir, I like Swaraj. I like prohibition. But, I like one thing more than Swaraj and prohibition and that is honesty in public life. For an Excise Minister of six years' standing who did nothing for prohibition, to talk of prohibition now, seems to me a condemnation of that very diarchy which he worked. He had no policy or programme when he was in power, and wants merely to say now that because we want prohibition, we should play the game of sending him and his party back again to His Excellency

[Mr S. Satyamurti]

[16th March 1927]

to be called upon to form a new Ministry so that he may once again turn round and say that the Reserved half is against prohibition. (Sir A. P. Patro: 'What have you done?'). We have declined office, that office for which you were willing to sacrifice almost anything, willing to crawl on your knees and do all sorts of things. I know that. (Sir A. P. Patro: 'You know it?') Yes. I know it.

"Then, Sir, so far as the statement of policy of the hon. the Minister for Excise is concerned, I recognise that it marks some advance on the barrenness of the policy of Sir Patro. Prohibition is not kept out, as it was, in this Government Order, the parting gift of Sir Patro of the Madras Government. The present Ministry accepts prohibition. They accept progressive and definite stages should be taken in that direction. But I want to tell my hon. Friend, the Excise Minister, that on this side of the House there is a very keen, very earnest and very sincere feeling that we must get total prohibition as early as possible. I recognise the practical difficulties in the way, viz., the difficulty of finding alternative sources of revenue, the difficulty of having adequate detective staff to prevent illicit manufacture and sale, and also time for the interests concerned, to adjust themselves. I said this when Sir Patro was the Minister for Excise. I am not saying it only to-day. Therefore I am willing to recognise these difficulties. But I think that an earnest beginning must be made towards prohibition, not by way of experiments, but as definite stages towards that goal. If this is done, Sir, so far as we, Congressmen, are concerned, we are willing to offer them assistance in seeing that prohibition is enforced, but we do think that the unit should be at least a district. You cannot try prohibition otherwise. It must be at least one district area, otherwise it will not work well. There are districts like Mr. Koti Reddi's, where prohibition can be enforced. He made an offer the other day in the general budget discussion that if the Ministry would introduce total prohibition in his district, he and his friends would co-operate. Therefore, we ask the Ministers to be true to their word and to go forward. But we are not satisfied with that. We agree that there ought to be a time-limit, because, only then will the marches be regular.

"Sir, one last word and I am done. My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, the last of the Romans who takes every chance to deliver us lectures on irrelevant topics, I am sorry he is left alone in this House, has lectured to us on our not killing diarchy. Yes. We are here to kill diarchy. Mr. President, if my hon. Friend the Leader of the Justice Party will get up from that place and say to-day: 'I have now discovered—because I am no longer in office—that diarchy is unworkable and that it should be scrapped', we will walk into the lobby with him and destroy this Ministry and fifty other Ministries under diarchy. But so long as he will not say that, so long as he will only play with us and merely say: 'These Ministers are unsuitable to me. Chuck them out. I will come back', I should say politely, 'No need of your help to kill diarchy. We will choose the time and method'. The one thing I have learnt from my chief, the late Mr. C. R. Das is this, never to take advice from the other side."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for the question."

The motion was put and declared carried. On account of cries of 'No, no' a poll was taken.

16th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before deciding one way or the other, I wish to know from the Leader of the House as well as from the Leader of the Opposition whether they prefer to have the vote taken as usual in the House itself or in the lobbies. We have got the lobbies ready since this morning."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I may suggest, Sir, I do not know what the Leader of the Opposition may say, that you may take the votes by the usual method, and from to-morrow introduce the lobby system."

* Mr SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I think so far as the budget motions are concerned, we shall follow the usual procedure and afterwards adopt the other method."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As there is unanimity of opinion among leaders of parties in favour of the old practice, I will continue that practice for the present."

The poll was taken and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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|--|---|
| 1. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 32. Mr. V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 2. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 33. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 34. " K. R. Karant. |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 35. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiar. | 36. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 6. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 37. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 7. " K. Koti Reddi. | 38. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 8. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 39. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 9. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 40. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " P. Siva Rao. | 41. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 11. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 42. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 12. " G. Harisvottama Rao. | 43. Raja of Panagal. |
| 13. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 44. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 14. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 45. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 15. " K. V. R. Swami. | 46. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. Muhammad K. P. V. S. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 47. Mr. P. J. Rajan. |
| 17. Mr. D. Narayana Raja. | 48. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 18. Mr. B. S. Malla ya. | 49. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiar. |
| 19. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 50. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ehirajulu Nayudu. |
| 20. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 51. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. " C. Obi Reddi. | 52. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 22. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. | 53. T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 54. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 24. " C. Ramaswamiyulu. | 55. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 25. Basheer Ahmad Sahib Bahadur. | 56. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 26. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | 57. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 27. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya. | 58. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 28. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | 59. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 29. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | |
| 30. Natta Dubash Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. | |
| 31. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 10. Mr. P. L. Moore. |
| 2. " Mr. N. F. Marjoribanks. | 11. " H. Tireman. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 12. " G. T. Boag. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur K. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 13. " V. Pandrang Rao. |
| 5. " Mr. J. E. Moir. | 14. " S. H. Slater. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 15. " C. B. C. Terrell. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 17. Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 18. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiar. |
| | 19. " H. B. Ari Gowder. |

Noes—cont.

[16th March 1927]

20. Mr. A. B. Shetty.	35. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.
21. „ J. Bheemayya.	36. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
22. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.	37. „ S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.
23. Mr. V. Ch. John.	38. „ S. Venkiah.
24. „ Mahmud Schamnad.	39. „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
25. „ Muppil Nayar.	40. „ K. Krishnan.
26. „ R. N-gan Gowda.	41. „ G. R. Premayya.
27. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.	42. „ Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.	43. Swami Sahajanandam.
29. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	44. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
30. „ Ramanatha Goenka.	45. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.
31. „ N. Siva Raj.	46. „ C. R. T. Congreve.
32. „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva.	47. Sir Alexander MacDougall.
33. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.	48. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith.
34. „ T. U. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	49. „ C. E. Wood.
	50. „ L. C. Guruswami.

59 hon. Members voted for the motion and 50 against.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The time allotted for the Demand having expired, I shall put the Demand to the vote.”

Demand II—Excise for a sum not exceeding Rs. 38.41 lakhs minus Rs. 100 was then put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

3 p.m. * The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

‘that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4.85 lakhs for Stamps’.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Sir, I move—

‘that the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for pay of establishments be reduced by Rs. 10.’

“ My object is to ask the Government to reduce the stamp duties which were raised in 1922. The duties were raised in that year in order to balance a deficit budget. Now that a favourable opportunity has come, any surplus that we have must first be utilized to reduce this burdensome taxation. I move this motion, therefore, in order to ask the Government to reduce the stamp duties.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Sir, as has been observed by my hon. Friend the Mover of this motion, the stamp duties were raised in 1922 in order to meet the then deficit budget. It is not the intention of Government to continue perpetually the increased duties on stamps. We are only waiting for an opportunity to reduce them. We have not yet got from the Government of India orders to the effect that the Provincial contribution has been remitted. When that amount is released for our use, Government will consider the question of reducing the stamp duties. Last year also, on a similar motion in this Council Government said that they would consider this question. The Government of India have forwarded the Report of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee to us for our opinion. We have asked the Board of Revenue to report upon it and as soon as we receive their remarks, we will bestow our best attention to this question.”

16th March 1927]

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“ Sir, I do not propose to make a long speech in supporting this motion. This budget has been described as a surplus budget by some and as a deficit budget by others. But from the point of view of the poor ryots, every budget seems to be a deficit budget. For, next to land revenue, stamp duties affect the poor ryots most. Of course, there is the excise revenue; but we have now done with it. As the Leader of the Opposition has pointed out, this enhanced duty was introduced as a war measure. This extra impost on their daily transactions is very unpopular among the people and they submitted to it only because there was no other way at that critical situation. But now that a favourable opportunity has come, I thought that the hon. the Home Member would come forward with a promise to reduce the duty to its old level. But his pronouncement has sadly disappointed us. Though he has been on the Treasury Bench for only a short while, he seems to have caught the spirit of the Treasury Bench very well and he is now out-heroding Herod. He says, when a favourable opportunity occurs, when everything is alright, when this happens and when that happens, the question will be considered. Even then, only ‘considered’. We would have been glad if he had said that he would recommend the reduction of this duty as soon as the Provincial contributions are remitted by Central Government. As a bureaucrat to the manner born, the Home Member now says that the question will be considered. If all the things which were considered, which are considered, and which will be considered by the Government, were to take material shape and were to be heaped before us to-day, they will outweigh the whole world. We are satisfied with promises. If we ask for the appointment of an Indian to a post or raise any important issue, the reply promptly comes that if a suitable Indian is available, and if everything is favourable, the question will be considered.”

“ There is another aspect of the question. The stamp duty affects the ryot in two ways. It affects him in his ordinary commercial transactions and in his litigation. No one goes in for litigation as if to a tamasha; and to make capital out of the sheer necessity of the ryot and to tax him 50 per cent though, as a war measure, continuously for six long years is bad enough. But to persist in taxing him heavily on the plea that they are waiting for a favourable opportunity even when the favourable opportunity has occurred, is flouting the wishes of the people. In any civilized Government, it would be recognized that commercial transactions ought to be made easy enough and we all know how the duty of one anna on bank cheques affected the use of that very useful commercial instrument. Both from the ryots’ and the litigants’ point of view, it is highly necessary that stamp duties should be reduced as early as possible. For these reasons, I support the motion.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Sir, I wish to support this motion. The duty was raised in the year 1922 when the present Home Member was also a Member of this Council though not on that side of the House. (A voice: Ministerialist.) I am glad that he was then a Ministerialist. That was a time of deficit budgets in all the provinces and our province was threatened with a deficit of one crore and six lakhs of rupees. The Finance Committee and this Council explored all the avenues of fresh taxation to cover the deficit. Tobacco was thought of being taxed at first, but in the end, increase in the stamp duty was thought to be the least objectionable. A Bill increasing the stamp duty was accordingly

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[16th March 1927]

introduced and it was anticipated that it would bring an increased income of Rs. 70 lakhs. But till now, the income from the increased duty has amounted only to Rs. 59 lakhs. The hon. the Home Member may remember that, at that time, a distinct promise was made both by Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah and Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar on behalf of the Government that, as soon as the finances of the province improved, the enhanced duty would be given up. My hon. Friend himself admitted that that promise was repeated on another occasion as well. My hon. Friend, the Home Member, says, 'This is not the proper time for giving up the stamp duties altogether. Let us wait for a more favourable opportunity'. I submit that a more favourable opportunity will never come. This is the most favourable opportunity. When the duty was imposed, we were paying to the Central Government a sum of Rs. 348 lakhs. But to-day so far as that is concerned, we have not to pay a single pie. There is, of course, the possibility of our being called upon to pay 49 lakhs next year but that is only a remote contingency which is not likely to occur. In any case, about 300 lakhs have been permanently remitted in our favour. This year we get 165 lakhs. I ask my friend whether he expects a more favourable opportunity to come next year. I submit that the promise made by the Government on that occasion and repeated on another occasion must be fulfilled. It is a duty which they are bound to do. For these reasons, I support this motion.

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, no lengthy speech is necessary to commend this motion for the acceptance of the House. My hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar, was a party to two money Bills by which court fees and stamps were increased and also to an executive order by which the registration fees were also increased. I do not like to go into the history of the measure or the circumstances under which the duties were increased as Mr. Krishnan Nayar has stated them in detail. But I should like to give an idea to the House of the subterfuges adopted by some people resorting to registration offices by undervaluing and other means, to avoid the heavy fees. It is improper to levy high stamp duties and high registration fees for, the people are forced to adopt such objectionable methods to evade them. The enhanced duties act as a deterrent to honest transactions. I am sure the House will view this motion with favour and the hon. the Home Member will appoint a committee, or will himself look into the matter and see that the duties are reduced soon.”

3-15
p.m.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am one of those who think that a case may probably be made for reducing stamp fees both for judicial and non-judicial purposes. But at the same time, the demands on the 'windfall' are likely to increase as we proceed, and the time will probably come when this amount will have to be apportioned between various schemes. This is my feeling, as I have already expressed in the House, that so far as the windfall is concerned, if this Council including the Swarajists and other parties are really serious in the matter of total prohibition, we should earmark that amount to make up for the reduction of revenue on account of total prohibition. Nevertheless, I wish to express the fact that people really feel that they are paying very large sums as judicial and non-judicial stamp fees, and it is my desire that the Government should seriously investigate whether they are really making any profit out of the judicial and non-judicial stamps. If, after making an investigation, the Government find that they

16th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

are not making a profit, I do not see why the general tax-payer should not pay for them. If the Government are making a profit, a very favourable opportunity is come to reduce the fees. I hope the Finance Department and the Government will work out the figures for both the judicial and non-judicial stamps and find out whether they are making a profit in which case, the fee ought to be reduced.”

* Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—“ Sir, I am one of those who have tabled a similar motion and I heartily support this. At the time when the Stamp Fees Amendment Bill was introduced into the Council by the then Member, the hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib—I was then a Member—he gave us distinctly to understand that the fees that would be enhanced by that amending Bill would be reduced at the earliest opportunity. We all submit now that this is the best opportunity which is given to us for the reduction of the stamp duty. My hon. Friend from Malabar has dealt with all the aspects of the case and I do not wish to add anything further. I heartily support the motion.”

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the answer given by the hon. Member is the usual stereotyped answer which the Treasury Bench take pride in giving. They have not recognized yet that this Council has lost all taste for such answers. It is more bureaucratic than it was some-time back. When a question is placed before the House, it is for the Government to consider and give their opinion. If in a small matter like this, they cannot make up their mind, if they want to wait for this report and that report and for a favourable opportunity, I do not think they are acting rightly. They must always note what the feeling of the country will be with regard to their answers. They are quite safe here, not having to face the electorate. They can be very comfortably seated here. But are they really advancing the cause of the Government day after day? Or are they making the position of the Government in the country ridiculous? That is the question they have to consider. Then Government have taken from the people an extra amount when they found that it was impossible to carry on the Government with their existing resources. At that time they said impliedly, if not explicitly, that as soon as it was possible, the extra taxation would be removed. Now when they have plenty of money in their hands, they say they will consider the question when a more favourable opportunity presents itself, God knows when. This ought not to be the attitude of even the Reserved half. If you can make the people rely upon your word, it will be possible for any Government to impose extra taxation in times of emergency. It may not be possible, I admit, for any Government to carry on the administration with the old taxes. Fresh taxes have to be imposed in times of necessity. But, if the Government are ready to impose fresh taxation, they must be more ready to cancel them as soon as possible. The other day the hon. the Finance Member was saying that even if the Central Government were to release a certain sum of money, it would be better to keep the money in store against an evil day. He does not want to utilize that money for lessening any taxes. After all, we may have to utilize Rs. 50 lakhs, or so. The amount is not too much for the Government to be kept in store against any future necessity. That ought not to be the attitude of any Government. As my hon. Friend suggests, perhaps the hon. the Finance Member wants to accumulate the amount and utilize it when money would be required for enhancing the salaries of the superior

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[16th March 1927]

services. That is exactly what the country thinks about the attitude of this Government. After all, what is the amount that is going to be remitted by way of lessening the existing duties? It is only a few lakhs. It is not much. Why are the Government so very reluctant? During the general discussion on the budget, Member after Member rose in this House and said that this increased tax must go. Should not the Government take that attitude of this House into consideration? Should they give the same stereotyped answer to the Council that the matter would be considered when a favourable opportunity occurred? If they wish to increase the tax when their resources are found inadequate, people will be willing for extra taxation, provided they had the confidence that the burden would be lightened at the next earliest opportunity. Without that confidence even if you assure the country that it is on account of some adverse circumstances that the Government are temporarily imposing additional taxes, it would not be believed by the people, and they will think that this Government would never abolish any tax once allowed to be imposed.

"There is another point. After all, you are not getting as much money as you expected. The amount anticipated on account of extra taxes on judicial and non-judicial stamps was Rs. 70 lakhs. Now we are realizing only Rs. 35 lakhs. Men in every country will always try to avoid extra taxes by a back door. If a man purchases a thing for Rs. 2,000, he would not mention that amount because he may have to pay more tax. He will say he purchased it for Rs. 1,500 and will pay less tax. So, we will not get more money as taxes. The Government will have to take all these facts into consideration, and should not feel perplexed when the House asks for a reduction of taxes. When we ask for the pay of the village munsifs to be increased, they say they cannot afford to do so. When we ask that extra taxation be reduced, they ask 'how that can be done when several claims are made on their resources'. At all times, they say that they have to attend to so many things and that their resources should not be affected in any way."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Sir, this question has been discussed on the floor of this House several times. Even last year, a token cut for this purpose was carried by a large majority. This year when we have a windfall and when we have large sums of money forthcoming, we are putting the question to the Government—we are not asking for too much—'were you serious when you promised and are you serious to fulfil the promise when you can?' At one time you wanted more money. The measure that was introduced was only a temporary one. We agreed to it though we knew that we were taxing the poor people. Now it is time for you to redeem your promise and it would be worth while to do so. When we put the question, the Government say 'we shall consider the question' which, in this country, has come to mean 'it shall never be considered'. It was only as a temporary measure that the duties were raised. An honest question has been put; it must be honestly answered. I hope and trust that the hon. the Home Member was serious when he said that the question would be considered, and that he would not postpone its real consideration when the money is in the hands of Government. I do not wish to add anything more."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I do not wish to detain the House by repeating the arguments that are used year after year. I only ask the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member what they have done with the recommendation of the Taxation Committee on this very

16th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

subject. One of the leading officials of this Council was employed to draw up a scheme of court fees and stamp duties and he has been congratulated in having devised a very equitable scheme for laying the incidence of taxation on various classes of people according to poverty and according to the nature of transactions. I am sure that this Government must have been consulted by the Government of India who are primarily concerned in carrying out the scheme. What I want to know is what steps this Government have taken in expediting the action to be taken on the recommendations of the Taxation Committee. Before they submitted their proposals, I also think that this House should have been taken into their confidence with regard to the recommendations of the Taxation Committee.

"One point more, Sir. We cannot get at present copies of the Taxation Committee's Report. They are out of stock. I would suggest that the Government should place copies of the report for sale. We are ready to pay the price; it is a small sum. The recommendations of the Taxation Committee seem to be very fair for all classes of people.

"Another point to be borne in mind is that the incidence of the present taxation falls mostly on the poor classes. Many poor people have to put off their transactions out of force of circumstances because they are too poor to have them recorded in documents. In this way there is likely to be loss of revenue.

"If the taxes are reduced, as has been pointed out by my Friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami, say by at least 50 per cent, I expect that many more transactions will be entered into, so that the income from taxes will not be reduced considerably by the decrease in the rate of taxes. So, this point has to be borne in mind. Considering the poverty of the large masses of people who have to enter into minor transactions, I hope Government will reduce the taxes, at least in the case of transactions of lower values, so that the poor man may not feel the burden of the taxes to the extent they now do."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Mr. President, Sir, I very heartily support the motion, and in supporting it I have to place certain facts before the House for its consideration. Before the inauguration of the Reforms in 1919, the Government of India, in their first Despatch, laid down in paragraph 57 that during the transitional stage the people must be safeguarded from unjustifiable taxation. Sir, after the inauguration of the Reforms, taxation to the extent of a crore, or even more, has been either sanctioned by the Government or allowed by the legislature to be levied on the people of this Presidency. The principle of taxation is that it should be graduated to the needs of the administration. There were bad times and we were then told that the Government were in distress, and this House without any hesitation had to give its seal of sanction to a taxation measure by enhancing court-fees and stamp duties which fetched about Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 lakhs more than previously. Excluding Bombay and Bengal, I believe Madras is the highest taxed so far as judicial and non-judicial stamps are concerned. It is therefore not surprising that the people should have practically a confirmed impression that once a tax is imposed on the people, it is never removed. I think that so long as the Executive adheres to the rigid principle of continuing the taxation once imposed, though the conditions have improved, the legislature will learn to oppose all taxation proposals of the Government. I do not think that the Government of Madras can ever say that this Council opposed taxation when there was a real need for it. During the passage of the Bill enhancing the taxes, my hon.

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [16th March 1927]

Friend, the Minister for Development, who now sits on the Treasury Bench was one of the strongest fighters, but now he is there. I believe he will realize all the difficulties this enhanced taxation has brought on the people. We have been, on our part, moving the Government to bring about a reduction in the stamp and court-fees year after year. Speaking on the 18th March 1925, the hon. Mr. Graham said that the Government would accede to the demands of the legislature provided they got a reduction of the Provincial contribution. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar who now adorns the first seat in the Treasury Bench speaking on the same demand and on the same occasion said :

‘ Apart from this consideration, I think that the restoration of the fees to the old level in certain cases, as I have said, is necessary from the utilitarian and financial points of view and I considered that the restoration of the old court-fees might even lead to an increase or augmentation in the revenues.’

“ Sir, I do not want anything more to be done than redeeming the pledges that have been given to us in 1925. If the Executive fail to do it, I assure them that any proposal for taxation at any future time will be stoutly opposed by the Members of this House. Sir, we have been moving, time after time and budget after budget, many motions and then withdrawing them with a promise from the Executive; but promises, as the poet has said, are like cakes made to be broken, and never to be fulfilled. I therefore appeal to the various sections of the House to vote down the grant and make this cut, just to express our sense of disapprobation of the acts of the Executive Government.”

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I support the motion before the House. I do not think it is necessary for me to give my reasons at any length in view of the obvious fact that on two previous occasions, in 1925 and 1926, this question came up before the House and was discussed threadbare. The increased stamp duty on instruments presses very heavily upon the ryots and upon those who are anxious to have their transactions reduced to writing. Their number is by no means small. To meet the financial stringency, the Members of this House in 1922 gave their assent to this measure with a view to increase the stamp duty and court-fees as a temporary expedient, in the hope that the moment things came to a normal condition, the Government would seriously set about the business and voluntarily come forward with the proposal for reducing the stamp duty to the old level; but unfortunately that was not to be. On turning to the Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report, I find, Sir, that they have also recommended the reduction of stamp duty on certain classes of documents. That recommendation was made by the Committee more than fifteen or sixteen months ago; but I am sorry to note that up till now no attempt has been made by this Government to reduce the stamp duty. This Government do not appear to have budged an inch or moved a muscle in the direction of ameliorating the condition of the people. The answer made to-day by the hon. the Home Member is somewhat disappointing. He never stated that the moment the remission was guaranteed he would himself voluntarily come up here with a Bill for cutting down the stamp duty proportionately. All that he says is—he hedges himself with a great deal of limitations, considerable equivocation and mental reservations—that the matter will receive his consideration. What the nature of that consideration will be we do not know, and what turn it will take, whether it will be agreeable to us or disappointing to us, I am not in a position to know. This makes me think that the Government are not in a mood to come to the rescue of the

[16th March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

people unless and until there is some pressure of opinion not only on the floor of this House but also outside this House. It is only to disabuse the Government of that impression and to make the Government feel and believe that we are very serious in our demand for reduction of these taxes, that I thought it necessary for me to give my support to the motion.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, I do not want to speak at length but will be satisfied with one or two words. One point of constitutional reform we want is this. Whenever there is any proposal for reform, we want to introduce a very welcome change that, if a resolution is passed repeatedly more than twice or thrice in this Council, that resolution shall be given effect to. If this Government has any idea of giving effect at any time to any reform, here is an opportunity for them to do so. This is, I believe, the third time we are passing a resolution in favour of this reduction.

“ The second thing that I want to say is this. Even at the time these amending Acts were passed, we made an attempt, and if I may say so, the hon. the Home Member also was a party to it, to insert a word that the Act would be only temporary and should not have a life of more than two or three years. No doubt that motion was thrown out, but it was by a very small majority.

“ The only other point I wish to say is that this is a poor man's taxation and therefore, when we have lots of money, the poor man should be relieved of his burden. Also, one difficulty which the poor man feels in the villages is that the stamp vendors vend stamps only up to Rs. 50. The price of lands has gone up and therefore the value of transactions regarding lands has also gone up, with the result that although they want to buy stamps for small transactions they have to pay larger stamp fees made much larger by the enhancement. The limit of stamps to be sold in the villages or the value thereof remains at Rs. 50 for several years; and I think it is very hard to ask the poor people to go to the taluk headquarters, wait there for a long time and get the stamps if they want stamps for more than Rs. 50. I think it is high time that this question should be taken up. I therefore strongly appeal both to the hon. the Home Member and to the Finance Member to give their best consideration to this question.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Mr. Basheer Ahmed wants to speak, on this motion, regarding the insufficiency of stamp vendors in the High Court. I am not able to understand whether he can do so. I should like to know whether he can.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ There are certain licensed stamp vendors. Apparently the idea is to increase their number and give them greater facilities. But that, I think, will come under ‘Administration of Justice’.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is it a matter with which any of the Members of the Cabinet are officially connected ? ”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The High Court is connected with the subject.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think the hon. Member can speak on that aspect of the question on this motion.”

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Mr. President, in speaking on this motion, I propose to confine myself entirely to the financial issue which has

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[16th March 1927]

been raised in connexion with it. Perhaps, I may first deal with the point raised by my hon. Friend from Malabar. I think I am right in saying that he stated that the Government had promised to reduce the duties when an opportunity came. Now, when I look into the budget proceedings of last year, I can find no motion regarding”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I referred to the distinct promise made at the time of the introduction of these duties.”

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—“ I am working back, I was saying that I had referred to last year's proceedings but that I could find no guarantee or promise on the part of the Government at the time of the budget presented last year. I turn now to the year before last. I am able to quote what my predecessor said on the matter. The question was put by the hon. Diwan Bahadur as to whether the Finance Member would give an undertaking or promise to the effect that if the contributions were reduced, he would reduce the stamp and court fees in which case he said that he was prepared to vote against the motion then under discussion. My predecessor, the hon. Mr. Graham stated :

‘ I think it is obvious that I can make no such promise at this moment. The position might be made clearer if the hon. Member would promise on behalf of the House that Members will not press the other motions tabled here which involve increased expenditure. (Voices : ‘ No such promise.’) Very well. I leave it to the House to choose.’

3-45
p.m.

“ I think the hon. Member from Coimbatore has already pointed out that when the question of the permanent or temporary character of the Bill was raised, the House decided that the word ‘ temporary ’ should not be inserted and that the Bill was so passed. On other occasions, when a reference was made to the possibility of the duty being reduced, the position that was then taken up by Government was exactly that put forward by my hon. Colleague to-day, that is to say, the taxation once imposed must not necessarily always be continued, but, that is a question which is open to consideration both by this House and by the Government. That is however a very different matter from a guarantee by the Government, that when any particular opportunity may come, they will definitely make a reduction in a specific item of existing taxation. Hon. Members are again pressing us that we should give a guarantee now that we will reduce these duties. Might I point out to the House that what they are discussing at present is not the budget actually before the House, but the utilization of certain contingent revenues, which we hope that we shall be assured of getting. We shall not know however until the Finance Bill of the Government of India is passed and the Currency Bill, whether our expectations will be realized. I quite admit, however, that it is legitimate to anticipate and for the House to throw out suggestions as to the way in which, assuming we get the additional revenue, we should spend it, but may I point out that we are now discussing only the third grant which has come before the House. I will omit all reference to minor matters but we have already had a plea equally strongly urged that the pay of the village officers should be increased; we have already had a plea equally urged that the pay of the non-gazetted establishments should be increased; we have already had a plea that we should set aside half a crore of revenue in the first year in respect of loss of excise revenue; and my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, has very properly pointed out that the cumulative effect of these demands must be that either one demand must go or another. Even the one crore and 12 lakhs—our anticipated additional revenue, will

16th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

not nearly suffice to meet the demands that have been already placed before the House; and that is why, from the financial point of view, we can make no answer. But, if we are assured of receiving this additional revenue, this question of the reduction of the stamp duties is one which, along with the other demands which have been placed before the House, shall receive full and due consideration.’

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Have I a right of reply ? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ No.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, I am very thankful to my hon. Colleague the Finance Member for the very able manner in which he put the case before the House. Of course, I am glad that the hon. the Finance Member was very sympathetic in his speech. The point that he made clear to the House was that he had got various demands made by the hon. Members of this House and various resolutions had been passed, each involving increased cost to Government. How are Government going to carry out all these resolutions if you are going to diminish the sources of revenue? That is the question to be solved. What I wish to tell the hon. Members of this House is that when we actually get the amount of money released by the wiping out of the Provincial contributions, Government will consider the question of reducing the stamp duties. My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha asked the question, what has become of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's proposals and whether the Government of India have called for the remarks of this Government. I said at the beginning of my speech that we have referred the question, to the Board of Revenue and we are awaiting the report from the Board of Revenue. When we get the report we shall also then consider the question of reducing the stamp duties. As a matter of fact, I agree that this is a very important matter and requires very serious consideration.”

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Sir, I rise to move

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 46,000 for charges for the sale of judicial stamps be reduced by Rs. 100, to discuss the question of reduction of court-fees.’

“ I should like in this connexion to refer to some of the points raised by the hon. the Finance Member, whose assistance the hon. the Home Member greatly appreciated. Sir, the hon. the Finance Member has very adroitly evaded answering the question direct. It is no doubt true that several demands have been made on the anticipated additional income and I should like to have a direct answer from Government which of these demands they are going to admit. When we ask for increased revenue, you set off one demand against another, you do nothing and twit with arguments of this nature. No promises have been made. In this connexion, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. the Finance Member to the speech made by Sir Charles Todhunter on 17th February 1922. He said :

‘ Lastly, Sir, I believe it has been urged that these taxes are not necessary. As to that, I need only say that, if it can be shown in the course of the budget debate that there is any other proper way of meeting the deficit, there will be no need to pass the Bills into law.’

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [16th March 1927]

"Even at that time, even during the year in which this Bill was passed, it was stated that if there was no deficit in that budget there was no necessity for the increase of the stamp duties. When the question was again raised, Sir Charles Todhunter again answered:

'With reference to the statement that has been made that we are asking for this extra taxation in order to meet enhanced expenditure, I should like to say at once that the deficit is not due to enhancement of expenditure, but to a reduction of our normal revenue. The reduction has been caused by the activities of the revolutionary party. Whether this is going to be a continuing loss or not has yet to be seen. I certainly hope that, in so far as concerns the activities of the revolutionary party, it will not. There remains, however, the question, whether the strong feeling in this House in favour of temperance, a feeling, I may say, which is entitled to every respect, is going to result in such a reduction in our excise revenue as to make it necessary for us to find some other increasing source of income.'

"In this part of his speech at least, Sir Charles Todhunter has contemplated that in case of remission, the temperance propaganda should have precedence for the consideration of Government and that he would set off this income against the loss entailed by partial prohibition. I should like to have a similar assurance from the hon. Mr. Moir and the hon. the Home Member whether they are prepared to use the anticipated additional income towards any reduction that may be caused to the excise revenue by introducing prohibition. At any rate, on behalf of this side of the House, I shall assure them, then that we shall not press for the decrease of allotments, and satisfy ourselves at least in one respect. Merely to set off one against another is simply not fair. With these remarks, Sir, I move that the allotment be curtailed by Rs. 100."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, we have two questions,—one Judicial stamps and the other of Court-fee stamps. The position is shortly this: that some time ago three arguments were advanced for the purpose of pleading for a decrease in these charges. The first was the financial position of the province. That aspect of the matter has been dealt with by my two hon. Colleagues and I do not propose to travel over the same ground. But there was another argument which was often advanced during the various debates on this question, and that was based upon the assumption that the administration of justice was an indubitable source of profit to Government and that, therefore, it was inequitable that Government should derive a further increase in profit arising, in the picturesque language of one Member, out of what was termed a 'sale of justice'. As to that, I think, I was able, or rather I flatter myself I was able, on the last occasion when this question was raised, to demonstrate, as probably I shall have occasion to demonstrate once again, that after all the factors in relation to the administration of justice were taken into account and the balance in income and expenditure struck, then it would not be correct to say that the administration of justice was a source of profit. I leave it at that for the moment."

"The third and more important argument, and an argument to which I propose to address myself particularly, was advanced, I think, by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar on one occasion and has been repeated afterwards by other hon. and learned Members and that was that the present incidence that the present rates of court fees and stamps are inequitable and are lopsided, and it was pointed out that by reason of such increase, not equitably distributed among all the proper subjects for taxation, the institution of suits in various places had fallen down considerably. That question was raised in 1924 and again in 1925. In 1925, Government invited the

16th March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

opinions of the hon. the Judges and various District Judges and Bar Associations, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, and the balance of opinion, the preponderance of opinion, was that in one class of suits, viz., land suits, the incidence of court-fees at the present moment was calculated to deter what may be called the smaller or the petty litigant. The opinion, on the other hand, was that in regard to the other categories of litigation there was not the same difficulty. At this juncture, there came upon the scene the Taxation Enquiry Committee. As I have adverted to the topic on another occasion, I shall do no more than repeat that, according to the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's report, it is necessary to survey the whole question of judicial stamps and court-fee stamps, in order to make one distinction perfectly obvious and clear, viz., not to discourage what may be called luxury litigation or luxury suits and not to penalise the ordinary transactions by way of mortgage or sale. In view of this consideration, during the budget debates of last year, I pointed out that this matter was engaging the consideration of Government."

"At the present moment, I may say that the Government of India have 4 p.m. announced that they propose, if the Local Governments also agree, to have all-India legislation for the purpose of equalizing and levelling the court fees. The reason why they suggested all-India legislation was that in certain cases it happened that by way of evasion, alternative jurisdictions were resorted to in order that litigants may avail themselves of the possibilities of going to the cheapest locality. From that point of view, the Government of India have told us that they are considering the possibility of all-India legislation. And all that I can at the present moment say on the matter is, as I said in my speech on the last occasion dealing with this matter, that I realize that the present rates of court fees have worked hardships with regard to certain classes of land suits and certain classes of money transactions."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Lip sympathy."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"With reference to the interruption of my hon. Friend from Coimbatore who is always a trait in interrupting, I may say that he must remember that I am a lawyer and my natural tendency will be in favour of cheap litigation. But quite apart from that, the Government of India are considering the subject of all-India legislation in order to get rid of some of the inequalities of the present system; and all that I can say is that when the Government of India asks for our opinion, in all probability very soon, we shall give our opinion on the matter. Speaking for myself, my opinion is on record and the position that I desire to take is that if within say three months or six months no such step is taken, I have no objection to appoint a committee for the purpose of considering this matter in order that the inequalities referred to may be reduced by a suitable amendment of the Court Fees Act."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I carefully listened to the speech of the hon. the Law Member, and I must say that it is exceedingly unsatisfactory. After the Reforms, the revenue from court fees was assigned as a provincial revenue. Our legislature in 1922 raised by about 50 per cent the *ad valorem* fees. In many matters where the fixed fee system was prevailing, such fixed fees were also enhanced. The valuation system was in some cases altered. The amendment of the Court Fees Act as passed

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [16th March 1927]

by this House works oppressively in several ways. It affects not merely by a direct increase in the rate of court fees but also by the method of valuation. By these, the rate has been, in effect, increased several times. I will illustrate it. The valuation of certain classes of suits has been increased. Even if the rate of the fee is not increased, by the valuation being increased it would come to more than twice and in certain classes of cases, thrice as much as the original court fee. In addition, the rate having been increased, the court fee demanded works several times more. The increase is not merely in institution fees but also in fees on applications, in fees on the copy stamps, etc. Moreover, in the matter of irregularly stamped documents which came in as evidence, the courts impose the fullest penalty in addition to the stamp duty without reference to the difficulties in which the parties to the original documents were placed. The courts have no option but to impose the fullest penalty and the stamp duty. All these relate to the original courts. Then, in the first appeal and second appeal, the higher rate works out to a big figure. Now the poor unfortunate litigant is obliged to pay several times the amount of court fee he used to pay previously, merely in order to have justice. The present court fee system is exceedingly unjust. Coming as I do from a district which has contributed a large and a decent portion to the court fees of this Presidency, I think I am entitled to speak with some amount of experience, and I may say that even on the richer classes of litigants, the court fee is really pressing hard. Now there are one or two small points in which the court fee is unconsciously raised. In the amendment to the Court Fees Act, exception was provided in the case of small causes. Originally the Select Committee provided that in small causes up to Rs. 500 which may be heard by the Small Cause Courts the original rate of court fee was retained. You, Sir, then a Member of this House, brought forward an amendment by which suits which are filed as small causes in their nature but tried on the original side, should have the same court fee, and the House passed that amendment, and the result was the schedule was amended to that extent. Now the small cause jurisdiction has been extended from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 by a notification issued by the High Court in July last year. The moment this notification was made, provision should also have been made, that small causes up to Rs. 1,000 may be filed on the lower rate of court fee. But there was no corresponding notification by the Government under section 35 of the Court Fees Act which gives power to the Government to reduce or modify the court fees. As a consequence, this peculiarly tragical or comical result ensued, namely, suits up to the value of Rs. 500 can pay the lower rate, but if the suit is of the value of Rs. 600, he cannot pay the lower rate even for Rs. 500 out of the Rs. 600. He has to pay the higher rate for all the Rs. 600. Some litigants, perhaps wiser than others, thought that it was better that their suits should still be tried as small causes and therefore limited their claims to Rs. 500 giving up small portions over and above Rs. 500. So, the point which I wish to urge is that this is a pressing evil and our request must be sympathetically considered by the Government. The hon. the Law Member who is a lawyer and who may be expected to realize the difficulties, should see that justice is justly rendered. The present rate of court fees does not facilitate the means of getting justice. The hon. the Law Member said that the real criterion in the matter of court fee was the time that a particular suit takes in trial. The time taken up in the trial of a small cause is much less than that taken in the trial of

[16th March 1927] [Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

an original suit, because the small cause suit is tried in a summary manner, and the Judge need not record evidence *in extenso* and can write a far briefer judgment. Several cases on the small cause side are disposed of in a day. Because the suits are tried in a summary way, many cases are filed and the number of small causes has increased. If we have to wait for action to be taken till information is obtained by the Government of India from all the provinces, we may have to wait for several years. Are we to deprive litigants of the benefit of the old rates in Small causes exceeding the value of Rs. 500 till the Government of India moves in the matters? As regards the higher rate of the court-fee, it is exceedingly pressing particularly in money suits. In the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act there is a provision that in the case of suits withdrawn or compromised out of court before trial, the parties can have half the court-fee refunded. Such a provision may be advantageously introduced in the Court-fees Act also, so that it may be an inducement to the people to settle their cases themselves agreeably to both the parties without the time of the court being taken in trial. We may try that, and it will be an appreciable relief to the people. There are several other matters in which the court-fees may be readjusted and reduced, and I am not going to weary the House with any detailed description, although every one of them, I am sure, will appeal to the House. I think it is time that we have a committee of the House or a departmental committee to consider the matter so that we may have the necessary amendments in a most urgent matter like this. The hon. the Law Member said that there was a difference between luxury litigation and necessary litigation. It no doubt sounds very well, but what is luxury litigation? Speaking from my experience of 27 years, I may say that many of the so-called cases are very trivial. But in the Ramnad district from which I come and which I represent, whenever there is any increase in the number of suits in the courts one may feel sure that there is some trouble in trade either in Burma, the Straits Settlements or in other places, for, most of the people have got trade relations with those places. Whenever there is trouble in Burma or elsewhere there is a large influx of litigation. People who have lent or given money and are unable to recover it come to court in order to get their claims converted to decrees, and they are obliged to pay more. Is it to be called a luxury suit or a necessary suit? I make a present of this instance to the hon. the Law Member and would ask him to consider whether this is a luxury or a necessity, so that the Government may pay some fraction of it at least. Therefore what I say is that the largest bulk of litigation in this Presidency is really litigation in which the people cannot recover their dues from others in time owing to trade and other troubles which ensue. After all, the so called luxury litigation is very small. Anyway the Act requires revision and that, very soon, and I submit that the Government should really take early steps without waiting for action to be taken in other provinces or by the Government of India."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I always objected to the taxation in India and especially in this Presidency under the court-fees system as a fraud on justice and profiteering at the cost of justice to the detriment of a large number of poor classes of people. I think my contention is supported by the very Budget estimates that are put in our hands. For, I find, Sir, that the income from judicial stamps comes to 1½ crores for the year 1927-28. In the current year it is 1 crore and 49 lakhs. So we have got only a lakh of rupees more for our next year. But the expenditure

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[16th March 1927]

4-15
p.m.

under the head of Administration of Justice comes to 98 lakhs, that is a little less than a crore of rupees. So, Sir, we make a profit of about half a crore of rupees every year. I mean Government makes this profit, and this Council has not been a party to this fraud on justice. The British people are very proud and we in India are very proud of the great principle laid down in the Magna Carta, that the King shall not sell justice. But here in India, justice is sold and Government is profiteering in the administration of justice by means of court-fees. I am sure it would be the experience of almost every Member here how often people have to forego their legitimate right of litigation on account of the High Court fees which are now increased enormously by 50 per cent. It is a great injustice on the poor class of litigants especially and, also I am sure, on the richer classes. After all, what are called luxury suits must be very small. Very few people, one in a thousand, might enjoy the luxury of litigation. But what is difficult to find out is the real distinction between real and luxury litigation. I believe the hon. the Law Member has referred to the libel suits. A suit for damages on account of libel or defamation might be a luxury suit. But even then, if I am really defamed before the public, surely it is my right to establish my reputation by a suit or lose my reputation in the world. I think it might be far worse for me to lose my reputation than to lose thousands of rupees in a monetary transaction. If I then go to court to establish my reputation will that be a luxury litigation? I fear therefore that it will be dangerous to draw a line between luxury litigation and non-luxury litigation. I think further that the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee in this respect are, on the whole, very fair. What I would urge is that a committee of this House be appointed to go into the whole question and to express an opinion on this matter. These recommendations of the Committee may be placed before the House before the hon. the Law Member finally conveys his opinion or the opinion of the Cabinet to the Government of India. Surely we are entitled, after having passed the Act in favour of increased taxation, to express our opinion in the momentous change that should take place in the system of Court-fees and other similar Acts."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" You will permit me to speak again on this matter in view to some important considerations that have been adduced by certain hon. Members who have spoken. I may at once say that I am in a position to agree with two contentions which have been put forward. I think the point made by the hon. and learned Member from Madura with reference to the small cause jurisdiction, which has been increased to Rs. 1,000, that point is a legitimate one inasmuch as he has succeeded in pointing out that, whereas under the old rules fees had to be paid up to 500 at a particular scale, under the new rules, if the value be six hundred, the whole scale is different. As he has very rightly pointed out, action may be taken in exercise of the rule-making power under the Act and I propose to do it quite irrespective of the amendment of the Act. If I find no objection to that course—and I do not expect to find any—a notification will be issued under section 35 of the Act. I may say, therefore, that I can act at once herein. The other question with reference to the withdrawal of suits has been dealt with, as my hon. Friend will realize, by the Civil Justice Committee. With reference to that, it is not only a question of *ex parte* suits but the question is with reference to suits decided by confession or otherwise, without actual trial before, what

16th March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

may be called, a contested decree takes effect. Similar rules are found in the Small Cause Courts Act. My hon. Friend, no doubt, knows that I pleaded before the Civil Justice Committee that this rule should be extended to all Courts. The Civil Justice Committee accepted that recommendation and have stated that that should be done. In that matter also, I think I may say, that this question will be investigated into, irrespectively of the general revision of the Act as part of the Civil Justice Committee's recommendations which are now being dealt with by the Government, one by one. Now, Sir, my hon. and learned Friend raised another point in a manner which was not in consonance with the very forcible way which generally characterises him. He raised a doubt whether there were any cases of suits that could be classed as luxury suits. Sixty-five or seventy-five per cent of the suits by reversioners, many declaratory suits, many others for receivers, many others which are called suits *quia timet* for preventive relief—these may be termed luxury suits and litigants may be expected to pay more than for suits for recovery of money or for vindication of mere right."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Honour."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My hon. Friend refers to libel and defamation. That class of suits is not as usual in this country as in other countries and we need not take notice of that. Hardly 2 per cent of the litigation in the Indian Courts generally, except perhaps on the Original Side, are for libel or defamation. The hon. Member for Cuddalore speaks of temple honours. That is an addition to the class of suits that I referred to. The question of *tulasi* rights often contested with very great vehemence or holy water, that class of suits may pay more. In this case, the best solution is what has been indicated in the closing remarks of the Member for Madura, viz., that Government should have the opinion of a committee and lay down definitely the rules by which the levelling up and levelling down the court-fees shall take place. I shall bear that in my mind and with the concurrence of my colleagues, inaugurate a committee for the purpose."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I thought there would be no necessity to talk on this resolution but for some remarks of the hon. the Law Member. It is true that he admitted the contention, and he also did so in the year 1925, that justice ought not to be a source of revenue. I am glad the hon. the Law Member has made that statement. In the year 1925, whether he or his Secretary Mr. Krishnama Achariyar, I do not remember, attempted to show that in justice Government were not making a profit. Even at that time it was stated in the House that they were not working at a profit though the arguments were not convincing. I very much doubt if the hon. the Law Member himself was convinced of the correctness of the statement of the Secretary. I do not think any further answer to the statement is necessary except to refer to the administration of civil justice for the year 1925-26, where the Judges of the High Court have said that in the administration of justice Government are making a profit of Rs. 60 lakhs a year. I think that budget discussion was in 1925; on the 1st October 1926, this is what the Judges of the High Court say that the total receipts for Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts in the Presidency in 1925 amounted to Rs. 1,56,34,425 and the charges to Rs. 96,96,641, leaving a surplus of Rs. 59,37,781. That is nearly 60 lakhs of rupees. I do not think the hon. the Law Member would wish to refer to the arguments

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar] [16th March 1927]

which he advanced in 1925 against this statement of the learned Judges of the High Court."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On a question of fact, I am sorry I must say that the hon. Judges of the High Court have lost consideration of certain figures and I propose while dealing with the demand to point out that it is not really a source of profit."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, it is entirely open to the hon. the Law Member to show that the judges have been wrong in coming to that conclusion. This report has been placed before the Government and the Government have not objected to the statement made by the hon. Judges. Government accepted the report of the hon. the High Court and made certain remarks on it. And Mr. Krishnama Achariyar, the Law Secretary, who made that statement to the Council that judicial administration was not making a profit must and ought to have been aware of this statement in the report, for, he comments on various matters contained in it. So, I take it, that the Government, by this report, have accepted the statement that they are making a profit. I do remember certain circumstances which the hon. the Law Member referred to on the previous occasion to show that this department is not a source of profit of only the cost of buildings, pension charges and some other things had been taken into account. I think I showed on that occasion that the costs of the buildings are met from ordinary revenues and ought not to be taken into consideration, and interest ought not to be charged. Because, if it is met from capital expenditure and the capital had been borrowed and spent for the maintenance of these buildings, the Government are entitled to charge interest. But surely the practice is when money is spent from revenues of the year it is not liable to the levy of interest and the amount spent on these buildings ought not to be taken into consideration. Another thing which the hon. Member referred to, I remember, is the pensions of the retired officials. Probably the hon. the Law Secretary said, I do not remember who it was, that the pension would not go beyond 10 or 12 lakhs. Assuming that it is 10 or 12 lakhs, there is still 38 lakhs and what we want is a reduction of a lesser amount. With these few words, I support the proposition."

The motion was put and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the question of stamps is disposed of I do not think a particular item about the reduction of copy stamps from 3 annas to 2 annas need be discussed separately. I wish to know whether any of the gentlemen who have given notice of it wish to move it now."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" No, Sir."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,80,100 for Stamps--General by Rs. 100.'

My object is to discuss the policy of the Government in regard to the amendment of the Stamp Act so as to admit of unstamped pro-notes on payment of penalty. Sir, before the recent amendment of the Stamp Act, all promotes whether payable to bearer or on demand were liable to pay a stamp duty of one anna. After the amendment of the Act, those which are above the value of Rs. 250 are liable to pay a higher stamp duty than one anna. In the Stamp Act, there is a provision enabling insufficiently stamped documents or unstamped documents to be admitted on payment of a penalty, and the documents which are not duly stamped may then be admitted in evidence.

16th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

I want to request that the Act might be suitably amended so that, except in the case of a pro-note which is liable to be stamped with one anna stamp, other pro-notes which are liable to pay a stamp duty of more than one anna may be admitted on payment of penalty. The reason is, Sir, that there is much hardship and difficulty felt by ignorant people who do not know the recent changes made in the Act that a higher duty is to be paid. Such people may be relieved of considerable anxiety. For that reason, I move my motion."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, this question was once considered by the Government, and the Government of India thought that it was desirable, in the interests of uniformity, to retain the power to legislate on this matter by the Indian Legislature. The amendment now proposed is a matter for the Indian Legislature to deal with, and not for this Council."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I may state, Sir, that when a similar amendment was tabled by a Member of the Legislative Assembly they said it was a matter for the provincial Governments to deal with, if they were in favour of such an amendment. And my hon. Friend the Home Member has told me that the question should be raised in the Indian Legislature. But apart from that, I bring to the notice of this Government this fact, so that this Council and this Government may resolve that they are in favour of it, and then it will be easy for any Members of the Legislative Assembly to introduce an amending Bill. I therefore hope that the Government will kindly consider the matter and recommend that the Act may be suitably amended in the manner indicated above."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I am prepared to examine the question again and address the Government of India, if necessary."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Then I have no objection to withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the hon. the Home Member has given an assurance that he will recommend to the Government of India that the Act should be amended, I beg to withdraw my motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member not moving his motion?"

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" No, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Motion not made. Then I shall put Demand III to the House."

Demand III—Stamps—for Rs. 4'85 lakhs minus Rs. 200 was then put and adopted, and the Grant was made.

DEMAND IV—FORESTS.

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I move,
'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 44'21 lakhs under Forests.'"

[16th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I rise to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,00,400 for General Direction be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"And my object is to discuss the uneconomic administration of the department. I do not want to address any very long speech, Mr. President, but to merely draw the attention of the hon. the Home Member and of this hon. House to the fact that in the Budget Estimates for the year 1927-28, the Government have budgeted for a revenue of Rs. 56.83 lakhs, whereas the expenditure comes to something over Rs. 49 lakhs. Now, Sir, I should like to know from the hon. the Home Member why the administration of forests by this Government should be so uneconomic. I know, Mr. President, that recently the experiments of the Government of Madras in commercial undertakings with regard to forests have not been very much of a success, and the fault, I think, lies to a certain extent at least with the Government. Sir, I have some figures with regard to forest administration in other provinces, which, I hope, the hon. Member will take down and ponder over. These figures are for 1926-27. In Bengal the income is Rs. 27 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 17.16 lakhs. In Bombay, the income is Rs. 73.89 lakhs and the expenditure comes to Rs. 37.72 lakhs. Perhaps one reason for this successful administration is, I think, that the forests are a transferred subject in Bombay. In the United Provinces the income is Rs. 58.73 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 34.28 lakhs; in the Central Provinces, the income is Rs. 56.51 lakhs and the expenditure is Rs. 39.15 lakhs; in the Punjab the income is Rs. 43.57 lakhs and the expenditure 34.28 lakhs. Burma, I recognize it, stands on a different footing, and the figures are income Rs. 190 lakhs, expenditure Rs. 94.62 lakhs. It seems to me, Sir, compared to these figures, our figures are so sad that some explanation ought to be forthcoming from the Government as to why we are not able to make our forests pay more. I recognize, Mr. President, that our forests form the natural wealth of this nation and that any Government worth its name must spend a certain amount of money to keep those forests to see that they are not destroyed. I recognize they help the rainfall in the country and they add to the natural beauty and scenery of the land. Even then, it seems to me that with an economic administration, the forests will pay. In our own province, that the margin of profit should be so small must be due to uneconomic administration. I do hope that the hon. the Home Member with the help of the experts will have the question examined carefully so that economies may be effected in expenditure, and we may be able to launch on paying schemes by which while the State spends some money upon keeping these forests intact, the State may also be adequately reimbursed.

"Sir, this matter is not brought for the first time in this House. Ever since I have been here, such motions have been moved and the Government have promised consideration. They have done nothing so far. I therefore beg to move this motion and I commend it to the House in the hope that it will be carried as a censure against the uneconomic administration of the forests by the Government of Madras, and to ask the Government of Madras to take steps to make this department a paying concern, as it is in other sister provinces."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, the question of the uneconomic administration of this department has been raised by my hon. Friend for the University. In the course of his speech he

[16th March 1927] [Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib]

said that it ought to produce more revenue as is the case in other provinces. Before dealing with that question, I should like to read to the hon. Members of this House an extract from the report of the Chief Conservator on the subject. It is from the Forest Administration Report for 1924-25, and it has been published. It is this:

"They (the commercially valuable forests) are situated chiefly in remote and rough mountainous country, and in order to obtain from them the return which they are capable of yielding, considerable capital expenditure was necessary on buildings, roads and plant. On the other hand, the far less intrinsically valuable forests of the plains yielded a considerable net revenue. They lie for the most part in populous tracts and the produce is removed by the purchasers themselves; little or no expenditure was therefore needed on roads and buildings, and the cost of management was to a great extent limited to the pay of the establishment required to collect the revenue from forest produce and grazing, and to prevent or detect offences. In pre-war days when a forest guard was paid Rs. 8 per mensem, the cost of this establishment was far less than the revenue which was so easily obtained, and there was no great inducement to embark on a policy of exploiting tracts where to obtain revenue considerable expenditure was first necessary. The minor forests from which the bulk of the revenue came were incapable of much development. The revenue could not therefore be increased, and when the post-war rise in salaries took place the forests no longer paid their way. The result was that the Forest department which had previously returned a fairly handsome income to the State began to yield very little, and in fact in one year was worked at a loss'.

"In the passage that I have just now read, you find an explanation as to why we are only getting Rs. 2 lakhs now while about ten years ago we got about Rs. 10 lakhs. The Government know that that is the case and are at one with the hon. Member for the University in thinking that something should be done to make the Forest Department a revenue producing department. My hon. Friend for the University said: 'the hon. the Home Member will examine this question with the help of experts.' I may tell for the information of this House that in April 1926 the Government came to the conclusion that something should be done in regard to this matter, and requested the Chief Conservator to have a report drawn up pointing out clearly to Government what steps should be taken in order to make forests a revenue-producing department. I am glad to say that that report has been drawn up by Mr. Pearce in consultation with Mr. Martin, our Chief Forest Engineer, as my hon. Friend for the University desired, and that report is now before the Government. That report clearly lays down what we should do for the next five years in order to make the Forest department a revenue-producing department. So the object of my hon. Friend has already been carried out. What the hon. Member for the University said was that they should pass this motion as a censure so that the Government may do something in order to make the forests pay. I am extremely glad to say that Government have already taken steps in that direction, and the voluminous report of Mr. Pearce as to what we should do to increase the forest revenue is now before my hon. Colleague the Finance Member. I therefore hope that this motion will not be pressed."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I have heard the hon. the Home Member speaking of the report—the contents of which are not known to us—which has been submitted by the special officer in consultation with the Chief Conservator. What exactly the purport of the report is, the hon. the Home Member has discreetly not divulged or even outlined to this House. We in this House have to consider two aspects of the case, first, the administration of the forests in relation to the people in the villages and secondly, the exploitation of valuable forests with a view to revenue. I do not know whether any reference has been made by the special officer to these aspects of the matter,

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[16th March 1927]

The reason for which a large establishment is maintained—they do not intend it—is merely to harass the ryots. Sir, a large number of forests classed as I or II are really forests which grow small timber, small firewood trees and nothing more. For them a large establishment is maintained, and the villager has to pay high rates, and what more, a decent sum of 2 or 3 lakhs is collected by way of fines and forfeitures. That is the income that my Friend the Home Member shows as a small budget surplus and takes credit for. In the report that he read, of the Chief Conservator in 1925, he says there are a large number of really valuable forests which are not accessible and on which a large expenditure is necessary. Therefore he abandons them. Then the department turns to other forests where they want to make money. These are called reserve forests. They cut up the growths once in 10 or 20 years and they fine everybody whose cattle happen to stray there. We have urged in this House for the last six years that the policy of the Forest department is not on sound lines. They may leave small forests to the control of the village panchayats and the activities of the department may be confined to really valuable forests. There are a large number of forests in the Chittoor district, and except small portions which are valuable, all the others consist of small hills or big hills, and there are tens and hundreds of villages depending on these forests. When once the ryot's cattle stray into them, which cannot be helped, they are fined. I know of forest lines running right into the middle of villages. Of course, some relief is afforded by means of panchayats. I was a member of the committee to classify forests which can be handed over to ryots along with two other non-officials and three officials. We, non-officials, protested against certain forests being retained as Government forests and not classed as 'ryots' forests. I do not know what exactly happened. The hon. the Home Member must have supported his representatives in the district—the District Collector and the District Forest Officer. I want to point out to the hon. the Home Member that the Chandragiri and Panapakam forests contain nothing but ordinary fuel growth and deserved to be handed to panchayats. When I asked the district officers as to why instead of going to bigger forests they conserved these forests and why they have coupe lines constructed and fine the cattle which stray there they said 'these are the only one which are easily accessible and here is the demand and so we conserve them.' That is the way in which they make money and show to the country by their budgets how large sums are realized by Forests. I would request the hon. the Home Member to see that the non-official opinion of the committee would be respected. Therefore if I support this motion, it is with a view to express the opinion of the House, repeated not once but year after year, at the way in which State forests are managed; they are managed more with a view to revenue than to affording relief to the people who are living by, and therefore to the extent to which they would relieve these sources of friction between the Forest department and the ryots, to that extent, they would have justified themselves in continuing this department."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the object of my motion was simply to bring home to the Government the necessity for a clear enunciation of the policy in respect of the administration of forests in the country. The revenue that the Forest department brings to the provincial exchequer is very negligible indeed. In that state of circumstances, the country should at least have the satisfaction that in the matter of growing new forests in place of the denudation which is going on, and in the matter

16th March 1927] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

of managing the commercial side of the business, the operations of the Government are carried on on right lines. No doubt, so far as the growing of trees is concerned, it will have to be undertaken and carried on on a scientific basis, and while forests are disappearing on one side, it must be our concern to see that they are growing forests on the other side to take their place, so that we would never have to contemplate the possibility of the country being denuded altogether of the necessary forests. But so far as the removal is concerned, it is essentially in the nature of a commercial undertaking. It is a question whether Government need a costly staff merely to be in charge of operations for felling and removing. That perhaps is a portion of the business of the Forest department which can well be left to be carried out by private agencies. Contractors may be found to take up this work on terms profitable to Government. The time must soon be reached when the operation of felling and removing can be transferred altogether from the department to private agencies. That would be a step which would help to reduce the expenditure on the Forest department.

"My object, as I said, is the friendly object of drawing from the department a clear enunciation of their policy in the matter. I will therefore not stand between the House and the authority on behalf of the Government who may throw some light on this point. It does not appear that enough light has been thrown on this subject by the hon. the Home Member."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"The administration of the Forest department in our Province presents a unique spectacle. With the wealth of material at their disposal, the Government are literally leading a hand-to-mouth existence. I would not object to that if the people at least are getting some small benefit. As my hon. Friend from Chittoor has said, the people are not at all benefited. The difficulties which are felt by the people in Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem owing to the illiberal forest policy of Government are really very great. As regards the grazing fees, we had, only the other day, the spectacle of the Government raising the grazing fees in Cuddapah at the present famine season. Government after a strong agitation consented to postpone it at the last moment. The division of cattle into necessary and unnecessary is causing a real hardship and making agriculture more difficult. The forest reserve line is often, though not in the middle of a village, in several cases is just bordering on the cultivated field, so that the ryots' cattle very naturally have to stray there, and once they stray there, we know how the ryot fares at the hands of the forest menials. As regards green manure—for North Arcot, it is very necessary—the Government has acted in a very undignified manner. They said that several districts did not require any green manure and even though they had to admit that in North Arcot green manure was necessary, they have so far done nothing. They issued a Government Order in May 1925 to the effect that the question of allowing green manure to the North Arcot people at a reasonable rate would be considered. They are still considering and considering and, as usual, are bringing forth nothing. We all joined together and several protests were made but all to no purpose. If we spend so much and get nothing where does all this money go? The simple answer is that the top heavy administration accounts almost entirely for the whole of the money now spent on the department. Take the number of Conservators and Extra Assistant Conservators. If in any other department there are, say, 500 subordinates probably you may find some five or six officers to control them. But in the case of the Forest department, for a certain number

[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar] [16th March 1927]

of rangers you have a disproportionate number of Conservators and Extra Assistant Conservators, super-numeraries and so on with the result that you have got to-day in Government employ a number of people who are known by the unenviable name of 'supernumerary' officers. This, in itself, is a sufficient condemnation of the way in which the department is being managed. While supernumerary officers are fed like white elephants, lower officers like rangers suffer and their lot is not at all ameliorated in spite of representations. Again, there is the luxury of a Forest College. It is only a machinery for manufacturing more rangers, while even the existing rangers are not fully employed and their prospects are not bettered. Then we have a research establishment. I think it is time that it is abolished. Research is of an all-India importance. Therefore it is not right that the finances of the province should be charged with the maintenance of that establishment. Most of the money that we make in the forests goes to the specialists under fancy names, such as research officers, exploitation officers, regeneration officers and what not. They are all imported. If Madras were a progressive place like Japan, they would bring the experts and get out of them all that it is necessary for them to know and send them away. But in this country, if a foreign officer comes, he comes to stay for ever. There is no exit for him. It is that which takes away the money for which the ryot sweats.

"Next to that, is the uneconomical, uncommercial management of commercial undertakings. The Russellkonda muddle is still stinking in our nostrils. Then there is the Chenat Nayar. What is the origin of it. The saw mill was started for the European planters of Malabar and Travancore to get their tea chests cheap. It benefits only the European planters. It was given out in the House that a prominent member of Government was a large shareholder in the concern. That fact cannot be concealed by anyone. As for a panchayat officer, there is no necessity for maintaining one. If the forest department is a scientific department, there is no necessity for employing Deputy Collectors from the Revenue department who have had no scientific training.

"One other thing, Sir, and I am done. Unfortunately there is a political aspect to the forest administration. My Friend Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar this morning brought to our knowledge the way in which in Kollegal a European family of planters' husband, children, wife, cousins and all, wanted to get assigned to themselves a large area. In the Shevaroy's there is an area of 4,000 acres originally leased to the planters there. There was no survey nor any check to encroachment. Now this 4,000 acres has almost doubled itself in a short time. There is a proposal to assign all these to the planters at a nominal rent. The very Forest department and experienced officers on the spot, I am told protested against it. But my hon. Friend Mr. Tireman, and, I am glad to see him here, has, it seems, asked the Collector to revise this opinion and to see that favourable orders are passed. This one may safely say is a political jobbery of the first magnitude. This is our country, our ancestors' bones are laid here; and for exploiters to come and take this 4,000 acres and then extend it to 8,000 acres and get all this rich land almost as a gift is clearly enough to take one's breath away. I am sorry I have no time to finish this aspect of the matter."

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

16th March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 324 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th March 1927, page 187 supra.]

Scholarships granted by the Department of Industries.

Institute.	Number of scholars.	Qualifications required of scholars.
State Technical Scholarships tenable abroad.	8 at a time ...	B.A., B.Sc. or B. Eng.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	14 at a time.	Graduates in Physical Science or Chemistry preferably those with post-graduate training and Honours degree.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	20 or 5 a year.	Secondary School-leaving Certificate.
Leather Trades Institute ...	1 a year ...	Possession of a diploma granted by the Leather Trades Institute, Madras.
Government Textile Institute.	6 a year ...	Secondary School-leaving Certificate or in special cases students with lower qualifications may be awarded scholarships at the discretion of the Director of Industries.
Industrial scholarships to pupils learning a trade or profession in recognized Industrial schools and to selected apprentices.	60 a year ...	Standard V.

[16th March 1927

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 833 asked by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th March 1927, page 200 supra.]

Statement showing extent of land reserved and assigned up to 31st December 1926 to ex-army men in the several districts.

Serial number and name of district.	Total extent of land reserved up to 31st December 1926.	Total extent of land assigned up to 31st December 1926.
1. Anantapur ...	1,340.23	361.31
2. North Arcot ...	9,278.96	5,560.04
3. South Arcot ...	5,584.04	1,021.60
4. Bellary ...	4,238.18	808.19
5. South Kanara ...	575.33	71.02
6. Chingleput ...	5,424.08	2,934.85
7. Chittoor ...	1,054.85	84.77
8. Coimbatore ...	8,056.06	1,019.21
9. Cuddapah ...	2,701.43	85.12
10. Ganjam ...	4,250.84	688.20
11. East Godavari ...	3,602.26	408.70
12. West Godavari ...	2,463.01	179.22
13. Guntur ...	1,339.17	678.77
14. Kistna ...	467.14	564.86
15. Kurnool ...	2,511.64	495.39
16. Madras ...	...	...
17. Madura ...	4,508.69	847.00
18. Ramnad ...	225.47	252.22
19. Malabar ...	1,502.62	213.76
20. Nellore ...	2,934.94	542.08
21. The Nilgiris ...	606.23	...
22. Salem ...	2,216.85	950.61
23. Tanjore ...	1,977.58	1,050.72
24. Tinnevely ...	2,952.02	871.80
25. Trichinopoly ...	1,890.09	646.04
26. Vizagapatam ...	993.92	780.68
Total ...	72,695.63	21,187.16

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 17th March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bazil-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Congreve, Mr. C. R. T. Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B. Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V. Karant, Mr. K. R. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kuppuswami, Mr. J. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M. Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayana Rao, Mr. M. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C. Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Raja of Ramnad. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, 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.I.E., Mr. S. H. Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie. Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.

PRESENT—cont.

[17th March 1927]

Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Tireman, C.I.E., Mr. H.
 Tulastam, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.

Venkatapati 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.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. R.
 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 supplemental questions thereon, after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Holidays by the High Court for the Cricket Match.

* 345 Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether in connexion with the grant of three holidays by the High Court for the recent cricket match in Madras, the Government were consulted beforehand or not; and

(b) what is the approximate daily cost of running the High Court, including the pay of the Judges and the establishment?

A.—(a) No. The High Court is empowered to grant the holidays.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to pages 139–141 of the Civil Budget Estimates for the year 1926–27. The figures given there represent the expenditure for one year.

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“In answer to clause (a) of this question, the Government say that the High Court is empowered to grant holidays. I do not question the power of the High Court. But may I ask whether it does not inconvenience the client population that are staying in the city if holidays are granted offhand and at the will and pleasure of the Judges of the High Court?”

17th March 1927]

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“As has been pointed out in the answer, the granting of holidays is in the discretion of the High Court. I however understand that the members of the bar who, to a large extent, represent the interests of and are not oblivious to the inconvenience of their clients, were practically unanimous in this matter.”

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“Yes, Sir. I know the members of the bar frequent the Guindy races. Is the High Court going to grant holidays on account of the Guindy races?”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Sir, I do not think it is an accurate statement. Some members of the bar do go to the races. But I do not think the attendance of the members of the bar at the Guindy races can be comparable to their attendance on this occasion.”

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“In this matter also, I am sure the members of the bar were not unanimous in requesting . . .”

THE HON. THE PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is not allowed to make a statement.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he is aware that the High Court have agreed to work on some holidays as compensation for these days?”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I am indebted to my hon. Friend. I have heard of that, but I was not quite sure.”

MR. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Is the hon. the Law Member satisfied, Sir, that the members of the legal profession who witnessed the cricket matches have learnt to play the game?”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Sir, I repudiate the suggestion that the members of my profession do nothing else than play the game.”

RAO BABADUR C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether even if the High Court are empowered to grant holidays there are no rules guiding the same?”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“There are no rules fettering discretion of the hon. Judges of the High Court.”

Alleged delay in disposal of pending appeals in High Court.

* 346 Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable delay in the disposal of cases pending before the High Court and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that for some time past three Judges of the High Court have been habitually sitting on the Original Side, and are not available for work on the Appellate Side;

(c) whether the Government have considered the question of introducing legislation to relieve the work of the High Court by raising the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court to try suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 or less, and by giving it also some insolvency jurisdiction; and

[17th March 1927]

(d) whether the Government will address the High Court to increase the number of working days by the Judges sitting on Saturdays of those weeks during which there is an additional public holiday?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 16, 20, 22 and 23 of the report on the statistics of Civil Courts for 1925 [G.O. No. 3615, Law (General), dated 24th November 1926] which has been placed on the Editors' Table. Past arrears and the increase in institutions have made a certain amount of delay inevitable.

(b) Three Judges have been sitting off and on on the Original Side.

(c) The question of increasing the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court to Rs. 10,000 was considered in the year 1918. The decision arrived at was that no change was necessary. Last year the Government considered a proposal for increasing the jurisdiction of the Court to Rs. 5,000 but it was decided that the jurisdiction should remain unaltered for the time being. The question of giving insolvency jurisdiction to the City Civil Court has not been considered so far.

(d) Under the Letters Patent it is for the High Court to determine its holidays.

Appointment of a Provincial Service Officer as Registrar of the High Court.

* 347 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by him on 22nd March 1924 (page 988 of Proceedings of the Legislative Council) that the place of the Registrar of the High Court would be thrown open to a member of the Bar or a Provincial Service Officer, why effect was not given to it although two opportunities arose since that statement was made?

A.—As already stated in this Council at the meeting held on 24th March 1925, the power of appointment of the Registrar vests, under the amended Letters Patent, in the hon. the Chief Justice.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether, in view of his statement on a motion made, I think, by the hon. the Second Minister when he was then on this side of the House, whether he did not give an undertaking that when the next vacancy happened in the appointment of the Registrar of the High Court he would consider and urge upon the hon. the Chief Justice, the claims of an Indian member of the Bar or of the Provincial Civil Service men and whether he has done anything in the matter; and when the next vacancy occurs whether he proposes to do so, and if not, why not?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"My hon. Friend the Member for the University is not quite correct in the first portion of his question. What I said was that in answer to a budget motion, in my opinion, a Provincial Service officer or a member of the Bar would be as competent as anybody else and gave an undertaking in the debate that the proceedings would be forwarded to the High Court. That has been done, and if and when the next vacancy occurs, the opinion of the House,—a question has also been tabled in the course of the budget debate,—on that matter will also be forwarded to the High Court."

17th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In view of the fact that the resolution of this House and the opinion of the hon. the Law Member have so far had no effect with the Chief Justice, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he proposes to take any steps in order to impress on the Chief Justice, in whose hands the patronage rests, that he must do something to satisfy the strong public feeling in the Council on this matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The hon. Member is quite aware that the appointment of the Registrar is wholly vested in the hon. the Chief Justice under the amended Letters Patent. It is, however, within the knowledge of the hon. Member that with regard to the appointment of the Deputy Registrar and the Assistant Registrar, the claims of the Bar and of the Provincial Civil Service have received recognition."

Irrigation

Protective irrigation works in Guntur district.

* 348 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to start any protective irrigation works in Guntur district in view of the famine conditions prevailing in that district?

A.—The project of a reservoir at Pulikonda on the Musi river has for some time been under consideration, and gaugings have been taken for a number of years. The Chief Engineer reports that the work will be taken up for consideration in 1928.

The Government regret that the immediate execution of this work is not feasible.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"My question was whether the Government proposed to start any protective irrigation works in Guntur district in view of the famine conditions prevailing in that district, and the answer to it is: 'the project of a reservoir at Pulikonda on the Musi river has for some time been under consideration, and gaugings have been taken for a number of years. The Chief Engineer reports that the work will be taken up for consideration in 1928.' This question, I may say, has been hanging fire for some time past and yet, the Government say that the immediate execution of this work is not feasible. I should like to know whether, on account of the famine conditions prevailing, any protective irrigation work is undertaken or contemplated to be undertaken by the Government this year?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, this was the work which on account of the conditions described by my hon. Friend as famine, was suggested as expedient for being taken up. The matter was investigated. The materials could not be gathered in time for the budget allotments being made this year. Budget allotments will undoubtedly be made next year in the case of this work."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Are there no other works which can be undertaken this year in that district?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, the department has been requested to consider the feasibility in areas where there are conditions

[17th March 1927]

of scarcity of investigating the possibility of small works and, if any small works can be taken up, they will be taken up and a statement will be made when the materials are got ready."

Supply of water for irrigation from Red Hills tank.

* 349 Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: 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 widespread grievance of the ryots of Red Hills and other villages under the Red Hills Lake in the Chingleput district that they are not allowed to get sufficient water from the lake for irrigation purposes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Red Hills Lake is primarily intended for the agricultural ryots of the villages irrigated by the Red Hills Lake; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of increasing the capacity of the lake?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not received any recent representations in the matter but they observe that the Red Hills tank project was primarily undertaken for the supply of drinking water to the City of Madras and consequently the interests of irrigation have, of necessity, to be subordinated to the interests of the City, with a population of over 500,000 depending entirely on this supply for drinking water.

(c) The question of raising the F.T.L. of the tank was considered and it was dropped in 1926, as there were engineering objections to the proposal.

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Does not the Government know that the ryots of the villages concerned have made representations to the Collector of the district several times?"

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir. I have before me certain representations made by the ryots in which it was asserted that the primary duty of the Government was to safeguard the irrigation needs of these particular ryots and then and thereafter to look to the water-supply of the city; in other words, that that was the first charge, so to say, on the water. The Government could not accept the position because, when the works were started fifty or sixty years ago, they were started with the definite understanding that the improvement of the Red Hills reservoir was primarily with a view to supply water necessary for the consumption of a growing city which has now practically nearly a population of 600,000. The only question that could be considered feasible was the raising of the F.T.L., and on that matter there has been some correspondence and very strong difference of engineering opinion. As a matter of fact, this is not considered feasible at the present moment. Efforts, however, have been made to see how far we could not reconcile the need of the city for water with the irrigation facilities of those ryots."

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Considering the fact that fifty years ago, as the hon. the Law Member said, the tank was primarily intended for irrigation. . . ."

[17th March 1927]

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I suggested just the opposite. The reservoir was primarily intended for the supply of water for the City of Madras and only secondarily for irrigation."

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Since when, Sir, was water brought to Madras from the lake?"

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have got all the papers, but I cannot lay my hand on the particular reference."

DR. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"In 1872."

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am very much obliged to the hon. Member."

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Till then what was being done with the water, may I know?"

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It was initially a very small reservoir used for irrigation purposes to a large extent. The enlargement of the reservoir and the widening of the catchment area, the improvement of the bund and the construction of the anicut and all that which went to make it a good reservoir for the supply of water to the City of Madras was done fifty years ago. Even then the question was raised by the ryots as to where they stood and, from that time it was understood that the first charge upon this reservoir was the supply of potable water to the city."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, in view of the answer to clause (a) of this question, and in view of the statement of the hon. the Law Member, may I ask for some further elucidation on the matter? May I ask whether the Government have any proposals to acquire such rights as the agriculturists have in the lands which are irrigated by water from this lake, so that a continual supply of water may be guaranteed to the City of Madras, especially in view of the fact that there is constant conflict of interests between the agriculturists of Chingleput and the citizens of Madras? May I ask whether Government have any proposal for a permanent and satisfactory solution of this perpetually difficult problem?"

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"This question was raised some time ago and it was then pointed out that it was largely a question of finance, and that it would mean an outlay of a large sum of money to pay compensation to all these people to acquire their lands. But when that matter was on the tapis, a large deputation of ryots waited on Government and said that they had been for generations in possession of those lands and that they would take the risk of such water as may be available. This is a very difficult question. If I may make a suggestion to my hon. Friends the Member for the University and the Leader of the Opposition who are influential members of the Corporation, this is a matter to be decided in consultation with my hon. Colleague the Minister for Local Self-Government, the Corporation and the Government. And if any satisfactory solution can be arrived at by a conference, I do not think the Government would do otherwise than help it."

[17th March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Is the hon. the Law Member aware that though the Government have at present stopped the supply of water for irrigation purposes, it is practically being used by the irrigators?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"So it has been apprehended, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask whether even to-day there is a great fear in Madras of scarcity of water and that if rains hold off for five or six months more, there may be actual scarcity? May I know whether the Government have taken or propose to take any steps to conserve even the little water available primarily for the citizens of Madras and whether as a matter of fact even the small quantity of water that is now available is now going practically to waste, used neither for the purpose of consumption nor for agriculture?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am aware that instructions have been issued in view of the apprehensions that have been expressed both in the Corporation Chamber and elsewhere to see that water is conserved and put to its primary use."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Under what authority vested in them can the Government stop the normal supply of water to the agriculturists without compensating them?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I never said that they would stop. What was said in answer to a certain statement was that the primary object was the supply of drinking water to the city."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I remind the hon. the Law Member, Sir, that there is a G.O. (No. 310, dated March 1904) laying down that the supply of water to Madras is of paramount importance totally outweighing the claims of irrigation and that if the level of the water in the lake was 40 feet and below even on the 1st January, the Collector of Chingleput has to think of curtailing the area for irrigation and if the level is 38 feet on any date the supply for irrigation has to be stopped."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Yes, Sir. I bow to the knowledge of details which my hon. Friend displays. The Government Order is before me and I agree he gave the gist of it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he will take the initiative in the matter of summoning this conference, because he realizes, none better, that we the non-officials can hardly take the initiative in a matter of this kind?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I shall consider that matter in consultation with my hon. Colleague, the Minister for Local Self-Government."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As it appears to me that there are conflicting interests, the best thing is to table a cut under Irrigation or any other appropriate Demand. I shall waive want of notice and give an opportunity for the House to express its opinion upon this important question."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Thank you, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"In the meantime will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to put a stop to this waste of water?"

[17th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is for this reason, viz., that the supplementary questions were taking the shape of a debate that I suggested a very convenient course for the House to adopt."

Possibilities of the Upper Bhavani Project.

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

(a) whether a special officer has been appointed to report on the possibilities of the Upper Bhavani Project, and if so, whether the Government Order will be placed on the Council table;

(b) whether the special officer has sent his report and in any case whether the Government are prepared to publish it with a view to obtain the opinion of the people of the Coimbatore district on the report; and

(c) whether the special officer was asked to consult the leading associations or the leading persons in the Coimbatore district and whether he did so in the course of his investigation?

A.—(a) Yes. G.O. No. 1341 I., dated the 25th September 1926, is placed on the table^a.

(b) The special officer's final report has not yet been received. The Government will consider in due course the question of publishing it.

(c) No such instructions were issued to the special officer, but he will no doubt, if he thinks necessary, consult the leading associations or persons in the district interested in the project.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With reference to the second line in the Government Order, dated 25th September 1926, may I know what is meant by the Government, by the words 'Revenue and cognate aspects of the project?'"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir, I shall look into the question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the hon. Member is aware that the special officer appointed for this purpose takes the words 'cognate aspects' to include an enquiry and to lead to the conclusion that all the reports made by the Engineering officers including the hon. Member Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar and by the Revenue Officers including Sir Charles Innes are based on wrong calculations?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I will take what my hon. Friend says is correct. But it appears to me what it is hardly likely that the special officer who has been appointed to report on the possibilities of the Upper Bhavani Project on the basis of certain materials placed before him, would consider himself authorized to say that all the materials are wrong. I cannot say whether that is so; it looks unlikely. I shall take what my hon. Friend says but I do not believe it can be so."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if this officer has found three months' time to be insufficient and has applied for extension of time?"

^a Printed separately.

[17th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes ; he applied for extension of time ; extension was granted and the report is, I think, ready."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Has the report been received since the answer was sent ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Not yet, I am told."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask whether this officer did not say when applying for extension of time that all the basis given by the Revenue and Public Works Department officers was wrong and that he was investigating further into the matter ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not desire to contradict what my hon. Friend said. But I should like to say that he was asked to report about the possibilities of the project on the basis of those materials."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Government will drop out of consideration all those subjects if the officer has referred to them? I have not seen the report and the hon. Member says that he has not received it."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My hon. Friend will excuse me when I say that his question is based on two hypotheses. I have not seen the report. With regard to my hon. Friend's apprehensions that the report might contain certain conclusions based on wrong materials, the Government will look into the matter. My hon. Friend needs no assurance from me that if the report is based on wrong materials and wrong foundations, it will not be entitled to the weight it would otherwise have."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the hon. Member will be pleased to issue instructions to the special officer that he may take the help of leading associations and persons in the district with regard to this matter ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I have no doubt as the answer to clause (c) puts it, that the special officer would, if he thinks it necessary, take the opinion of leading associations. He will be made aware of the debate this morning. He will, I am sure, take note that it is the desire of a section of this House that he should consult leading associations and persons of the district interested in the matter."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" He may or may not do it. I am asking whether the hon. Member cannot . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member gave a modified answer. He said he would forward this debate, if I may so call it to the special officer."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask whether he cannot give instructions to the officer to take the advice and help of the leading men and associations in the district ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be noted."

17th March 1927]

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Headquarters of the Sub-Collector of Coondapoor division.

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

(a) the reasons, if any, why the Sub-Collector of Coondapoor division has his headquarters station at Coondapoor ; and

(b) whether Udipi is a more central place for it?

A.—(a) The reasons why Coondapoor was originally selected as the headquarters are not on record. The headquarters have now been at Coondapoor for very many years and offices and dwelling accommodation for the Sub-Collector exist there.

(b) This is a matter of opinion.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With regard to the reply (b), may I know how this can be a matter of opinion and whether Udipi is not midway between Coondapoor and Karkal which are at either end of this revenue division ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If you look at the map, it will be seen that both these places, Coondapoor and Udipi are on the coast and almost evenly trisect the coast boundary of the division. It may therefore be argued that every one of the places is central. That is all what is meant by the answer."

Land Revenue

Applications for remission of taxes in Guntur district.

* 352 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any petitions or representations from the ryots in the famine-stricken areas in the Guntur district praying for orders to remit land taxes this year, or at least to postpone collection of land revenue in those areas ; and

(b) if so, what orders the Government have passed thereon?

A.—(a) Petitions have been received from ryots in the Ongole taluk of the Guntur district.

(b) The Government have issued orders postponing to the next fasli the collection of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,90,000 (approximately) in the Ongole taluk.

The Government have issued orders that claims to remission should be investigated and settled promptly and that care should be taken not to collect amounts likely to be remitted.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know, Sir, whether similar conditions prevail in the other taluks of the district, such as Penukonda, Narasaraopet, etc. ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" We are informed not."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Have any applications been received from any of these taluks for the postponement of the collection of kist and remission ?"

[17th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"If the hon. Member means the local authorities, I must ask for notice. The Government have not received any."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Will the hon. Member adopt the same procedure with regard to the postponement of the collection of kist in other districts also affected by famine?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The original question is only with regard to Guntur. The supplementary question is not admissible."

Failure of crops in Tinnevely district.

* 353 Q.—Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is failure of wet and dry crops in major portions of the villages in Tinnevely, Nanguneri, Kovilpaṭi and Sankaranayinarkoyil taluks and in parts in the villages of Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Tiruchendur and Srivaikuntam taluks of the Tinnevely district on account of insufficiency of water-supply;

(b) whether the local Revenue officers have inspected such lands and taken steps to remit the taxes for those lands;

(c) whether it is a fact that the taxes are being collected from the ryots, ignoring the failure of crops on those lands in the taluks above referred to;

(d) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Collector, Tinnevely district, to suspend the collection of kists at least for those lands; and

(e) whether any report has been received on the subject by the Government from the District Collector, Tinnevely, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to place the same on the Council table at its next meeting?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the season reports for the last two months. It will be seen from these reports that the condition of certain wet and dry crops in certain parts of the Tinnevely district has not been good: but that after the recent rains prospects are improving.

(b) to (d) The Government have issued orders that throughout the Presidency all claims to remission should be investigated and settled promptly, that any proposals for the postponement of collections beyond the fasli should be formulated and submitted for sanction at the earliest possible date and that care should be taken not to collect amounts that are likely to be remitted.

(e) The Government have not received any report from the Collector.

Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—"With reference to the answer to clause (e) of the question, may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether any report has been called for from the Collector of Tinnevely on the failure of crops referred to in the question?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No report has been called for."

17th March 1927]

Village Establishments

Alleged memorial from the village headman, Kollangondan.

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

(a) whether the headman of the village of Kollangondan of the Srivilliputtur taluk in Ramnad district has submitted a memorial to the Government that as his village is a big one and the kist amount to be collected is a large one he is not able to deal with the collection work satisfactorily and that therefore his post may be made a honorary one and that a Revenue monigar may be appointed with the saving;

(b) whether the Collector of Ramnad has made any report on the matter and, if so, to what effect;

(c) whether any Collector and especially the Collector of Coimbatore, has complained about the difficulty of making kist collections in some big villages and requested that the revenue monigars whose services were dispensed with in 1922 may be restored at least in some villages; and

(d) whether the Government are including the restoration of some revenue monigars in the ensuing budget and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) A memorial has been received by Government.

(b) No report has been received from the Collector of Ramnad on the subject.

(c) No.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (e) of the Legislative Council Question No. 388.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), will the Government be pleased to forward the memorial to the Collector of Ramnad for his opinion?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The memorial being from an official was returned to him for resubmission through the proper authorities."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Has it not been received again?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Not again."

Restoration of village officers.

* 355 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether assistant karnams are not being reinstated under the Village Officers Restoration Act, and if not, why not;

(b) whether all the menials thrown out of office after 1920 have been restored after the passing of the Village Officers Restoration Act;

(c) if not, why not;

(d) whether it is a fact that in certain proprietary villages of Nellore district, regrouping is going on now, and that triune officers are appointed in villages where both karnams and headmen hold office;

(e) if so, what are the reasons for adopting this policy; and

(f) whether the Village Officers Restoration Act has not been given effect to in the proprietary villages?

[17th March 1927]

A.—(a) No; they are not administratively necessary.

(b) No.

(c) It is not proposed to restore the menials whose posts were abolished as being unnecessary for administrative reasons.

(d) & (e) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

(f) On 30th July 1926 the Government issued instructions to the Board of Revenue to proceed with the restoration of village officers in both ryotwari and proprietary areas.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to clause (a), may I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member is aware that with the creation of fresh departments, additional work is thrown on the karnams and, if so, how is it that assistant karnams are now not found necessary? Evidently they were found necessary before.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The answer, Sir, is one to a question as to whether assistant karnams are being reinstated under the Restoration Act and it was only meant as a general one. If there are any particular cases in which the work of the village karnam is found to be too heavy, of course the question of appointing an assistant karnam will receive consideration.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ I am also asking generally, Sir. If the assistant karnams are not now found necessary am I to understand that the business of the karnams has been on the decrease in any way? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ There would be a decrease in the cases, where villages which were grouped have been again divided. In such cases two officers are now placed where there was only one before.”

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ May I know whether the question of providing assistant karnams has been considered when the Village Officers Restoration Act was under consideration in this House? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Yes, Sir, it was.”

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ What was the conclusion that was come to.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The conclusion was that they should not be restored.”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ May I know whether the assistant karnams are proposed to be reinstated.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I have already replied, generally, in the negative.”

Factories

Opening of sandalwood factory.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the profits the manufacturers of sandalwood oil itself are making; and

17th March 1927]

(b) whether the Government are contemplating the opening of a sandalwood oil factory to make oil from the sandalwood produced in the British territory in the Madras Presidency?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will the Government make an investigation into the matter? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know what my hon. Friend exactly wants and the lines on which he wants the Government to enquire and ascertain the facts.”

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ Does not the Minister consider that industries must be started and encouraged by the Government? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I suppose my hon. Friend is aware that there is a sandalwood factory at Kuppam and if the Government were to start any factory in competition with the private factory, it will ruin the private concern.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Does the factory referred to, consume and use all the sandalwood available in the Presidency? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I presume it depends upon the capacity of the concern to make purchases and upon the extent to which the factory can use the available sandalwood.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ In the answer given the other day it was stated that sandalwood is being taken away. . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is not entitled to base a question on the answer given the other day.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Is the hon. the Minister aware that a large quantity of the sandalwood produced in this Presidency is exported to other countries? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I hope there is much scope for a larger quantity to be used in this province.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ So far as the remaining sandalwood is concerned, will the hon. the Minister see that another factory is started to make use of it? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I think we will be injuring private enterprise if we are to run another factory.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact that a quantity of Madras sandalwood annually goes to Mysore? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ When it is sold, I suppose some persons come and purchase it.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Does it not follow therefore that the Mysore Government find it profitable to import Madras sandalwood in addition to their own, and make oil from it? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know.”

[17th March 1927]

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the Mysore Government are making huge profits over this business and will he be pleased to consider the desirability of following the example of the Mysore Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I would rather like to see that private people start concerns and run them instead of the Government running them, perhaps at a larger expenditure."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Are not the Government aware that the Mysore Government are deriving much profit?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I take it, Sir, that the point is whether this particular industry is or is not a commercially feasible concern. The point has been established beyond doubt and there is already a private concern which is carrying on the trade and it is possible that it may develop its business; I deprecate any effort of the Government to run down existing institutions."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know what steps the Government are taking to encourage this industry and make it popular among the people?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not think any further effort on the part of the Government is necessary because the industry is already there and people are aware of it."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I ask the hon. the Minister if private concerns should undertake such enterprises where the necessity is for Government continuing their industries department?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Not to compete with private enterprise, but to see and find out new industries and start them and to encourage others."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the fact that sandalwood has to be purchased from the Government, will it not be cheaper for the Government themselves to run a factory?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of that fact."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"It is true that there is a private concern. But considering the undeveloped nature of this industry will the Government be prepared to take it up and show to the people of this Presidency the different aspects of development of sandalwood industry?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have no doubt that the hon. Member will be glad to know that this particular matter is being considered by the Government."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Considering the fact that the sandalwood oil extracted at Kuppam is not one-thousandth part of the industry and seeing that large quantities of sandalwood are being exported to France, will the Government be pleased to establish two or three demonstration factories in important centres of the Presidency?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know, Sir, if it is a practical suggestion."

17th March 1927]

Forests*Supply of timber from the Nallamalais in Kurnool.*

* 357 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what the results of operation referred to in the Administration Report, 1924-25, page 121 (at line 26), in the Nallamalais of Kurnool to supply the requirements of the surrounding country in the matter of timber have been?

A.—In July 1925 the Government approved of certain schemes drawn up by the Conservator of Forests, II Circle, for the supply of timber and agricultural implements in the Kurnool district. The majority of coupes referred to in the Conservator's proposals are at present being worked. In some cases, however, it has been necessary to curtail the operations for want of demand. The Government understand that the timber cut in these operations appears to satisfy the demands of the rural population and that there have been no complaints.

To meet the demand for timber of larger size, regular fellings are in progress in the South Kurnool Forest division and the timber is sold at periodical auctions at Diguvametta.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask the hon. Home Member whether it is a fact that the trees felled were dead, dying and deformed and do not give the kind of timber required and therefore it is that there is want of demand as is stated in the answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We have no information, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask the hon. Member whether he is aware that that statement is made in the Administration Report for the year 1925-26?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not remember; I will look into it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I wish he did. May I ask the hon. the Home Member whether he is prepared to start more regular fellings in areas other than South Kurnool forests for the purpose of getting larger size of timber?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Yes, Sir. I am prepared to consider the question."

Levy of grazing fees.

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

(a) whether the consideration of certain general questions connected with the levy of grazing fees mentioned at page 7 in line 23 from the bottom in G.O. No. 244, Development, dated 13th February 1925, is now complete and, if so, what the decision has been;

(b) whether now the Government are prepared to lower the grazing fee from annas 8 to annas 3;

[17th March 1927]

(c) what portion of the 360 square miles of forest still closed to grazing mentioned in paragraph 5 of the letter of the Chief Conservator of Forests on page 2 of the Government Order referred to in paragraph (a) of this question has been thrown open since the issue of the said Government Order;

(d) whether it is not a fact that local officials have interpreted local cattle mentioned in the said Government Order to be cattle within a range only of five miles from the forest;

(e) whether the Government have issued instructions to the authorities concerned to carry out their desire that all cattle licensed to graze in one range should be permitted to enter the adjoining range to a distance of half a mile without being considered to have trespassed;

(f) whether the Government have received the scheme of the Conservator (referred to in the said Government Order) which he proposed to introduce for the supply of agricultural implements; if so, what action thereupon has been taken;

(g) whether they have received the 'further report' of the Chief Conservator which the Government awaited in the said Government Order; if they have received, what action has been taken;

(h) what action has since been taken in setting back reserve boundaries as adumbrated by the Chief Conservator in the said Government Order and approved by the Government;

(i) whether in regard to the reduction of seigniorage fees for manure leaves the Government have since had any case which appeared to demand special treatment as adumbrated on page 8 of the said Government Order; if they had such a case or cases, what reductions they have granted; and

(j) whether the consideration of the question of standardization of compounding fees is complete; if so, what the result of such consideration has been?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government have since decided to allow grazing in the whole range on a single permit and that it is essential to continue the restrictions based on the possibility of forests.

(b) The question is still under consideration.

(c) The entire forest area in the district, except felled coupes under regeneration, have been thrown open to grazing.

(d) No. Local cattle have been taken to mean the cattle of the village or villages within the limits of which the reserve is situated or which it adjoins.

(e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 244, Development, dated 13th February 1925.

(f) The scheme has been received and it has been approved.

(g) The report has been received. The policy of Government is that reserves which need not be retained by the Forest Department should be managed by panchayats. In cases in which there is an urgent demand for extension of cultivation, Government are prepared to consider the question of disafforestation if the needs of the community for pasture, firewood and agricultural implements have been satisfied.

(h) The Government understand that the Chief Conservator has already invited the attention of the Conservator and the District Forest Officers concerned to the urgent need for setting right matters in this direction.

(i) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(j) The question is still under consideration.

17th March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With regard to clause (a), I find that it is stated that 'the Government have since decided to allow grazing in the whole range on a single permit and that it is essential to continue the restrictions based on the possibility of forests.' I desire to know what exactly it means. Are there any executive restrictions being placed on the single permit system that is conceded in this answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—" With regard to the answer to clause (a), Sir, I want to know whether 'whole range' means the whole of a forest district or only a portion of a forest district. It is said 'to allow grazing in the whole range'; but that is not what is really taking place. Grazing is allowed not only in one range, but in other ranges also, or at least in all the ranges round the range. I wish to know what is meant by 'whole range.'"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" By 'whole range' it is meant only portions of the district."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Member to inform a layman what he means by the phrase 'possibility of forests.'"

Mr. H. TIREMAN :—" I have been asked by the hon. the Home Member to explain the words 'possibility of forests.' It is a technical expression and it signifies the maximum number of cattle generally per acre which can graze in a certain forest area without doing any harm to that area."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member or his spokesman . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may put the question to the hon. the Home Member or if the latter wants it, he may put the question to the Chief Conservator."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I thought I might save trouble by putting the question direct to the Chief Conservator. May I ask on what basis the possibility is arrived at, Sir?"

Mr. H. TIREMAN :—" It is merely an estimate, taking into consideration the character of the grazing and the grass."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" So, that after all is not so very technical. As regards the answer to clause (g), Sir, may I know whether the report will be laid on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I will consider the suggestion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), Sir, may I know when the 'consideration' is likely to be finished?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Say in a month or two."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With regard to the answer to clause (d), may I ask the hon. Member whether it implies that sometimes the radius is not even five miles?"

[17th March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With reference to the answer to (e), I was referring exactly to the Government Order. I intended to ask whether the hon. Member's attention had been drawn to the fact that it is not carried out in practice, and whether the hon. Member had issued—a Government Order is always there and it is sent in due course—any instructions definitely from his office to the officers concerned that this should be attended to."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think the instructions are generally issued by the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests."

Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—" My doubt has not yet been cleared, Sir. In the past, this practice of allowing, on single permit system, cattle to graze in more than one range was not in vogue. That was felt a great grievance."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What is the supplemental question of the hon. Member?"

Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—" I wish to know what Government mean by 'whole range' whether they mean by it whole of a forest district or only a portion of it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has already been answered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In regard to the answer to clause (g), I desire to ask whether the hon. the Home Member is prepared or is not prepared to disafforest for the purpose of pasture, firewood and agricultural implements, if that were necessary in any area?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The answer is given there, Sir. The policy of the Government is stated in the answer."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The policy of the Government is stated in these terms 'that reserves which need not be retained by the Forest department should be managed by panchayats.' Before the formation of the panchayats, is there nothing that the ryots can get out of this concession? I am asking whether, if the panchayats are not formed, the Government will be prepared to disafforest, for purposes of pasture, firewood or agricultural implements."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If any specific instance is brought to my notice, I shall consider the matter."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With reference to the answer to clause (h), Sir, 'the Government understand that the Chief Conservator has already invited the attention of the Conservator and the District Forest Officers concerned to the urgent need for setting right matters in this direction', may I know, if boundary lines are set back there is no need for disafforestation of that portion of the forest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question, Sir."

17th March 1927]

Education*Opening of IV and V forms in the schools of Rayachoti.*

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

(a) whether the Muhammadan public of Rayachoti, Cuddapah district, have requested the Government several times to open IV and V forms in the schools of Rayachoti; and

(b) what action the Government have taken in this matter?

A.—(a) & (b) In September 1926, the President, District Board, Cuddapah, applied for the sanction of the Government to open the IV form in the Rayachoti Board Middle School and forwarded a mahazar from the residents of Rayachoti with the application. The application was transferred to the Director of Public Instruction for disposal with the mahazar, with reference to rule 54 of the Educational Rules, the sanction of Government not being required.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, in answer to clause (a), the Government do not say whether they have received any application from the people of that place direct. They only say that they received one from the President, District Board of Cuddapah. Will the hon. the Minister say whether he received any application from the people?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The answer is that the Government have received an application from the President, District Board. That application was received with the mahazar of the people."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Does it mean, Sir, that they did not receive anything direct from the people?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As far as I am aware, the application came only through the President of the District Board."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether it is a board school or a school under private management?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is a board school."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Has it applied for a grant?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think it is being worked under the net cost system."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Will the hon. the Minister kindly state if under rule 54 of the Educational Rules, the sanction of Government was not required, why the President of the District Board forwarded the application to the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give the reason why the President of the District Board acted in that way."

[17th March 1927]

Local Boards*Need of a bridge over the Yerra-kalva near Anantapalli.*

* 360 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the pressing need of a bridge over Yerra-kalva on the Grand trunk road near Anantapalli, West Godavari district;

(b) whether there are any proposals and estimates for the construction of the same;

(c) if so, whether the Government have sanctioned those proposals and estimates; and

(d) whether the Government intend to bear the whole cost of it?

A.—(a) In his annual inspection notes on the condition of the trunk roads in the Kistna district the Superintending Engineer has pointed out the need for bridging the Yerra-kalva.

(b) & (c) No.

(d) The bridge being on a trunk road the cost of it, if built, will ordinarily be borne by the Government.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know if any action is going to be taken in pursuance of the inspection notes of the Superintending Engineer?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We have not yet got a report from the Superintending Engineer."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"In the answer it is stated that in the inspection notes of the Superintending Engineer the need is pointed out. May I know if Government will take any action thereon?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If there is an application from the District Board, the Government will consider the matter. In the absence of the application, the Government cannot do anything."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"If there is no application from the District Board, the inspection report will not be of any good."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The inspection notes will help the Government in considering the application."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"In the absence of any application from the District Board, am I to understand that the inspection notes are to be treated as a scrap of paper and that no action will be taken in pursuance of those inspection notes?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government always wait for the District Board to send in their recommendations."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Except waiting for the District Board to take the initiative, am I to understand that the Government do not propose to take any action on the inspection notes of the Superintending Engineer?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes; because the District Board Engineer has got to make his own remarks on the Superintending Engineer's report."

[17th March 1927]

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"In that case, that is if Government are not going to take any action on the inspection notes, what is the good of asking the Superintending Engineer to inspect all these works?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because the President, District Board, may be aware of the defect in the roads under the control of the Board."

Municipal Councils*Constitution of Udupi town into a municipality.*

* 361 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what action the Government have taken on the proposal to constitute a municipality for the town of Udupi in South Kanara?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 72 on 26th January last.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, how long the report of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has been under consideration and what the difficulty is in arriving at a decision?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no difficulty about it."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, if Udupi is a Union Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No."

Excise*Action taken on the resolution regarding "Prohibition within twenty years."*

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

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government on the resolution of this Council in respect of "Prohibition within twenty years"; and

(b) what the policy of the hon. the Minister in charge of Excise regarding this question is?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 17th September 1926, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) Until the Government have received the report which the Finance Committee has in paragraph 9 of that Government Order (G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 17th September 1926) been asked to submit, the Government propose to follow the policy laid down in that Government Order except that they propose at an early date to examine the possibility of making and, if possible, to make certain further experiments in the prohibition of the sale of liquor.

[17th March 1927]

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (b), when the report from the Finance Committee is expected ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It has not yet been received. We have sent a reminder."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), has the Government any proposals with regard to the making up of the revenue either by retrenchment or by taxation ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The Finance Committee is the proper authority to report."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Have any proposals been placed before the Finance Committee to serve as a basis for discussion with regard to the making up of the revenue either by retrenchment or by taxation ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I cannot do anything other than refer it to the Finance Committee who have the obligation of formulating and recommending any new proposals to meet the deficiency."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" May I request the hon. the Finance Member to place before the Finance Committee any proposals to serve as the basis for the discussion in order to see whether retrenchment or new taxation is possible or not ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am sure that the Finance Committee would be very glad to receive suggestions on this subject from any quarter of the House."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the fact that the answer was despatched to your office on the 8th January 1927 and . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is the date on which the question was sent from my office to the Secretariat concerned."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" There used to be a third date, Sir. I do not know what happened to it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not now supplied. However, after ascertaining the wishes of the parties in regard to this, I shall consider the necessity of putting the date in."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the fact that the answer must have been received in your office some time before the hon. the Excise Minister's statement was made on the floor of this House yesterday, may I ask, Sir, whether the answer to clause (b) of this question, which states that they are still going to make certain further experiments in prohibition, is to be understood to be qualified, to the extent to which it is, by the statement of policy made by the hon. the Minister last afternoon in answer to a token motion on the Excise demand ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" My answer was made yesterday, Sir, and hon. Members are aware of it."

[17th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, Sir, for a little elucidation ? It is because I am aware of the answer that I am asking this : that since the answer is made on the floor of this House subsequent to that statement, whether the statement of policy made by him yesterday qualifies to the extent to which it does, the answer to clause (b) of this question."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Certainly, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Will the hon. the Minister also consider the possibility of fixing a reasonable time-limit ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice of the question, Sir, and then I shall consider."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" In the answer to clause (b) reference is made to certain further experiments in the prohibition of the sale of liquor. Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to give me an idea of the further experiments that are going to be made ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am afraid I cannot do so now, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether he is prepared to withdraw the Government Order prohibiting village officers lecturing on the evils of drink in the mufassal ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I said yesterday that I am going to consider the matter."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I want to know whether he is going to withdraw the Government Order ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He is considering."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether in what areas the further experiments for the prohibition of the sale of liquor have been made or are going to be made ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I said yesterday and on a previous occasion that a considerable amount of embarrassment will be caused if I give details at the present moment."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister has made up his mind as to the first step to be taken this year towards prohibition ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That will require consideration, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know also whether he has any idea of the probable number of years during which prohibition will be a matter of reality in this Presidency ? "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know the result of the consideration of the hon. the Excise Minister during the last four months ? "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Does it follow from the answer that no further experiments are going to be made although it is so stated in the answer ? "

[17th March 1927]

Medical Administration

Supply of free quarters and surgical instruments to officers in charge of rural dispensaries.

* 363 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to recommend to the local bodies to supply free quarters and surgical instruments to the officers in charge of the rural dispensaries and raise the remuneration of these officers in order to induce more of them to settle in the mufassal?

A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to recommend to local boards that free quarters should be given to all medical practitioners in charge of rural dispensaries. They have already instructed the boards to equip the dispensaries with the necessary surgical instruments.

The Government are unable to raise the ratio of subsidy payable to the medical practitioners from Provincial Funds. They have, however, no objection to the local boards themselves sanctioning an additional subsidy from their own funds if in any case they consider that a qualified man cannot be secured for the subsidy promised by the Government.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Has the hon. the Minister satisfied himself that these rural dispensaries are doing useful and satisfactory work?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I have seen many of them and several of them are doing satisfactory work.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Is the hon. the Minister aware that the cost of these dispensaries is one-sixth of the permanent dispensaries?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“They certainly cost less than permanent dispensaries. I cannot say whether it is one-sixth.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he is prepared to replace them by rural dispensaries if they are cheap and efficient?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is more the concern of the local bodies.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“But, I should like to ask the hon. the Minister, if they are doing useful work why not help them a little and make them more popular? You have sanctioned 367 of them, but one-third still remain to be opened because medical officers cannot be got, and if the dispensaries are cheap and are doing useful work, why not make them more efficient by providing them with sufficient medical instruments and drugs?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The idea of the scheme is to get the local boards to participate in the scheme, so that the Government can find only a part of the expenditure.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“If the Government is prepared to meet half the cost, the district boards will be ready to bring up the other half.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“That is the scheme.”

17th March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“If the Government make a move, others will come and join them. I should like to know whether the Government have received complaints from these subsidized medical officers saying that the midwives supplied are not properly paid and are dissatisfied and that they are not provided with instruments. What is the use of having medical officers without . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member will stop with the supplementary question.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Government have received no complaints from local boards in regard to the cost of providing midwives.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Complaints were ventilated in the papers. I should like to know whether the hon. the Minister has read any of them.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I have seen some, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“I am glad that the Minister admits that he has seen. When there are complaints, Sir, will it be convenient for the Minister to meet some of them at least?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I should like to have specific suggestions.”

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—“Government in their answer have stated that they are unable to raise the ratio of subsidy. Am I to take it that they are not going to reconsider the question next year, in view of the fact that we are getting some money?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“It may be, Sir, that we may have to reconsider the whole question, when we come to a decision about the question of taking over taluk headquarter hospitals. It may be very likely that the whole thing may require readjustment.”

Mr. P. L. MOORE:—“May I ask the hon. the Minister whether it was not the intention of the scheme that these officers should be encouraged to build up private practice and whether that hope is materializing?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“From my own personal experience, I can say that in several places the medical officers have established private practice and that they are satisfied.”

Mr. D. THOMAS:—“It is stated in the answer that the Government have issued instructions to the local boards to equip the dispensaries with the necessary surgical instruments. May I know when these instructions were issued and whether these instructions have been carried out?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“That is a part of the original Government Order.”

[17th March 1927]

Public Health*Alleged scarcity of drinking water in Salem district.*

* 364 Q.—Rao Sahib S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that scarcity of drinking water is keenly felt in the district of Salem, especially in the taluks of Tiruchengode, Rasipur and Hosur;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that 3,374 cases of death in the year 1924-25 and 2,870 cases in 1925-26 have occurred on account of cholera in the district of Salem;

(c) the number of Adi-Dravida villages in Salem district that have been provided with protected water-supply and how many have not been provided;

(d) the amount spent by the Salem District Board towards protected water-supply in the years 1925-26 and 1926-27;

(e) the amount of Government grant for these two years for this purpose; and

(f) whether any adequate provision will be made in the budget for 1927-28 to relieve the distress of the people of the Salem district caused by the scarcity of drinking water?

A.—(a) The Government have been informed that there is scarcity of drinking water in the Salem district especially in the southern taluks;

(b) Yes.

(c) The President, District Board, Salem, reports that wells were dug in 96 Adi-Dravida villages during 1925-26 and that 137 wells have been sanctioned in 1926-27. He states that requests for the provision of wells in addition to these have been received from 338 Adi-Dravida villages, that estimates for 100 wells in these 338 villages have been sanctioned and that estimates amounting to Rs. 30,812 for 61 wells have been prepared and await sanction and estimates for 177 wells are under preparation. He also states that the district board has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the construction of wells during 1927-28. The President has no information regarding the exact number of Adi-Dravida villages in which there is no protected water-supply.

(d) A sum of Rs. 16,145 was spent by the District Board during 1925-26 in addition to the Government grant of Rs. 16,116. It is expected that Rs. 50,836 from the funds of the District Board and Rs. 8,634 from Government grants will be spent in the current year.

(e) A grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned in 1925-26 for the improvement of the water-supply in the rural areas of the district out of which the District Board spent Rs. 16,116 during the year. The balance of Rs. 3,884 has been reallocated in the current year. An additional grant of Rs. 4,750 has also been sanctioned this year.

17th March 1927]

(f) A lump sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been included in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1927-28 for grants for the improvement of water-supply in the rural areas throughout the Presidency. If the Legislative Council sanctions the grant, the claims of the Salem district will be considered at the time of its distribution.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In the answer to clause (a) that the Government have been informed that there is scarcity of drinking water in the Salem district, especially in the southern taluks, are the Government aware that the scarcity has been even greater in the northern taluks?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is possible."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that in the town of Hosur water for drinking purposes is very scarce and that water is sold at Re. 1 per pot?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware of it."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it a fact that the Collector who is doing jamabandi work in the northern parts has not sent a report to the Board or to Government about the scarcity of water in this area?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I believe that reports have been received."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Do Government propose to do anything in the matter to alleviate the hard condition?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"When Government are placed in possession of facts, they will consider."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"With regard to the Adi-Dravida wells, are the Government aware that even as regards wells that are already sunk by the people, the District Board of which the questioner, Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar is the Vice-President, grudging lending money for deepening the wells in this area of scarcity?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware of it."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Education***Alleged complaints against the District Educational Officer, Chingleput.*

365 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 District Educational Officer, Chingleput, has instructed the Headmaster, Poonamallee Board High School, to compel a student of the school final class to leave the school in the beginning of this month because, he being 21 years old, cannot but be sent up for the public examination, although inefficient; and

[17th March 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a Government Order that students of school final class who are more than 21 years old should, in any case, be sent up for the public examination?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

Construction of the school and hostel at Penukonda.

366 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the strength of the High School at Penukonda in Anantapur district;

(b) whether this school has a hostel building built according to type-design;

(c) what was the cost of such a hostel and did the Government bear the total cost of constructing it;

(d) whether there is similarly a hostel building on the line of the type-design in Cuddapah town attached to the Municipal High School; and

(e) whether the Government did not bear the entire cost of that building?

A.—(a) The strength of the school was 278 on 31st March 1926.

(b) & (c) The District Board, Anantapur, has recently submitted proposals for the construction of a building for the hostel at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,035 and has asked for a subsidy from Provincial funds for the purpose. The question is under consideration.

(d) There is a hostel attached to the Municipal High School, Cuddapah. But it has not been built on any type-design.

(e) Yes. The Government bore the entire cost of the building.

Secondary schools in this Presidency.

367 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 secondary schools in the Presidency;

(b) how many of these are under local boards;

(c) how many under municipalities;

(d) how many under Government;

(e) how many under private management;

(f) how many of these work at a loss;

(g) how many under the last head are supported by the Government; and

(h) what portion of the loss is borne by the Government and in how many cases?

A.—(a) 512 schools for boys and 64 for girls in 1925-26.

(b) 170 " 2 "

(c) 49 " 2 "

(d) 16 " 18 "

(e) 277. " 42 "

[17th March 1927]

(f) The total expenditure was in excess of the fee income in all schools in the year 1925-26.

(g) 466 schools for boys, under local bodies and private management and 45 for girls received grants from provincial funds in 1925-26.

(h) The hon. Member is referred to the subsidiary tables appended to Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1925-26.

Co-operative Societies

Work done by Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

368 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 22 (24) regarding the work done by Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies answered on 24th January 1927—

(a) whether the information called for has been received; and

(b) whether the same will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (b) The information was placed on the table on 3rd March 1927.

Industries

Investment on commercial undertakings by Government.

369 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development, the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total investment made on commercial undertakings by the Government;

(b) what profits they derive from such investments;

(c) what are the several undertakings;

(d) what is the amount invested in respect of each; and

(e) what is the net profit or loss with regard to each?

A.—(a) to (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the balance sheets and profit and loss statements appended to the Civil Budget Estimates.

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28—cont.

DEMAND IV—FOREST—cont.

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is a feeling on the part of some 12 Members of the Council that the time-limit is too short. I wish to know noon. again whether the time limit should be only 5 minutes or should be fixed at 10 minutes. I wish to know the wishes of the leaders of parties; or, the deputy leaders may speak on behalf of their parties."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"As far as I can ascertain on the spur of the moment, the Congress party will be quite satisfied with 5 minutes, Sir."

[17th March 1927]

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Generally, it may be fixed at 5 minutes, Sir, but in special circumstances some more time may be allowed.

" Sir, I support my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti's motion which is to discuss the uneconomic administration of the department. I submit, Sir, that the administration is certainly very uneconomic and I wish to bring to the notice of my hon. Friend the Home Member and the Council, as an illustration, only one case of the uneconomic administration of the forests by the department: that illustration is this, namely, the uneconomic administration of the Chenat Nayar forests in the district of Malabar. Now the exploitation scheme of the Chenat Nayar forests began in September 1919 and we have the account of the working of this scheme from September 1919 to 31st March 1922. I am taking the figures from the published records of the Forest Department. The accounts show that up to 31st March 1922 there was a net loss of Rs. 1,15,051. I leave out the annas and pies. That was the case up to 31st March 1922. Before I proceed to the loss incurred in the next year, I wish to draw the attention of the Council to this circumstance. Originally, the whole basis for this exploitation was the account submitted to the Government by Mr. Martin who stated that quantity of timber available per acre for exploitation in this forest was about 40 tons. Now it is found that this quantity is not available in the forest. I refer to paragraph 19 of the report by the Assistant Accounts Officer Mr. George. He says that there are no working plans for these forests—it is really very curious—and as the utility of the forest scheme is largely dependant on the estimates of timber available in the forest, no useful scheme can at present be worked out. I understand that in the present working, the quantity of timber available has been considerably below 40 tons per acre given in Mr. Martin's report of 1921. Going to the account for the next year, that is 1922-23, this is what we find. They sold in the year 71 thousand tons and odd cubic feet of timber. Now the rate at which this quantity was worked was 2.81 rupees that is nearly Rs. 3 per cubic foot. That is the working cost but the amount realised by sale per cubic foot was 1.7 or roughly Rs. 1½. So that practically on this quantity of 75 thousand tons there was a loss of Rs. 1½ per cubic foot, and the total loss on the 71 thousand would come to about a lakh of rupees. That was up to the end of 1922-23. Then if we go to the next year, that is 1923-24, what the figures tell us is this. Since the last balance sheet, that is up to 31st March 1923—not a small figure again—the loss was Rs. 1,29,610. Then if we proceed to the next year what we find is this. Up to 31st March 1925, the net loss—always it is a question of loss—in working for that year was again another big figure, that is, Rs. 1,23,189. So that the loss that is incurred from year to year comes on an average to more than one and a quarter lakh. This scheme has been in existence for the last seven years and odd and I understand that the total quantity of timber available for exploitation has been already reduced by half."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member's time limit has been exceeded."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I am left with five minutes on my hands but I shall make the best of it. If I had sufficient time, I would have shown from Government records themselves how badly the Forest Department is administered and how uneconomically,

* To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,400 for General Direction by Rs. 100.

17th March 1927]

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

with reference to the village ryot. The villager is supposed now to be my voter, to be the voter that determines the Ministers here, to be the voter who determines those who run this Government and still he is at the mercy of the forest guard or peon. Even as early as 1865, the Board of Revenue protested against the Forest Act being extended to this Presidency and they definitely put down that it would be in the power of the pettiest peon of the department to harass the people at his own pleasure. That is happening to-day everywhere and unless the Forest department and the Member in charge of the Forest department are prepared to make some amends for the great trouble that the ryots are being put to, by the powers vested in these peons, the forest administration does not deserve to exist at all. Then, it was suggested that the man arrested should be taken immediately to the Magistrate. Now it is enough if he is taken to the police station. Not only is the man arrested but his property is taken, all his carts, bulls, ropes, implements are taken over and the ryot is put to the enormous trouble of wasting his resources before he could get through his trial. That is one point that I wish to draw attention to.

" The second point that I wish to draw attention to is the way in which his claims are being treated. Pasture, fuel and conveniences for water for his animals are what the villager would require. All through these years of forest policy, the Government have gone on in a wonderfully unimaginative manner and the fuel question has occupied the attention of the Government from time to time, but no solution has as yet been found. From the administration report, Sir, I find—I have calculated the figures and I want to be corrected if I am wrong—that on the average, in this Presidency, a man does not get more than 19 pounds of fuel per year. I wonder if even in the jails the convict population can get on with less than half a ton or about that quantity per year. I really want to know how the fuel supply has to be met. It is said that contractors are selling fuel and agricultural implements. They are making immense profits. I may give the assurance that in my district, fuel is selling at an enormously high rate. I myself had to pay Rs. 16 a cart-load at times in Nandyal. We are at the mercy of the contractors. With regard to agricultural implements, we do not find timber sold in Government depots. In the depots that are mentioned in Government reports, agricultural implements are not sold. But contractors make huge profits by getting these materials from the forests, and they give the ryot any amount of trouble and anxiety with regard to his agricultural necessities.

" There is another point which I wish to draw attention to, particularly, Sir, and that is, grass and water. Animals cannot live on grass alone. Water is found in other ranges than those in which the animals get grass. In all ranges water arrangements have not been made. Even if they have been made they have been made in corners and if cattle have to go from one corner to another when water is available close by in the adjacent range, it is curious that the administration cannot make any provision.

" I do not want to make any further remarks except this, that in the forest cases the accused is convicted merely on the evidence of an ordinary guard. I could cite case after case to establish my point and show that injustice is the rule in forest offences and yet the administration report claims to have increased compounding fees after going to Court. Well,

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [17th March 1927]

that is coercion again. By mere coercion, the ryot is made to yield and compound the case and pay money to the Government and escape from a case which has been foisted on him by a guard for want of a mamul or some prize that the latter would otherwise get."

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—"Sir, I wish just to bring to the notice of the Government a few grievances that are felt in the district of Kurnool which, in my opinion, show what the policy of the Government is in regard to forest administration. I submit that the Government seems to want to make money out of the sufferings of the people. Kurnool is a district, most part of which is covered with forest, and several villages, nearly half of them, lie on the borders of forests, and the ryot has every day to go to the forest for something or other. No ryot can get on with his agricultural operations or domestic affairs without resorting to the forest for something or other. The grievances are too many to be enumerated within the limited time at my disposal. There was much agitation against the forest administration, so much so that I moved during the term of the second Legislative Council a resolution on the question and a forest committee was appointed. That committee was not provided with all the conveniences it required for the proper doing of its work and still in spite of it, it did finish its labours and made certain recommendations to the Government. The Government were pleased to accept some of the recommendations and passed orders on them. But unfortunately, the same difficulties are being still experienced by the people, and their grievances are as they were before the committee was appointed. What was stated by Government this morning in answer to a question put by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and in answer to a supplementary question put by me for a clearance of doubt, proves, to some extent, the truth of my assertion. The whole district is divided into three forest districts called Kurnool South, Kurnool East and Kurnool West and each forest district is divided into some ranges. The ranges are so close that they adjoin one another. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao said, in some ranges there is grass for cattle to graze but no water to drink. As soon as the cattle finish grazing they have to go to the adjoining forest for water. The rules were at first very stringent. The cattle were not allowed to go to the adjoining forest for water, and if they entered they were impounded and all the consequences ensued. The forest committee recommended the redress of this grievance. The Government accepted this recommendation but issued orders calculated to affect only partial redress and not complete redress. There are several grievances which are similar to this, and which are more harassing than this. Even now, there are villages in which the forest reserve lines pass almost through the dwelling houses of ryots. The backyards of certain houses are in the forest reserve limits, so that the man should tie his bull within his house always and the moment it is untied, it has to put two feet in the house and the other two feet in the reserve limits for which it is liable to be impounded. Such are the many difficulties which the people are suffering from. The time at my disposal is short, and I am unable to detail all the other grievances. I have mentioned these with a view to bring home to the Government the suffering of the ryots and the unsympathetic nature of the forest administration with the firm hope and belief that the Government will rescue the poor suffering ryots of my district from the harassing effects of the unnecessarily stringent forest laws.

17th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi]

"I request the Government to be so pleased as to once again go through the recommendations of the Forest Committee, take to heart the causes of the discontent, and do something now at least. The grievances of the ryots with regard to the forest administration and the want of irrigation are the two things from which my district is suffering most. These two are lost sight of by the Government and neglected. I request the Government once more to see that such orders are passed as to remove the present forest difficulties and also improve the condition of the ryots by according to them some more facilities."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"The administration of the forests is not only uneconomic but oppressive and extravagant. With regard to its oppressive nature it has been adverted to by the two previous speakers. It is an oppression which falls upon the illiterate, dumb masses. The Forest Act is so very all-comprehensive that several provisions of the Evidence Act are set at naught in the administration of the forests and forest cases. Especially when it deals with people who are uneducated and who have not the means of the legal advice, what oppression will it entail will only be known when we know the docile and timid nature of the Indian. The extravagance of the administration will be evident from a glance at the figures. There are about 20,000 square miles of forests in this Presidency from which we got in 1924-25 a net income of Rs. 1,15,000. In 1925-26 we got a net income after providing Rs. 3,55,000 for the development schemes whereas from 1,227 square miles of forests of the third and fourth class—not valuable forests—that are entrusted to the panchayats, the lease amount recovered is Rs. 71,144 as per account in the administration report. Thus, it will be seen that the administration by forest panchayats is both to the convenience of the ryot and to the economic management of our forests. The extravagant way in which the so-called expert forest department is administered is beyond comprehension. They are spending 50 lakhs to get a net income of 3 lakhs. Yesterday in the speech of the hon. the Home Member, it was said that the administration could not but be rather extravagant when we take into consideration the capital expenditure on roads and buildings necessary for developing these forests. If we look into the expenditure we find that out of 44 or 45 lakhs, about only 4 or 5 are spent on buildings and roads. Most of this amount is spent upon the establishment both higher and lower. The lower especially is more oppressive upon the ryot. The Indian Industrial Commission in its report of 1918 said that the natural forest value not only of this Presidency but of the whole of India was the very vast and that the output per square mile, the actual yield was very, very small. It is much more so with regard to our Presidency. If we are to compare this with the figures of the other Presidencies we find that even though there are very good forests in our Presidency, we are deriving only a very small amount and that too collected by harassing the ryots. Of course, in addition to this income there will be a vast income derived—but not to the State. That income, of course, we cannot take into account. With reference to the handing over of these forests, it has been recommended that class III and class IV forests should be handed over to the forest panchayats."

* Mr. H. TIREMAN :—"Mr. President, the hon. Member for the University hit the right nail on the head when he drew attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in this Presidency in regard to the difference between revenue

[Mr. H. Tireman]

[17th March 1927]

and expenditure. Last night, I looked into the figures regarding other provinces to which the hon. Mover had referred. I find, in the case of Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces, that large sums of money were spent on the development of forests some considerable time ago, say, ten years. The reason why these three provinces (the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay) are now making large surpluses is that they are reaping the benefit of the spade work, if I may so call it, which they did so many years ago. The chief reason why we are making so little profit is that, as was explained by the hon. the Hon. Member yesterday, until three or four years ago too much of our attention was paid to the poorer reserves now called ryots' forests to the detriment of the more valuable timber forests. We have got rid of a considerable number of ryots' forests from forest control but, until three or four years ago, so much of our attention and so much of our time was spent on these forests that practically nothing was done to develop the more valuable forests. It is only recently that we have been able to devote expenditure to that object. It takes a good deal of time to get anything done in the way of forest development as there is so much that is necessary in the way of laying roads, etc. The transfer of ryots' forests to panchayats has enabled the attention of the trained staff to be devoted to the more important work of exploiting and developing the valuable timber forests. It has also enabled Government considerably to reduce the establishment. Several hon. Members have animadverted on the heavy cost of establishment. I may say that by the transfer of forests to panchayats a saving has already been effected of about two lakhs per annum against which of course has to be put the cost of the panchayat establishment which is estimated in the coming year to be about Rs. 1,12,000. There is thus a saving of Rs. 90,000. This has already been effected. Seven forest divisions have been abolished already; and I am now considering the possibility of abolishing one more, viz., the Nellore forest division. There may be thus eight forest divisions abolished. We cannot however abolish eight posts of district officers. We can only abolish seven. I have not got time to explain why that is so. Of those seven officers' posts which may possibly be abolished, it is a question how many posts may be abolished in the Imperial service and how many in the Provincial service. This is a question which requires examination. But assuming that four Imperial officers' posts and three Provincial officers' posts can be abolished there will be a saving of three lakhs per annum from which we shall still have to deduct the cost of the panchayat forest establishment—over one lakh—, and there will be a net saving of two lakhs of rupees. I give these figures to the House because it seems to me that we are really doing our best to reduce the cost of establishment. This saving is not yet apparent in the budget estimate for several reasons, one of which is that there has been an increase in the number of officers in the Imperial service and in their pay. This would have occurred in any case. If we had not transferred these forests to the panchayats, Government would now be spending two lakhs more on establishment. As regards the establishment and especially the number of highly paid officers, I would like to inform the House what are the areas dealt with by each Imperial and Provincial forest officer in Madras and in the other provinces to which the hon. Mover referred to yesterday. (A voice: 'With the area of forests also if possible.') I think I can give that. In the Punjab there are 93 square miles per officer; United Provinces 96 square miles, Bengal 138 square miles, Bombay 177 square miles and Madras 200. It is only in the case of the Central Provinces where

17th March 1927]

[Mr. H. Tireman]

there are 380 square miles per officer that an officer has a larger area to look after than he has here. (A voice: And Burma?) I am afraid I cannot give the figures for Burma, because the conditions are quite different there.

"Coming to what Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said yesterday regarding Chittoor, the chief trouble there is said to be the proximity of village forests. Several hon. Members have mentioned this. I would say that orders have been issued more than once that if any such case is brought to the notice of the local officers, the facts should be reported to me so that I may immediately take steps to get the reserve lines removed. I do not think, therefore, that is a real grievance, because it is a grievance which can be removed.

"I will now come to what my hon. Friend Mr. Adinarayana Chettiay was saying yesterday. He stated that the ryots in the North Arcot district were not benefited by the forests." 12-30 p.m.

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I referred to manure leaves."

* Mr. H. TIREMAN :—"It has been estimated that something like half the population of this Presidency are not directly interested in the forests. The forests however belong to these people just as much as to the people who live quite close to the forests, and it is not fair on the general population to allow forests to deteriorate. That is the reason why restrictions are placed on the removal of manure leaves. As regards the subject of manure leaves, I should mention that it is under the consideration of Government.

"The hon. Member mentioned that we have too many Conservators. I looked into the figures with regard to other provinces in this matter. In the United Provinces the number of Conservators is one for 1,237 square miles, in the Punjab one for 2,000 square miles, in Madras one for 2,700 square miles, and in Bombay one for 3,000 square miles. In comparison, therefore, with other provinces, we are not overstaffed in the matter of Conservators.

"The hon. Member also alluded to the Supernumerary Extra Assistant Conservators who are fed like white elephants. I do not know how white elephants are fed but the reason for the existence of supernumerary officers is that originally, Government recruited too many, as there was an idea of entering into a big scheme of forest development in the Agency tract. It was found that it was not likely to be successful. Therefore, a number of these officers were not required and were put on the supernumerary list. Although they are put on the supernumerary list, I may say they are fully employed. There is plenty of work for them to do. The existence of these supernumerary officers is also due to the reduction in the establishment owing to the transfer of forests to panchayats. They will be absorbed gradually as vacancies occur.

"My time is very short but I would like to say a few words about exploitation. I would like to remove the misapprehension which appears to exist in the minds of some hon. Members that Government want to engage themselves in competitive trade. This is not the case. Our work is entirely experimental. The ultimate object, I take it, is that private enterprise shall take over the exploitation of the forests. But until experiments show that private enterprise can undertake exploitation at a profit you cannot expect private companies to come forward. Much organization is necessary to carry out the experimental work. It is necessary first to ascertain how much timber there is, in the forest, of different kinds, and whether it is possible to

[Mr. H. Tireman]

[17th March 1927]

remove it economically. It also must be sawn into marketable sizes, and most important of all, it must be seasoned. Artificial seasoning of timber is a new departure. It is expensive and it costs a good deal to season timber in this way. While teak and some other timbers do not require artificial seasoning, almost all the timber of the evergreen forests are useless unless artificially seasoned. All these things have to be carried out before we can decide whether it is economically possible to engage on forest exploitation, and I do not think it is fair to expect private companies to do all that sort of work. It is up to the Government to show the way and to demonstrate that it is possible for private enterprise to undertake forest exploitation at a forest.

"As regards Chenat Nair, I may say that although we had a loss in the last year, we should have made a profit had it not been for the fact that it was found necessary to write off a lot of timber which had gone bad. This timber had been felled as a reserve to guard against the possibility of having to close down the mill for want of timber. As, however, the work at Chenat Nair is entirely experimental, the fact that the operations have so far resulted in loss, is not very material."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, before dealing with the general question, I shall deal with one or two special questions. A number of local difficulties are brought before the notice of the Advisory Committee, and I am glad to say that the present Home Member has promised to look into them. Our difficulty is that many of those things are passed by the Advisory Committee, and though the hon. the Home Member, the Chief Conservator and the Secretary of the Department are all members of the Committee, yet, when we pass resolutions it takes a lot of time for them to pass orders. One of these is the standardization of compounding fees. Now, although a man has taken six pice worth of grass or fuel from the forest, he can be made to pay a very large sum of money without any limitation whatever. I am very glad that the hon. the Home Member, in answer to a question this morning, said that the matter was under consideration, and I hope he will elucidate, a little more, the answer on the subject whether any remedy can be expected in the near future.

"One other difficulty is with regard to people who are on the borders of two ranges. The half-mile limit now fixed for each range is very insufficient. I would request the Government to consider the advisability of permitting people living on the borders of two ranges to graze their cattle in both the ranges on one permit. That will be a solution that will go a long way to meet the difficulty.

"Then, coming to the question of exploitation, I may say that I have visited some of these forests, and taken some trouble in visiting the Chenat Nair forest itself. The whole trouble is however due to the high establishment charges. No doubt, as a businessman, I know that we cannot expect a large income or any dividend for some years in the beginning. It is true also that we have to invest large sums of money to make the forests capable of yielding a profit. But one chief reason why we do not get a proper income is that we have got to pay very heavy establishment charges. The Chief Conservator himself was pleased to say that they had recruited too many men and that there were a large number of supernumerary appointments. This point I have referred to year after year. The most unpleasant thing is that in this department, the Forest department, the proportion of

[17th March 1927] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

Europeans to Indians is much larger than even in the Indian Civil Service. Out of 54 appointments, there are 7 or 8 Indians who have come to this favoured cadre.

"One other thing is that in connexion with the panchayat question we were told on the floor of this House more than once that it will lead to a reduction in the number of circles. But the Chief Conservator was pleased to say that eight divisions will be abolished as a result of handing over the forests to panchayats. In spite of these things, there is very little reduction in the number of appointments. One great difficulty is, as I have said before, that they have a large margin in the number of appointments. Why should the Government give the power in this Forest department alone to the Chief Conservator to appoint any number of men up to 54 on the list? I pointed out some time ago that the then number of appointments made was 44 and the remaining seats might be abolished. That was not done, with the result that there are now 47 officers, and whenever the Chief Conservator wants to appoint anybody he can forthwith appoint him to this cadre. Therefore, Government should look into this matter and see that the necessary reduction in the cadre is made.

"As regards the exploitation schemes, the appointments are unnecessarily large in number. Taking the Chenat Nair scheme, if you look into the number of appointments you will find a number of exploitation officers, a number of assistants, and several range officers—I believe there are four or five range officers in that small place. All that is unnecessarily large. That accounts for the losses year after year. If you look at the establishment charges, it comes to Rs. 25,000 or more for this single scheme.

"The Chief Conservator also referred to writing off. I am afraid this writing off will have to be done even this year. Looking into the balance sheet, you find a large stock on hand. That means a large amount of money spent on establishments and coolies. They take out large quantities of timber expecting to be sold, and, instead of all that being used by human beings, they are subsequently eaten by white ants. That accounts for the large stock on hand which is mentioned in the balance sheet.

"Then, if you look into the number of officers for the whole exploitation scheme, it is very large besides the fact that a number of officers in the regular cadre have been drawn for this exploitation purpose. Government should look into this matter. It is very difficult for us to say who is necessary and who is not, but, on the whole, we have only to consider them as white elephants. Of course they have sent Mr. Martin, probably on leave. I suppose he has gone with a view to finding purchasers for our logs in America. We import large quantities of timber both manufactured and otherwise from foreign countries, and certainly I think that our Government and our exploitation officers should look into this matter and first try to sell our products in our own country. I may also refer to the tea-boxes required by the tea planters. I do not see why our forest could not produce those tea boxes. I know that from the Chenat Nair forest a very large number of tea-boxes were being sent both to Coimbatore and the Anamalai tea estates. In my drawing room, I may boast of having furniture made of timber from those forests, and I may tell my hon. Friends that Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, our Leader, seeing that furniture was very satisfactory, ordered some for himself through me. I just mention this to show that we are capable of manufacturing very good things, provided we

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [17th March 1927]

make a proper experiment. Otherwise, we have to give up exploitation simply because Government spend a large sum of money upon establishments. Let them first have only indigenous people, I think we will be able to have a very large margin of profits. Year after year we will be able to diminish the burden of taxation on the ordinary taxpayer.

"My time limit is almost over, and I will only refer to one other matter. In the Chenat Nair forest it was my unfortunate lot to learn a few days ago that the workmen there were not properly treated. One instance of that is that a man died there while he was at work. I was told Government was not aware of that fact till very recently, or till I mentioned it in one of the motions for a cut. Sir, a cooly died by the fall of a tree while working. There is no provision in the whole Government scheme to give any compensation to the bereaved family. Under the Factories Act, they have recently introduced a system by which companies are compelled to give compensation to workmen who get injuries or die in the course of their work. But one does not know whether people getting injuries or dying in the case of Government works will get any compensation. In this particular case not a pie has been given by the Government. But the people there took so much pity on his poor family—they are all people getting good salaries but yet it is very charitable for them—that they subscribed in all Rs. 100—I am told so, I speak subject to correction—to be given to the members of that unfortunate family. I would therefore say that a special provision should be made, and coolies and labourers made aware of that fact, that Government have made rules that they will get ample compensation for injuries received or death caused in the course of their work. This will probably enable the Government to get cheap labour.

"With these few words, I support the motion."

12-45 p.m. * Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, while supporting this motion heartily I wish to invite the attention of the hon. the Home Member to one point in the administration which seems to be of some importance. Turning to page 79 of the Civil Budget Estimate you will find that a provision has been made for two additional forest panchayat officers as against one in 1926-27. I do not see any necessity for the provision of an additional forest panchayat officer for the year 1927-28. G.O. No. 1424, dated 30th September 1925, clearly contemplates that no third officer is necessary and that the two forest officers already there are quite sufficient for administering the department. Further, it was contemplated that these two people should be kept on a par. But facts show that that is not the case. The existing forest panchayat officer is given Rs. 300 to Rs. 850 with a special pay of Rs. 100 whereas the additional forest panchayat officer is given Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 with no special pay. The Government Order has clearly stated that there should be only two panchayat officers. And especially now, after the whole work of organization is over—I hear there is only two months' work before the panchayat officers—when the work is practically coming to a close, I do not find any need for a third officer. This indicates an attempt in the direction of creating a miniature head of a province. This has been deprecated in the Government Order referred to now. It is clearly laid down there that no attempt to appoint or create a miniature head of a province should be encouraged. Consistently with that, I should think that the provision for a third panchayat officer should be

17th March 1927] [Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi]

deleted from the Budget. Further, as contemplated by the Government Order no independent charge to the existing panchayat officers has been given. This shows how the department is working, and how the Government do not hesitate to appoint more officers unnecessarily. It also further indicates that another attempt has been made to make the administration topheavy. I hope, Sir, Government will reconsider this and delete the allotment for the second additional forest panchayat officer."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, I am interested in pointing out the uselessness of the forests that are proposed to be handed over to the panchayats, especially in Cuddapah. I will first show how these forests have been classified, how they have been placed before the public and what sort of public opinion was taken on them. Mr. Whitehead was placed on special duty, and he was told to classify the forests and to suggest which class of forests can be handed over to the panchayats. Accordingly, he sent his report classifying the forests into five classes and suggesting that the fifth class of forests may be handed over to the people to manage them. Before passing final orders, the Government directed the Collectors to consult public opinion as to whether they were satisfied with the classification of forests. The Collectors called some representatives of the district for the purpose of consultation, and they said that so far as my district (Cuddapah) was concerned, they could not give their opinion off-hand and that they must consult their villagers before giving any opinion. The consideration of the subject was postponed. Eventually, when the matter came up for consideration, on account of bad weather a number of representatives were not present, the Collector, one District Forest Officer and myself were alone present and my voice was absolutely uncared for and the voice of the two Government servants prevailed. I was not able to impress upon them the utter uselessness of the kind of forests that were to be handed over to the panchayats. Any how, the recommendation was sent up by the Collector, who was in a hurry to send the report and would not postpone consideration. Apart from these, I would place one important fact before the House, and that is, the forests that have been selected, so far as I can personally see, are almost barren. There is absolutely nothing except a few blades of grass here and there, and as was said just now by the Conservator of Forests, the possibilities of the forest were not at all taken into consideration in the matter of allowing grazing facilities to the villagers. Only when grazing fees are collected, the Conservator is ready to say that the possibilities of the forest ought to be taken into consideration, and in the matter of handing over the forests to the panchayats, this consideration would not in the least prevail. That is what I find. The classification shows that it is made regardless of the conveniences of the people for whom the forests are intended. Further, there were certain forests which would afford some benefit to the villagers and we pressed hard upon the Collector and the District Forest Officer to hand them over to the panchayats. But they remained obdurate. They would not do it in spite of the fact that Mr. Whitehead had classified them under class V. The District Forest Officer was reluctant to hand over this forest for the fear that there would be retrenchment and that he would be asked to go away. He thought he should classify these forests under the higher class, and to this end, notes were made in the inspection book successively by two inspecting officers that the forest at the top, which is, I should say, by the way, inaccessible, contained some red sanders and other valuable timber."

(The Member had to resume his seat, his time-limit being over.)

[17th March 1927]

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I do not propose to deal with any of the administrative aspects of the Forest department which have been raised in the debate yesterday and to-day, but in the first speech—that of the hon. Member for the University—attention was rightly called to the very serious change in the financial aspect of our Forest department. The hon. the Home Member has pointed out, and quite rightly, to the House that it is in no small degree due to the fact that the Forest department before the reforms was paid on a very low scale, and I think hon. Members who were Members of the pre-reform Council would remember that there was a perpetual complaint in that Council that inadequacy of pay was one of those causes which led them to harass the ryots. The change in the position is because we do not regard the Forest department solely as a revenue making department. Is it desirable that it should yield as much revenue as possible and provide for its own cost? But we do not forget and have never forgotten that its main object is to supply the needs of the people and it must pay attention to the facts that the ryots do require fuel, that they require timber for houses, that they require implements for agriculture and that they require grazing for their cattle. If we ran it purely on a commercial basis, it would of course yield a very large revenue because we would then charge for all these things on a commercial basis, that is, we would have to charge to the ryots the same rate as they would have to pay if they imported these things. It is therefore not entirely fair to the Forest administration to judge of its operations by a mere comparative statement of expenditure and revenue. But the great change which has taken place in reference to our own forests since the days before the war is that the supply of timber, etc., is now a world problem and the potentialities of our forests is part of that problem. And every Member of this House knows that the demand for timber throughout the world is rapidly growing and tends greatly to exceed the supply. I think that any hon. Member of this House who happens to be interested in any industry which requires the use of paper will be able to say to what extent the price of paper has gone up since 20 years ago. And that is only one indication of the factor to which I referred, that the supply of wood throughout the world is a world problem, that timber has got a world market and we cannot possibly remain unaffected by that factor. In view of such a situation, it is essential that we should develop our forests so as to meet our own needs as far as possible.

1 p.m. " I should be glad if I had heard a little more appreciation of what the Forest department has accomplished in the last forty or fifty years. Those who have read the literature on the subject will know what the position was when at last we did constitute a scientific and organized department. There were forests which were rapidly disappearing and there were grazing grounds which were fast deteriorating and the supply of fuel and small timber was growing more and more difficult to find. Why was that? It was because we had not been in a position to make any attempt to conserve our resources. It had been found from the better experience of many years that it was necessary to ensure that such supplies as were available should not vanish and that what was taken away should be replaced. This has been the problem the Forest department has been facing for the last two generations. Not only that. They were also concerned with seeing that the existing supply was, as far as possible, economically and equitably distributed and consistently with the paramount need that the supply should be replaced and not allowed to be permanently destroyed.

17th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

" Another new factor is that our population has increased immensely in the last few decades and therefore we are forced to make greater use of our resources. This we have not been able to do in the case of large areas. Why? Because, we could only rely on indigenous methods of research and utilize such indigenous talent as we had at our disposal. We are now going to make use of our resources by going beyond the indigenous methods which enable work to be carried out only to a short distance from the foot of the hills mainly, whereas our main supplies are in remote areas and in fever-stricken valleys. If we are not going to utilize all our own resources we will have to import more and more and the cost to the consumer will increase greatly.

" The hon. Member from Malabar drew attention to the Chenat Nair forests. I was astonished at his attitude, for, he has great experience of administrative questions. Did we ever say that the saw mills we were going to set up were going to be a paying proposition at once? No. We held that it was essential that we should tackle this problem as to whether we could develop our resources or not. No one said that results could be brought about in five years or even in ten years. On the contrary, I contend that it will be necessary to have a co-related and consistent programme spread over a period of at least twenty years before we can finally solve this problem to our satisfaction, as to whether we can use these great resources which are locked up in Western Ghats, in South Kanara and in our Tinnevely forests and thus enable our province not only to supply its own needs in timber but to foster all those various industries which depend on the supply of timber at a reasonable price. I think it is a great pity that the only thing that should be called attention to with reference to these experiments is the fact that they are for the present working at a loss. How can we work at a loss seeing what the nature of the problem is?

" One hon. Member referred to results in other provinces. If we had contiguous areas of homogeneous forests of devdar, sal and other timber, we could show as good results and even better. But we have not. We are dealing with big tropical forests and the problem is to find out how and for what purpose the large variety of different timbers they contain can be utilized. Perplexing economic questions cannot fail to arise in the exploitation of our unknown forests and in finding out to what use they can be put. The experiments are intended for finding out how are timbers can be extracted and, after being extracted, to what purpose they can be put whether for house timber or for sleepers or other countless uses. There is an immense field of enquiry before us in all these respects. To contribute to it is the sole object of these various experiments in our saw mills and in modern methods of extraction. I would deprecate the suggestion that we can show positive results within one or two years of the starting of these experiments and that we should not carry on the experiments until that issue is finally settled one way or the other, an issue which is of great importance not only to the general interests of the Presidency but to our financial interests as well."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Mr. President, Sir, after the very hopeful speech made by the hon. the Finance Member describing the scientific way in which the forests are being developed and so on, it will rather be dull for this House to hear a few grievances of the people of South Kanara in relation to the forests in that district. The difficulties in that district are very many.

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

[17th March 1927]

On account of the very heavy rainfall, our forests are much thicker than elsewhere. Our complaints in the matter of the forest administration are many and I request the Government to pay some heed to what I submit and to constitute a committee to go into this question with some sympathy. I do not say that there are no difficulties for the Government. They have their own difficulties and sometimes the ryots also, I know, exaggerate their difficulties. I will give an instance to show how the ryots exaggerate their difficulties. An association in the South Kanara district passed a resolution some two years ago that there should be a stone boundary wall about ten feet high along the boundary of the reserves. I can see that such a proposition is ridiculous. We cannot expect the Government to do that. But there are some small things, which, if the Government care to heed to the voice of the people, can set right. I will now refer to some of those things. On account of the constant trouble given by the wild elephants in the Sampaje reserve, Kheddah operations were started by Government at great cost one or two years ago but they have been stopped this year. I put an interpellation on the matter just to get some figures, but I have not been able to get them yet. I am told that this year these operations which were begun at so much cost have been all on a sudden given up. I hope the Member in charge will explain why these operations started at so much cost have been all on a sudden given up. I am told that the department concerned is now employed in supplying sleepers.

"Another thing I want to refer to is in respect of large tracts of cultivable areas included in the reserves. I have got with me some petitions submitted by the people in the year 1922 asking that these cultivable areas should be excluded from the reserves and thrown open for cultivation. I will now read the order passed on one of these petitions on 4th December 1924—

'The question as to which plots are fit for cultivation in Sampaji reserve is under consideration and when suitable plots are demarcated by special duty surveyor, they will be disafforested. After this is done you can apply to Tahsildar for grant of patta in the usual manner. No further petition should be sent to the District Forest Officer.'

Mr. V. PANDRANG ROW:—"May I know from what paper the hon. Member is reading?"

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I am reading an order passed by Mr. F. R. Madan, District Forest Officer, South Kanara. I have got with me three orders to this effect. A special duty officer was appointed at some cost in 1924 and now although three years have elapsed we have not yet been told what has become of his report and whether these areas are going to be thrown open for cultivation at all.

"Another complaint of the people which reached me is this. They wanted the forest authorities to burn the lantana growth in the villages. This is what they say in their petition:

'Foot-paths in our villages are overgrown with lantana which affords shelter to poisonous reptiles and we pray that the Forest Department may be ordered to destroy them by burning.'

(The Member had to resume his seat, his time-limit being over.)

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I just like to answer some of the points raised in the course of the debate.

"My hon. Friend from Chittoor said that we were not making a very great progress in the matter of forest panchayats. As I have said on the

[17th March 1927] [Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib]

floor of the House on a former occasion, the attitude of the Government with regard to the forest panchayats is one of entire sympathy. We have already brought under the forest panchayats 2,300 square miles of ryots' forests and before the end of this month we hope to bring 300 square miles more. Then what is left will be about 1,200 square miles only. We hope to hand over those forests to the management of the forest panchayat before the end of this year. In order to do this work we require adequate staff. It has been found that one panchayat officer and an assistant is not sufficient. It is for that reason that we have budgeted for another assistant officer. If we want to carry on this work quickly, we want the necessary staff. For that reason it is that I have come before the House for one more assistant panchayat officer.

"In reply to my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, I have to say that we have to spend some money in order that we may get a return. As a businessman, he said, he knew it. That is exactly the position of the Government with regard to the Forest department. He wants to get revenue out of the forests. As has been said by my hon. Friend the Chief Conservator of Forests, we have to spend some money now so that the forests may bring in considerable revenue later on.

"My hon. Friend from Coimbatore said something about the paucity of Indian officers in the higher posts. Sir, I understand that there are six conservators in all in the department and that, of these, two are Indians. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'acting or temporary?') Of course, acting. In time they will be made permanent. These are all administrative details. We cannot all on a sudden make people permanent. The fact remains that two of these higher posts are now being filled by Indians.

"My hon. Friend referred next to the Forest Advisory Committees' resolutions and said that they were not being looked into immediately and orders passed. Sir, some of the questions raised by the forest advisory committee are of such great importance that some amount of attention has to be bestowed on them and correspondence carried on with the head of the department. I may say, however, that I hope to pass orders on them in a month or two.

"Most of the grievances mentioned by hon. Members appertain to the localities and I am sure that I shall note those grievances and see what I can do in the matter. As I have said yesterday the reason why we have not been able to get a large amount of revenue from the forests is due to the fact that on account of the situation of the forests we have to spend much money on laying roads, etc. I should like to draw attention to the other aspect of the matter, viz., the exploitation of the commercial forests. A forest engineering branch has been constituted for the exploitation of the commercial forests and this branch has inaugurated several schemes, such as the Chenat Nair exploitation operations, the Nilambur and Mount Stuart Forest operations, Olavakote and Beypore saw mill operations and those of Parappa, Chidleth and Pollachi. The object of all those is to increase the revenue from forests. But these require considerable capital expenditure in the beginning and no great profits can be expected at the outset. In course of time, when the several other schemes which are now under consideration are started and the preliminary nature of the work is completed, the revenue from forests will considerably increase.

[Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib] [17th March 1927]

1-15
p.m.

"Yesterday, I told hon. Members of the House that we had already called for a report with regard to the further exploitation of the forests. The report is now before the Government and they are considering this question. When I come before the House again, I hope they would sympathetically view the matter and grant the amount necessary to make the forests a paying concern."

"Before I resume my seat, I think it is my duty to say that my hon. Friend Mr. Tireman has been discharging his duties in a most satisfactory manner. The department has had the advantage of a gentleman who has been very sympathetic, able and efficient. Of course, I am sorry that he will be leaving us. But I am glad that his services have been appreciated by the Government of India. I have great pleasure in congratulating him on the excellent work he has done here as the head of the Forest department."

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 28. Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib Syed |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 29. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 30. " L. K. Tulasingam. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 31. " K. R. Karant. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 32. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 33. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 8. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 34. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 9. " P. Siva Rao. | 35. " D. Venkataratnam. |
| 10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 36. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 11. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 37. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 12. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 38. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati. |
| 13. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | Mudaliyar. |
| 14. " K. V. R. Swami. | 39. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 15. " K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 40. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 16. " D. Narayana Raju. | 41. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Bazaak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 17. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 42. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 18. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 43. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 19. " J. A. Saldanha. | 44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 20. " C. Obi Reddi. | 45. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. | 46. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 22. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 47. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 23. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 48. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 24. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | 49. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 25. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 50. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 26. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | |
| 27. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 11. Mr. H. Tireman. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 12. " G. T. Boag. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 13. " V. Pandrang Rao. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 14. " S. H. Slater. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 15. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Baz-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 18. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. |
| 9. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 19. Mr. C. D. Apparu Chettiyar. |
| 10. " F. L. Moore. | 20. " H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| | 21. " A. B. Shetty. |

17th March 1927]

Noes—cont.

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| 22. Mr. M. J. Bheemayya. | 37. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 23. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 38. " D. Thomas. |
| 24. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 39. " S. Venkayya. |
| 25. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 40. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 26. Mr. Mupil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman. | 41. " K. Krishnan. |
| 27. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. | 42. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 28. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappah 'Bahadur.' | 43. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 29. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 44. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 30. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 45. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 31. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 46. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 32. " N. Siva Raj. | 47. Mr. B. Srinivasan. |
| 33. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 48. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 34. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar. | 49. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 35. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 50. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 36. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 51. " C. E. Wood. |
| | 52. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 53. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

50 hon. Members voted for the motion and 53 against. The motion was lost.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I beg to move, Sir,
'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,400 for General Direction by Rs. 100.'

"In doing so, I wish to speak on the working of the Forest Panchayats. Much has already been said by some hon. Members of this Council of the way in which the classification regarding different kinds of forests has been made. The classification of the forests which ought to be handed over to the Forest Panchayats has not been made under some excuse or other. Some forests have been proposed by Mr. Whitehead to be undisposed of and retained for some time so that before handing them over they can ascertain how the forests that would be handed over to the ryots would be managed and then hand over those forests. In most of these cases, the Government have not retained the forests as proposed but have practically decided that the forests should be permanently treated as reserved forests. Even though the ryots' forests do not contain anything of much value, the ryots have demonstrated that they could get some income out of them. We are glad to hear that the hon. Member, the Chief Conservator of Forests had admitted to-day that the forest administration had not been carried on well during a number of years. He said that while other provinces have been able to get some decent income out of forests, this Presidency has not been able to get it. It is no fault of ours, if proper provision was not made for the development and exploitation of the forests. We ought to be able to get more income out of them. We have 20,000 square miles of reserved forests. We have now been able to get an income of only Rs. 15 for an acre. We ought to be able to get at least Rs. 1,000 for an acre, if only the forests were properly administered. My complaint in regard to the ryots' forests is this. Any large extent of useful area has not been handed over to the Forest Panchayats. Secondly, even the little income which the Forest Panchayats have been able to get, out of them has been appropriated by the Government. I say that this little income, instead of being appropriated for general purposes, ought to be handed over to the Forest Panchayats themselves for spending on their forests. Unless the ryots take proper precaution to plant some trees to supplant those that are cut they cannot develop the forests that are handed over to them, and the time will come when those forests would be denuded and be able to yield little income. On that ground it is absolutely necessary that the income derived from these forests ought to be spent on the improvement of the forests themselves. I maintain that the

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

[17th March 1927]

Government instead of taking that money for general purposes, ought to hand it over to the Forest Panchayats to be spent by them on the improvement of the forests.

"There are one or two minor points that I want to bring to the notice of the Government, so that there might be some improvement. Although I am glad to see that some acres of forests have been handed over to the ryots, the utility of the forests depends on the way in which the panchayatdars are selected. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that they must be more careful in the selection of panchayatdars. Unless the Government take necessary measures for exercise of the choice of selecting the panchayatdars to the ryots in a proper way, the system would not work well. Summoning the villagers and asking them to raise their hands would not do. There should be a better system of selection. It is absolutely necessary to get impartial men who will render justice between ryot and ryot.

"I want to bring to the notice of the Government one more point. Hitherto any villager near or away from the forest areas was entitled to use the forests. Now since the forests have been handed over to the ryots, those villagers adjoining the forests under whose management the forests are, may want to utilise all the materials of that forest for themselves without caring for the interest of the other villagers who are not very near those forests.

1-30
p.m.

"There are even now large tracts of country where there are no forests, and the villages in them are at a distance of, say, 10, 20 or 30 miles away from the forests. If the forests are handed over to the ryots unless some precautions are taken, it is just possible that the ryots to whom particular areas are handed over may deprive the ryots living in the distant villages of the benefit of the forests. So, Sir, I suggest that some rules should be framed in order to see that the interests of the ryots in such villages are not neglected by the ryots to whom these forests are handed over. With these words, Sir, I move for the reduction and I hope the House will pass the motion."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, Mr. Tireman may be allowed to reply."

* Mr. H. TIREMAN:—"Sir, as regards the classification made by Mr. Whitehead, according to which certain forests have been handed over or are being handed over to panchayats, I may say that the original classification was made to include 4,000 square miles of forests to be handed over to panchayats. But Mr. Whitehead did not consult public opinion with the result that a further enquiry was made into the details of the classification, which was referred to the Collectors of districts. They appointed local committees to go into the matter. These committees reduced the total area to be handed over to the panchayats from 4,000 square miles to 3,600 and odd square miles or so. The panchayats would have been better off under the original classification. As regards the hon. mover's suggestion that forest under class I also should be handed over to the panchayats, I must point out that in some cases, these forests are protective and it is necessary to keep them under the control of the Forest department in order to prevent too much cutting of trees and too much grazing by goats, etc., being carried out and to safeguard the irrigation, which, as the hon. Member knows, is the mainstay of the people living at the foot of the hills from being prejudicially affected. It would not be fair either to the panchayats themselves or to the public to hand over those forests which are classed as protective. I say it would not be

17th March 1927]

[Mr. H. Tireman]

fair to the panchayats because it would be too much to expect that they should safeguard the forests in the interest of other people. In the other case, the people on the hill sides will suffer by the rain water, which would otherwise be held up by free growth, rushing down the hill sides and doing damage to the land. It would not be fair on the public to leave their interests entirely in the hands of other people."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The time allotted for this Demand having expired, I shall put the question to the House."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. The poll was demanded with the following result:—

Ayes—48.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 25. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 26. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 27. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chetti. | 28. Mr. K. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 5. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 29. " A. Kameswara Rao Nayudn. |
| 6. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 30. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 7. " K. Koti Reddi. | 31. " K. R. Karant. |
| 8. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 32. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 33. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 10. " G. Harisarvotama Rao. | 34. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. " C. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 35. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 12. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 36. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 13. Mr. K. V. R. Swami | 37. " M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. |
| 14. " K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 38. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 15. " D. Narayana Raju. | 39. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 16. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 40. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 17. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 41. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiayar. |
| 18. " J. A. Saldanha. | 42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 19. " C. Obi Reddi. | 43. Khadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 44. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 21. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 45. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 22. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 46. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 23. " P. Bakthavathsalu Nayudu. | 47. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 24. " A. Kaleswara Rao. | 48. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |

Noes—51.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 26. Subador-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 27. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiayar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. |
| 4. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 29. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 30. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 31. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 7. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 32. " V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 8. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 33. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 9. " P. L. Moore. | 34. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 35. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 11. " H. Tireman. | 36. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 37. " D. Thomas. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Row. | 38. " S. Venkayya. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 39. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 15. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 40. " K. Krishnan. |
| 16. Abbas Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 41. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 17. Mr. D. Appavu Chettiayar. | 42. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 18. " H. Ari Gowder. | 43. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. " A. B. Shetty. | 44. Mr. A. S. Saba-janandaswami. |
| 20. " H. Bheemayya. | 45. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 21. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 46. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 22. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 47. " C. E. Wood. |
| 23. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | 48. " J. M. Smith. |
| 24. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 49. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 25. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 50. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 51. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

48 voted for and 51 against. The motion was lost.

[17th March 1927]

Demand IV was then put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes—60.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 31. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 32. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 33. " V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 34. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 35. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. " Diwan Bahadur R.N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 36. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 8. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 37. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 9. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 38. " D. Thomas. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 39. " S. V. Vanavudia Goundar. |
| 11. " H. Tireman. | 40. " S. Venkayya. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 41. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Row. | 42. " K. Krishnan. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 43. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 44. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 45. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 46. Mr. A. Sahajanandaswami. |
| 18. Abbas Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 47. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 19. Mr. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 48. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 20. " H. Ari Gowder. | 49. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 21. " A. B. Shetty. | 50. Mr. J. M. Smith. |
| 22. " J. Bheemayya. | 51. " C. E. Wood. |
| 23. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 52. " V. I. Munaswami Pillai. |
| 24. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 53. Rao Sahib L. G. Guruswami. |
| 25. Mahmud Shamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 54. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 26. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 55. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 27. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 56. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 28. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 57. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 58. Syed Kadir Mohi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 59. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| | 60. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |

Noes—33.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 17. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 18. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 19. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chetti. | 20. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 21. " P. Bakthavathsalu Nayudu. |
| 6. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 22. Friman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 7. " K. Koti Reddi. | 23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 24. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 25. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 10. " C. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 26. Mr. K. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 11. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " K. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 12. Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 28. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju. | 29. " K. R. Karant. |
| 14. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 30. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 15. " J. A. Saldanha. | 31. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 16. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 32. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| | 33. " B. Venkataratnam. |

Ayes 60 and Noes 33.

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

The Council then adjourned for lunch at 1-45 p.m.

17th March 1927]

After Lunch (2-45 p.m.).

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 26.48 lakhs for Registration'."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, no one is more fully aware of the circumstances under which the registration fees were enhanced than the hon. the Minister for Development. He himself fought for the reduction of these fees while he was on this side of the House. Considering the fact that the fees were raised in order to meet a deficit budget and that we are now happily faced with a surplus budget it is necessary that the fees are reduced. The hon. Minister must translate his promise into action. ('Hear, hear.') I may point out that this department which was intended to be a service department has now become a revenue yielding department. As much as a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is diverted into the general funds for expenditure upon other heads. Probably this accounts for the increase of expenditure under the Transferred departments. If this amount is taken away the amount that the Transferred half is getting from the Reserved half would considerably be diminished. With these few words I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 30,400 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, all the arguments that were advanced yesterday regarding the necessity for reducing the stamp duties and the court fees apply to this case also. The registration fees were raised in 1922 in order to cover the deficit. The understanding at that time was that the fees should be reduced when a favourable opportunity presented itself. The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the Minister in charge of this department, was always—I suppose he has not ceased to be so now—an ardent advocate of the rights of the people, particularly of the poor people. I am sure the same spirit that animated him when he was on the Opposition benches animates him still. He should be ready to accept this motion for the reduction of the registration fees. I hope my friend will see the need for accepting this proposition. If he does so, neither my Swarajist friends who moved this motion nor we on this side of the House shall press the motion."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the agenda before the House shows that as many as 23 hon. Members have given notice of a motion for the reduction of the registration fees. That is a fact which is bound to be taken note of and due weight attached to it. My hon. Friends Messrs. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Krishnan Nayar referred to me personally. I may say that I am not going to change opinions in order to suit conveniences. ('Hear, hear'.) What I have said, I hope I shall stand by; and if I have made a mistake in the past I shall candidly admit that. At present I am considering the question of how far the fees on the various kinds of documents may be reduced. But there is another aspect of the matter which I am bound to bear in mind. In the course of my tours I found that while there are ever so many sub-registration offices in some districts, in others there are really very few compared with their extent or their

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [17th March 1927]

population. I think the House will forgive me if I say that a part of the amount which is shown as savings under this head should be utilized in opening more registration offices in those parts. So that the position is this. While I recognize the validity of the claim behind this motion, I am sorry I am not able to say at once and categorically that I shall be able to reduce the registration fees on every class of documents for which the fees have been raised. I may assure the House that I shall certainly do all that is possible for me to bring about reduction in such cases as are practicable."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member press his motion?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I do not press it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the motion?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I object, Sir."

(The debate continued.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, after seeing the way in which the hon. Ministers and their party have been voting for the last two days, I have no faith in their earnestness to reduce the taxation. I am sure their attempts—if there are any—will be checked by the Reserved half. I do not know what the hon. Minister for Registration will do against the attitude of the Finance Department. In such cases the Transferred half have very little liberty of action. Any reduction of fees either by legislation or by rules made by the Government will have to be approved by the Finance Department in the Reserved half. We saw this morning in their vote on the Forests Demand how the Ministerialist party is tied down to the car of the Reserved half and dragged by it. Under the circumstances how can we hope for any small reduction in the registration fees?"

"Since the rate of registration fees is very high, people resort to many evasive tricks to avoid registration. Many transactions are not evidenced by documents at all on account of the high registration fees. The condition of the poor does not at all appeal to the Treasury Bench, much less to the Finance Department. Also from the way in which the Ministerialist party has been voting in this Council, I doubt very much whether they will do anything to ameliorate the condition of the poor. My pessimism is based on hard facts. May I warn them, that if the Ministers continue this policy they will have to remember that they cannot go on trying the patience of the most powerful party in this Council representing a large majority of the people in this country?"

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"Sir, I have also tabled a motion for the reduction of Rs. 100. My object in tabling the motion . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has to speak on this motion. If he has tabled another motion with a different object he will have to move it later on."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"I shall speak on this motion, Sir. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that before the registration fees were raised, fees for attendance of the registration officers at the residence of goshas or sick persons or other persons who are by circumstances unable to go to the registration offices were only Rs. 10. Now attendance fees have been increased to Rs. 20. This hits very hard the

17th March 1927] [Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib]

poor gosha ladies, etc., most of whom are very poor. It is only the poor people who resort to borrowing often. Let us take the case of a document for Rs. 50 which has to be registered. Rupees 20 has to be paid for attendance of the Registrar, Rs. 5 or so for conveyance charges, etc., and something more by way of bakshis. These would on the whole come to Rs. 30, leaving only Rs. 20 for the borrower. When the registration fees were raised, it was said that as soon as circumstances improved that might be reduced. It has however been allowed to continue so long. Now that there is a good opportunity in the surplus budget I urge that the reduction of registration fees be seriously considered. I have full confidence that the hon. Minister in charge will take proper steps to mend matters.

"The enhancement of the fees generally has been falling very heavily on the poor people. If they want to register leases or small mortgage deeds, they have to spend disproportionately for registration fees, etc. After all they get very little. This department must not be made to work as an earning department, but only as a serving department. Similar arguments were advanced in previous years by Rao Bahadur Narasimha Raju who was then the Leader of the Opposition, in the Council, I think, and the present Minister in charge also, pleaded for the reduction of these registration expenses, etc. 3 p.m.

"Now, from the Budget estimates we see that the income in 1926-27 was Rs. 39 and odd lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 25 and odd lakhs; so we have a saving of Rs. 14 lakhs and odd. I think, this surplus will not be merged in the general revenues; but after spending for the improvement of the department, the rest will be utilized for reducing the fees.

"Another thing I wish to bring to the notice of Government is that this department is one of the most corrupt departments that I have seen. This is the second, perhaps, the first being the Police department . . . (Laughter.) With these words, I support the motion."

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI:—"The fundamental purpose for which the Registration department exists and should exist is to facilitate the securing of justice in judicial courts. Nowadays justice under the existing system is very costly, and it is beyond the reach of a poor man to seek justice in any court for any wrong done to him. If the already heavy burden of taxation should increase in the shape of registration fees, the poor can have no place where to seek justice. For some administrative expediency the registration fee has been enhanced and I think it should be immediately reduced. Another point which I wish to bring to the notice of Government is this. Though the Ceded districts are the most backward districts when we ask for anything for the Ceded districts, say, for the improvement of irrigation and other things we are never given anything. At least in the Registration department, a department where service does not require any technical skill or qualification, the scope for appointing Ceded districts men may be made wider. In making appointments, I hope the hon. Minister . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The point under discussion is the reduction of the registration fees and not the recruitment to the Registration department. The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the reduction of the registration fees."

[17th March 1927]

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI:—"The appointment of Ceded districts men in Ceded districts could minimize the cost."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the hon. Member will not persist in his remarks about recruitment."

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI:—"In the Ceded districts, at least for sympathy's sake, the reduction of registration fees may be tried as an experiment."

* Mr. S. ARUPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, there is one aspect of the question which I would like to emphasize. I think all the enhanced revenue resulting from the increase of registration fees, has been diverted to purposes altogether unconnected with the Registration department. From the words which fell from the hon. the Minister in charge of the department it is quite clear that even indirect relief is not afforded. First, there is no direct relief, and direct relief can be afforded only by a substantial reduction in the registration fees. In default of this direct relief, it is but proper that the public affected by this increase should be afforded at least some indirect relief, in the shape of new sub-registrars' offices opened in places which are far remote from the habitations of people in urban areas and of people in villages who generally resort to such offices, or at least in the shape of a slight increase in the salary of the low-paid clerks of the department. The situation reminds me of the story of an Irish man and his cow. When a simple Irish rustic was driving a fat cow in one of the streets of Dublin, a strong man like my hon. Friend the University Member confronted him saying that the cow was his, so that there was a tug-of-war. The first man caught hold of the cow by its horns and the second by its tail. Then came a Scotchman, who said that the cow was his, and without making any fuss he quietly milked the cow and went his way. So, Sir, the application is very simple. Here, you have the Registration department and my hon. Friend the Minister for Development claiming a share of its revenues, in order to open some sub-registrars' offices and better the status of the low-paid establishment clamouring for some increase. On the other hand, you have the public who have to pay the piper, crying for a return to the old rates. Well, these two parties are trying each to have its own share. It is certainly unfair on the part of my Friend the hon. Mr. Boag and his department to step in and quietly divert all the revenues for other and totally unconnected purposes. It is but fair that some relief should be afforded to those who are entitled to it, that at least some indirect relief should be afforded them. For this reason, Sir, I support the motion."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Mr. President, in rising to support the proposed reduction of the registration fees, the registration fee that works really great hardship is the fee for private attendance of registrars. The right of private attendance of the sub-registrars is claimed only in two or three cases. When a man is in his sick-bed or death-bed, when he is not able to move out of his house, then he has recourse to the attendance of the sub-registrar. Or a widow who is not accustomed to appear in public or who has lost her husband only recently and had her hairs cut off, and who may not go with her disfigured head to the sub-registrar's office seeks the private attendance of the sub-registrar. If the sub-registrar claims Rs. 20 from the new widow or from the man who is going to expire in a moment and go to the other world, then I would say

[17th March 1927]

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

that this demand by the Government is tyrannical. Then, Sir, the Nanguneri Jeer, who is living in the cloisters of his matam secures the services of a sub-registrar who is a tenant next door. The sub-registrar would not go unless he is paid Rs. 20, and travelling allowance for one mile, though the distance from the matam of the Jeer to the residence of the sub-registrar is not even 21 feet. I quote these instances, because I have personal knowledge of those instances and I only say, Sir, that these things were really brought to the notice of Government from the time of the hon. Mr. Rama Ayyangar, S. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar, Mr. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Mr. R. V. Srinivasa Ayyar and a host of Inspectors-General of Registration. Sir, the mistake lies in switching off people who have not read the Registration Act, and who are not acquainted with sections 17 and 18 of the Act. Really, Sir, for a probationer to get himself acquainted with all the latest rules, it takes 18 months, and with all that, he is not perfect. Sometimes, they will classify cases of documents falling under section 17 (a) and (b), under section 18 (c) and (d). The remedy lies in reducing the registration fees. Fees must be brought down in all cases where the amount does not exceed Rs. 5,000. And, who is the ultimate man that pays the registration fees? If a marriage is to be performed in a poor man's house, he requires money from the sowcar and the sowcar says 'you will pay the expenses of the stamp, you will bear the registration fees and also the eluttukkooli (writing charges) to be paid to the document writer' and over and above all that, the mamul to be paid to the daffadar and all the servants from top to bottom at the rate of so many annas per document. Sir, if you go deep into the matter, you will find that this is not a simple ordinary affair. If the registration fee is increased, the mamuls also increase *pro rata*. Sir, it is only the increase of registration fees that I am complaining of. If I have to pay Rs. 20 as registration fees, I shall have to shell out 20 annas. Therefore I appeal to the hon. the Minister for Development, because Registration is not really a part of Development, but so many things are clubbed together in Development. What is the effect of this registration? Is it more than what we register in the post office? It is only a commercial department and a commercial department should not become a revenue earning department: that is the protest, and the complaint is that the registration fees should be brought down to that level when a man should not be afraid of going to the Registration office for fear of fees. He is afraid not only of the registration officer, but first of all the belted knight, whose palm has to be greased before he is allowed to be in the presence of the registrar. No doubt I have painted a dark picture, but it is not the blackest picture I have drawn, and if the hon. Minister goes to the Madura and Tinnevely districts, and Malabar district that has more registration offices in the whole presidency than any other district, you will find that my picture is neither sadder nor blacker. With these words, I request that the Minister will earn the gratitude of the people if the registration fees are brought down not to the level of 1920 but to the level of 1901 when these fees deserved to be imposed."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"I would have certainly not questioned the assurance given by the hon. Minister for Development, but for the fact that I know fully well and I realize that on the Treasury Bench he is absolutely powerless."

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

[17th March 1927]

8-15
p.m.

"He has begun to see difficulties even now, and as days go on, and as months pass on, he will see that the difficulties will only increase and that it will be absolutely impossible for him to do anything in the matter of the reduction of registration fees or in any other matter. Well, Sir, the fault lies not with the Minister, not with Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar whose sincerity nobody will question, but the fault lies with that Treasury Bench to which if any person goes he undergoes a radical and miraculous change. (Hear, hear.) It reminds me, Sir, of the story in our Puranas of a certain region which came under the curse of Parvati, a curse that if any male inadvertently or unconsciously enters that region, he is suddenly transformed into a woman (Laughter). In this case it is not a case of transformation of sex; but it is a case where persons that enter the Treasury Bench, while they retain their sex and gender, become converted all the same into persons totally different from what they were before that day. I may give the example of the hon. the Leader of this House in this matter. I may further say this. I am sure that so long as this acrimonious fight goes on in this Council between our leaders and the leaders of the Justice party, and the members of the Independent party rise like a wooden block to support every measure on behalf of the Government, the story of the monkey and the cat will be repeated. It is also to sound this note of warning, it is because I am mortified by this sickening sight that I have risen today, and I most emphatically say, Sir, that some of us, certainly do not approve of this policy of hon. Members in indulging in such attacks."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Sir, I join in the chorus of support which is given to the motion for reduction of Rs. 100. In doing so, I have to place before the hon. Members of this House that Madras, this poor province, pays the highest registration fees in the whole of India. Just to bring home to the hon. Members of this House the truth of the above statement I will read certain figures which will speak for themselves. Sir, Bengal with a population more than that of Madras and with an enhanced registration fee gets only 39 lakhs and spends only 19 lakhs. Then comes United Provinces. United Provinces gets an income of 14 lakhs and spends about 4.73 lakhs. Then comes Bombay which gets about 13 lakhs and spends about 7.2 lakhs. Then comes the Punjab. It gets 8.95 lakhs and spends over a lakh. From the figures of other provinces also (which I have got with me), hon. Members will see that Madras is the most heavily and highly taxed province so far as registration fees are concerned. Not only this, it keeps up this proportion also in matters of expenditure; while other provinces spend about 50 per cent utmost even including Bengal, Madras spends about 25.74 lakhs of rupees out of Rs. 39.69 lakhs; that is, about 70 per cent of the total income under this head. So, Sir, we have to see here two factors. One factor is that it taxes most and the second is that it proportionately spends more. And the most unfortunate thing is that all this taxation has been levied on the mere authority of the executive. Time after time I have brought this question to the notice of this hon. House with a view to put an end to it. Well, Sir, the hon. Sir A. P. Patro from his seat on the Treasury Bench refused to yield to this demand. He said that it refers to an ideal state of things. I was looking at him when he was voting on the question regarding the codification of land revenue system where the same issue was voted upon and I found that he was voting against the Government. What I would urge on the hon. Members of this House is that we must hereafter make it a point to resist all attempts of

17th March 1927] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

the executive to raise taxation on their own initiative without coming to the legislature. If any section of this hon. House refuses to join in the chorus of our opposition, it will be doing injustice to itself, to the country and to the democracy to which we are all wedded.

"And then, Sir, I have to thank the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar to-day for the reply he has given. After having three sad experiences in this House regarding reduction of registration fees, I must frankly confess that I have got to-day a reply which I can certainly call sympathetic. And since I see that he has come to sit only for a few months on the Treasury Bench, and since I see and know that he has not had the opportunity which a Minister ought to have and also time enough to initiate his own views on the matter, I think I could trust him that he would do something. With this warning, Sir, that if he fails to do what he has said, and if he proposes to go back on the pledges that he has given on the floor of this House to-day, he will share the very fate which Sir A. P. Patro and the Raja of Panagal are sharing to-day. (Hear, hear.) Secondly, Sir, I have to bring to his notice that the Registration department may rather be called an Elections department. I know it for certain in my district and I have brought the fact to the notice of the Government. I know the hon. the President with his judicious eye might call me down to my seat if I bring in a question which is not stated here or relevant to this matter. But I do deliberately bring it in here because that raises the question of the cost of running on the Department of Registration. These people, without attending to their legitimate duties, were all along going on with their election duty. I deliberately say it because I approached the Government to put an end to this nefarious business during the elections."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. If the hon. Member wants to refer to the activities of the various departments regarding elections, he will have ample opportunity at the time the General Administration demands come up for discussion. That will be the proper occasion, but this is not the occasion to refer to that subject."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"All right, Sir, I bow to your ruling. Having said so much about the activities of the Registration department, I think I would join with my hon. Friends who said something about the corruption which is now prevailing in the department. And I would request my hon. Friend the Minister to pay his attention to that aspect of the matter also."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I may first say that there has been an improvement from yesterday to to-day. (A voice: Compared with to day, to-morrow will be better.) It ought to be going on improving with the patronage from the opposite side which the Ministry is receiving. I am glad, Sir, that my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar said that the opinions he once formed he would not easily change, and if so, he would expressly say so. Sir, it was only last year and the year before that he said that the registration charges could be cut down. Now, I ask, Sir, in view of the release of contributions and in view of the surplus budget, whether apart from all other considerations as to whether more sub-registrars' offices or more officers are necessary, he does not consider it high time that this addition of three lakhs of rupees which has been raised during 1921-26 should be given up immediately? Has he

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [17th March 1927]

changed his mind? If at a time of stress, at a time when we had deficit budgets he was loud in saying that this tax must be reduced, has he changed his mind now when we have no deficit budget but have certainly a more prosperous budget? What is it that he says now? He finds that there are a number of places without sub-registrars' offices, and therefore he considers that to be the first charge. And after that is provided for, if in the happy family he should find that there is sufficient money to be provided for this, then he would consider, with the respect due to the House, as to the reduction of registration charges. Now, Sir, the receipts come to about Rs. 39 lakhs and the expenditure is Rs. 26 lakhs. There is thus a clear surplus of Rs. 13 lakhs. Sir, what we want is a statement that at any rate he will make it his first consideration to reduce the charges at least to the extent of 3 lakhs. That will do for us. Does he think that all this surplus of 13 lakhs which is the surplus of receipts over expenditure will be taken up in establishing some new registration offices? I submit it is not really doing justice to the demand made by the House. Of course, opinions once expressed may not be easily changed by the hon. Minister. But what about his opinion expressed with regard to excise that within twenty years or ten years there must be total prohibition. Has he changed that opinion also? Of course the hon. Minister is in the convenient position of not being in charge of Excise, but whether he will change his mind hereafter remains to be seen. But I may say that, so far as the answer given by the hon. Minister on this matter of registration charges is concerned, it is certainly unsatisfactory. I think, Sir, that with a surplus of 13 lakhs in the Registration department, even after providing for all new registration offices, it will certainly be possible if he really means business to reduce the charges. With these words, I support the motion."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, from the papers supplied to us we find that the income, so far as this department is concerned, has been steadily increasing with the result that year in and year out we find the expenditure to be less than the income by several lakhs. I am sorry I have to differ from my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha when he began to question the sincerity of the statement made by the Minister for Development. But notwithstanding the fact that the Minister is quite new to the office, may I state that he is not quite new to it but he fully appreciates the difficulties which we have placed before him in the direction of cutting down substantially the registration fees and charges. I have no necessity to defend the hon. Minister at all, for I know that in fact the Minister needs no defence at my hands. He is quite capable of defending himself. But judging from the statements made, I have not the slightest doubt that if necessary he will rise to the full height of the occasion and will rise up in arms against the hon. the Finance Member if he were to place any obstacles in the way of registration charges being reduced substantially, in order to give some amount of relief to the poor people who resort to these offices. The mistake lay in allowing the executive on their own initiative to straight away raise the registration charges as and when it pleased them instead of bringing up the matter before the Legislative Council for sanction. For, in pursuance of the power vested in the Local Government under some section of the Registration Act—section 80 or 81 I think—the Local Government in a summary and irresponsible fashion raised the registration fees one fine morning without taking the public into their confidence or giving sufficient time for public opinion to form and assert

17th March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

itself. That is a bad beginning and that is responsible, if I may say so, for the Government acting in this manner. I find from the budget that provision is made for the opening of seven sub-registry offices. That is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. For 1927-28 there would be a surplus of about 13 lakhs. I have not the slightest doubt that the Minister will exert himself in the direction already pointed out by my hon. Friend from Madura and other speakers who said that registration fees should be reduced as much as possible. By saying 'as much as possible' I have no desire to leave any distinction at all to the hon. the Minister for Development. I shall be glad if he reduces the charges at least to the former level. In any attempt that he may make in this direction, I do not think he will be handicapped, for the department itself is a paying department and there is absolutely no likelihood of the department working at a deficit or at a loss in the event of his accepting our suggestion in favour of reduction.

"There is no reason as to why we should not believe the statement that he has made on the floor of the House that he will give the matter the most careful and anxious consideration. My hon. Friend from Chittoor stated that the Minister fought for the poor in the days of financial stringency, and I have no doubt that in the days of prosperity he will stand by the poor and carry out what he actually stated. There is absolutely no reason to doubt the sincerity of his statement."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Sir, the hon. Minister suggested that he had to open several new offices so that he might get an increased revenue and therefore it is impossible to reduce the amount. My own individual opinion in the matter is that in the matter of registration fees as in the matter of court-fees it is high time that we make an experiment. The greater the fees charged the lesser the income. We know as a matter of fact that in many places where courts are established, if courts are nearer to the places where the village population are found, the institution and the income is higher. I want to suggest that in all places where litigation is rife, it is better to open new sub-registrars' offices to realize a larger income. If you have a still lower rate than at present you will get a larger scale. Why not try the experiment? At the same time you can make another experiment. With one sub-registrar's office with an establishment for keeping records, and giving copies, you can increase the number of sub-registrars, without much paraphernalia. Increasing the number of sub-registrars, I may say, we may be able to show an increased income and also the scale of fees may be lower. That is how I understood the hon. the Minister. Some of our friends are disgusted with the way in which some, whom they expected to vote for them, are voting to the contrary. I may remind our friends on this question that we are now in a stage where we are going to make an experiment to increase the sub-registrars and find out good men in each area who will carry out your policy, those who will respond to the great ideals and those who will carry out your fundamental ideas. It was stated that the statement made by the hon. Minister cannot be true; he was holding a different opinion in the past. Why in the name of common sense should we say that we ought to follow one example? Why not try a new experiment and try to convert the other half to our own view? We are here, and if you only loyally support the hon. Minister we are bound to succeed and when an hon. Minister, whom, an hon. Friend from the Justice party described as a man with ideals is there, I dare say we can succeed."

3-30
p.m.

[17th March 1927]

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the case for reducing the general registration fees has been dealt with by the previous speakers and I do not wish to traverse the same ground over again. The need for reducing the special fee known as the search fee is particularly great. The search fee charged in the Registration department is heavy and quite unreasonable. The amount derived by the Government in the shape of search fees is no small amount. In 1925-26 it amounted to Rs. 5,66,000, in 1926-27 the amount collected under this head is Rs. 5,85,000, and the amount budgeted for in 1927-28 is 6 lakhs. So the amount collected in the name of search fees is considerable. The most unreasonable part of the business is this. Even in cases of applications where the date and the number of the document are given the search fee is charged. In such cases some fee for copying may be charged. In these cases where reference is given the search fee is quite unjustifiable. I hope the Government will try to abolish this unjustifiable practice."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I have listened very carefully to the many speeches that have been made on this motion—some of them with grateful feelings and others with some painful feeling. Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha doubted whether or not I meant what I said from my place here. I am sure he did not mean to insinuate any want of rectitude on my part or that I gave expression to sentiments which I had already resolved upon not to translate into practice. I thought he and I had worked together sufficiently long to make me think that he at least, if not others, had understood me better than he made me appear to think to-day. Sir, my Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu referred in the same way as he did yesterday in terms which I hope later on at least he will regret for having used. He referred, Sir, to us here as being under the patronage of the members opposite. I do not want to descend to the level which others have descended or might descend to. I only hope that my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu will try to suspend his judgment, if it is possible for him to do so, and judge us by our conduct and not by his imaginary conceptions of us."

" Sir, my Friend Mr. Schamnad referred to the fees that are charged for attendance of the Registrar more especially to fees charged in the case of pardanashin ladies who have to pay the same fees as men are obliged. I recognize the fact that among them there are many poor people to whom the payment of Rs. 20 is heavy. I would only point out that even as the rules now stand the Registrar has the discretion to remit these fees in the case of people who are unable to pay. I know this discretion has not been used widely and I am prepared to advise the officers concerned that this discretion is meant to be exercised and not altogether to be ignored practically. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar referred to the various forms of relief that might be adopted—direct and indirect. May I remind him, Sir, that I have covered the ground already? My Friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar, though he did not doubt what I said, thought that it was impossible for me to do what I said. If I shared his views I should certainly be not away from him. I felt, even as a member in the Opposition when no power was vested in me, that I could urge and get the Government to do something, and I feel that with increased opportunities I may be able to do a little more than what I could otherwise do. If I am mistaken he may claim me once again on his side. (Hear, hear) I am grateful, Sir, to the many friends on different sides of the House for their kindness to admit at least my sincerity, if not my capacity, to

17th March 1927] [Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

do the things that I have honestly promised to try to do. I do hope, Sir, that this House will pass the demand which I have moved without any reduction whatever."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was then taken with the following result:—

3-45
p.m.*Ayes.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 9. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. | 10. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 3. The Raja of Panagal. | 11. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 12. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 13. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 6. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 14. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 7. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 15. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 8. " S. N. Dorai Raja. | |

Noes.

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|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 24. Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 25. " Muppil Nayyar of Kavalappara. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 26. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 29. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 30. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 8. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 31. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 9. " P. L. Moore. | 32. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 10. " H. Tireman. | 33. " W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 34. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " V. Pandrang Row. | 35. " S. Subramaniya Mooppanar. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 36. " Chavadi K. Subramaniya Pillai. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 37. " D. Thomas. |
| 15. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. | 38. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 16. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 39. " S. Venkayya. |
| 17. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan Sahib. | 40. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 18. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 41. " K. Krishnan. |
| 19. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 42. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 20. " A. B. Shetty. | 43. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 21. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 44. Mr. Syed Tajuddin Sahib. |
| 22. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 45. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 23. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 46. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| | 47. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| | 48. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| | 49. Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 13. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 14. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 15. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 16. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 17. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 18. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 19. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 8. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 20. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 9. " P. Siva Rao. | 21. " C. Ramasomaya Julu. |
| 10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 22. " Basheer Ahmad Sayed Sahib. |
| 11. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 23. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 12. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar. | 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |

[17th March 1927]

Neutral—cont.

25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.	31. Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar.
26. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	32. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
27. „ K. S. Sivasubrahmaniam Ayyar.	33. „ C. Gopala Menon.
28. „ L. K. Tulasiram.	34. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
29. „ L. R. Karant.	35. „ S. Arpudasmami Udayar.
30. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.	

Ayes 15. Noes 49. Neutral 35.

The motion was negatived.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Mr. President, I move

‘ To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.’

“ Sir, the object of this motion is to ascertain the views of the hon. the Minister for Development as to whether he could not see his way of appointing the senior District Registrar to the post of Inspector-General of Registration when an opportunity occurs. Sir, these District Registrars come up from the lowest rungs of the ladder to the higher posts in the department, and they know the intricacies of the department more than a person imported from any other department. In all other departments, whether Revenue or Judicial, the officers have got the chance of going up to the highest post, say, a Deputy Collector to the post of a Collector, a judicial officer like the Sub-Judge to the post of a District Judge and thence to the High Court. I, therefore, want by this token motion to ascertain the views of the hon. Minister for Development whether when a suitable opportunity occurs he will see his way to appoint one of these senior men to the post of Inspector-General of Registration.”

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I am quite ready to give the hon. Member who has just spoken the assurance that this appointment is not ear-marked for officers of the Government Secretariat or of the Board of Revenue exclusively. There is nothing, Sir, to prevent officers of the department itself from aspiring to or being appointed to this office. We have no reason, or intention, whatsoever, to reserve the post for members of Provincial Services exclusively. But, at the same time, Sir, I appeal to the hon. Member not to press that this post should be preserved exclusively for one particular branch in the services or another, because after all, as circumstances arise, we have to choose the best person available. I hope, Sir, this assurance will satisfy my hon. Friend.”

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ On the assurance given, I withdraw the motion.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ Sir, I move

‘ To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.’

“ This motion is tabled in order to bring to the notice of the Government the grossly inadequate representation of the backward classes in the service. Sir, I say, the educationally backward classes number at least about ten millions in this Presidency, that is, about one-fourth of the total population of the Presidency. But if you look at the percentage of the appointments held by them, I dare say it is not beyond four or five in the whole service.

17th March 1927] [Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar]

Sir, the Government may have two serious objections in order to meet this question. Firstly, Sir, they might say that there are not sufficient men available from these backward classes to fill up these posts. But I may tell them that in these days when the University is such that it manufactures graduates in tons, they will find no dearth of candidates. Secondly, Sir, they may raise the bogey theory of efficiency. Sir, great atrocities and acts of injustice are done under the shelter of this bogey theory. Sir, in the department of Registration I do not think they can indent upon this bogey of efficiency. It is mostly routine work, which any average man with the minimum qualifications will be able to do. The hon. the Minister for Development in his tourings adumbrated the policy of their party and said that communal justice will be taken proper care of and that they will see that the backward classes are properly represented in the services. It remains to be seen what that is going to be in actual practice. I may remind the hon. Minister of the adage—I think he has not forgotten it—that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of precepts and preachings and laying down of policies and programmes. Sir, since the hon. Minister has only spent four months on the Treasury Bench, I want to give him a fair trial.”

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I am glad, Sir, that my hon. Friend Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar has given me an opportunity to make a statement on this motion. He wants, Sir, that facilities should be provided for the adequate representation of the backward classes in the service of the Registration department, and I dare say in other departments as well if he could have spoken about the other departments in connexion with this motion. Now, Sir, according to the census report, there are 85 castes belonging to the depressed classes and 87 to the backward classes. If my hon. Friend wants me to furnish a statement to show the number of the people in the department who belong to these several castes respectively, I must say that I cannot commit myself immediately. He will readily recognize that it will mean an amount of labour and an expenditure of time which cannot be afforded just at present. But I may at once tell him that it will be my endeavour and of those who are working with me in this department to see as far as possible that these poor people belonging to communities which are backward and perhaps do not possess powerful advocates in or outside this Council, do not suffer for lack of advocacy, and I may tell him that there are even now twelve people who belong to the depressed classes in this department, and certainly many more people belonging to the other backward communities. So far as the appointments recently made are concerned, we have tried to follow this principle, and I hope when the final list of these appointments are analysed he will find that after all, the people responsible for this administration just now try to provide equal opportunities for all communities without attempting to benefit themselves by that policy and give relief to those who are really in need of it.” (Hear, hear.)

The motion was put and negatived.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—

‘ To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 7,800.’

“ Sir, my object in tabling this motion is that higher salaries should be cut down, so that we may save something from every department. If you want to give relief to the poor it is necessary that you should cut your coat

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[17th March 1927]

according to the cloth. No doubt this department is making some revenue, but there are certain officers who are paid more than what is necessary. It is not only in this department but in other departments also. With regard to office and establishment, I have given various cuts. But seeing that the hon. the Minister is feeling his way and trusting that he would go into the whole question and do whatever is necessary, I withdraw the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The rules contemplate that Members withdrawing motions are not entitled to make speeches. I hope hon. Members will in future adhere to the principle strictly."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I move

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,200 for Pay of Establishments by Rs. 100.'

"Mr. President, Sir, I think the hon. the Minister for Development will not contradict me when I say that in their desire to introduce graduates and new men into the department scant justice has been done to men who were already entertained. I know cases of men who have grown grey in service and have only a few months to retire who have not been confirmed as sub-registrars for the simple reason that when they were appointed as clerks they happened to be Matriculates. Taking into consideration the nature of the work done by the sub-registrars, which does not demand very great intellectual attainments, and also taking into consideration the fact that there is not much scope for physical vigour and energy—for most of the work has to be done in office and there is very little of field work—taking into consideration these circumstances, I do not see why such a large number of young men should have been taken as sub-registrars, selection grade registrars and probationary registrars and chances denied to men who are already acting as sub-registrars and waiting to be confirmed. It is true a certain percentage is fixed as to promotions to be given to senior men with minimum qualifications, but my contention is that it is not adequate and that a higher percentage both as to promotions and confirmations should be fixed for the benefit of those already in the department. This applies especially, Sir, to selection grade appointments. I should be satisfied with the assurance that the percentage will be fixed sufficiently high to give opportunities for men already in the service.

"With regard to the claims of Indian Christians to appointment in the selection grade and as probationary sub-registrars, I know that in connexion with the motion brought in by Mr. Saldanha the other day the House had an opportunity of discussing the claims of Indian Christians for adequate representation in one particular branch of service, and if I press the claims of Indian Christians for an adequate representation in this Registration department, it is not merely because I want to repeat here with regard to this department what was said in connexion with another department, not merely because I had to give notice of it for at the time I had no idea of what my Friend Mr. Saldanha was going to introduce in this Council, but because I want to raise a specific point in connexion with this question. An impression seems to prevail in this department that Indian Christians need

17th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

not be recruited in batches of two or three, because that community is already over-represented. Sir, if that argument is advanced it is but fair that we should arrive at a standard of comparison.

"The proportion should be between the number of appointments and the number of graduates or qualified men available. It is not fair that the number of appointments should be in proportion to the strength of the population. If that is the case, we Indian Christians who form a very small minority in this Presidency shall have to wait a very long time. Where inequalities in the matter of representation to be removed in regard to other communities and this be made to have a just share of appointments then indeed the Government would be giving the community a step-motherly treatment. I think my Friend the Minister for Development will not contradict me when I say that in my own recollection there have been hardly even two cases of men appointed to what is known as selection grade appointment, and even as regards the appointment of ordinary probationary sub-registrars I think that very few Indian Christians hardly more than three or four have been appointed in this department during the past three years. Therefore, Sir, I hope and trust that the hon. the Minister for Development will give me the assurance, an assurance which will certainly go a great way to satisfy the large number of Indian Christians who are very anxious to know whether there is any redemption awaiting them in regard to this matter."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, on the one side there is the complaint that men who are recruited for this office of sub-registrars do not possess such a high standard of character as is essential in one who comes to hold these offices, and on the other side there is the demand that the standard of recruitment should, if necessary, be lowered, so that a larger number of people who are acting now as clerks may find their way to the office of sub-registrars. I am not prepared to say that every one who possesses high academic qualification, has also a character corresponding to it. Nor would I say that because certain people are merely clerks and have not high academic qualification or taken degrees, their character leaves much to be desired. The Government are doing their best to hold the scales even between them, and when we find among the latter class, people of character and necessary capacity, we do try to take them. I thought this fact was well-known to my hon. Friend Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar who presumably can lay claim to some inside knowledge of the working of this department, and that he at least would readily concede that his community is represented well there."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I only rise to press upon the hon. the Minister for Development just one point which was overlooked."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has to impress upon the House." (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Upon the Minister and upon the House. With all respect to the House, I am seeking the support of the House in impressing this fact upon the hon. the Minister and the Government. So far as the Registration department is concerned, I think we require for the sub-registrars' post men of high educational qualification, for this reason that they have often to decide points even of law. Sometimes they may have to refuse registration of documents. It is not a very easy question to settle unless you have got some educational qualification. Therefore I think Government is right, and the department is right in insisting upon high qualifications. This

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[17th March 1927]

one point has to be borne in mind, that a community which is, though wealthy, though in affluent circumstances, as a body neglects the opportunities given to them at every step for higher education and occasionally produces a graduate here and a graduate there, should not expect patronage from Government, simply because it encourages idleness among the boys. On the other hand, a community which is economically backward and which at much sacrifice educates its children and has got a large number of qualified men, ought to be encouraged by the State, and recruitment should preferably take place from that community. That community deserves it. It has been urged in this House before, that recruitment should be in proportion to the population. If this rule is enforced, there are certain communities which will have to wait till Doomsday for getting any appointment at all. It is not necessary for me to give instances.

4-15
p.m.

"What I say is this. The State should reward the people who educate their children at much sacrifice. Sir, I would therefore urge upon this House and upon the department to bear this point in mind. I admit that the communities which are suffering under social disabilities and are not allowed to attend schools and colleges should be given a helping hand, but not the communities which are given opportunities of education and are even petted and patted in various ways. If in spite of it they are unable to produce more than half a dozen graduates when other communities not similarly favoured are producing graduates by hundreds, they should not be given special facilities for entering the service. Such a doctrine is not sound at all. I am entirely opposed to any privilege being given to such communities."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Sir, this question has been agitating the public mind in several ways. I would point out one of them. Sir, the communal Government Orders which have been issued from time to time have been agitating the public mind and at least now they may be regarded as a dead letter. They are a source of irritation to every man having any sense and I hope the present Ministers will insist upon those Government Orders being cancelled. I was wondering why nobody raised this issue. I hope that now those Government Orders will be done away with, so that all people who take birth in this country and who have got brains may be treated alike in the matter of appointments irrespective of the community to which they may belong. Now, in this case I would respectfully suggest to all our friends not to raise the question of this community or that community being preferred at any time. The one principle on which we are now working is that every responsible person working for the Transferred departments is an agent of the Ministers and of the Council itself. If any one goes wrong it would affect the whole policy. Please do remember that. If the Transferred department does not work well that failure does not belong to the individual only, but it belongs to the Swarajya party as well as the Justice party. Remember that. Every one who is carrying out a given policy is part of a unit. We are not separate. We are not independent. When something goes wrong in the Registration department you cannot say that you are not responsible. If you deny your responsibility, you go back once more to the old state of affairs when responsibility was denied to us. Efficiency should be the criterion in the matter of appointments, and if, on occasions, a junior to be promoted belongs to the same community as the senior, you should not mind it. Communal questions should hereafter be nipped in the bud. We must not dream of communal spirit. It is a thing of the past. I hope it is dead and we have given it a

17th March 1927]

[Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar]

decent burial. I therefore want to impress upon my hon. Friends that we all form one unit and that we are moving with a single will. So far as the Transferred department is concerned every failure of one man is the failure of the others and every blackmark that comes to any one man in the Transferred department is ours individually, singly and severally (Laughter). We are told several times by men of our own party that we should carry on the Transferred departments efficiently. Now therefore if any question of appointment comes up in any department we should not raise the communal bogey at all, but should only care to see whether the person to be appointed is efficient, whether he loves his subject and whether he identifies himself with the subjects entrusted to him. (Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao : 'Even the Ministers are not given their own subjects'.) I really mean what I say and say what I mean. I am not making merely an academic statement although such statements are made in this House. I hope therefore that that point will be taken into consideration."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I hope that my Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, for whom personally, in spite of all that he has said against my Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's observations, I have very great respect, and his colleagues, the other Ministers will not follow the very bad advice that has been given by my friend Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. (Cries of Hear, hear.) He solemnly advised and gave a warning also to my Friend that all the communal Government Orders which have been passed by the joint Government should be cancelled. If my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar whose subject is now under discussion becomes a party to such a thing as that, I may warn him that the consequences will be serious. I do not know whether Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar knows the reasons which led up to the passing of those Government Orders. There was considerable heart-burning felt throughout the Presidency and it was in consequence of the expression of that heart-burning that those Government Orders were passed. And I may tell my friend that those Government Orders were passed not in the interests of the members of the Justice party about whom he apparently thinks, because he was turning to this side when he was speaking (Laughter). They were passed not in the interests of the members of the Justice party. (A Voice : Question.) It was passed in the interests of all non-Brahman and backward communities. (A Voice : Question.) It was passed in the interests of the Muhammadans."

Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN :—"Muhammadans were very badly treated, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is not a personal explanation."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I was submitting to you that those Government Orders were passed in the interests of all backward communities and all non-Brahmans (Cries of : No), in the interests of Muhammadans who sit in all sides of the House, in the interests of Christians whose cause my Friend Mr. Saldanha champions, and in the interests of Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras. It was the result of deliberations of several committees and Members of Government. I may say also that Sir Charles Todhunter who was till recently a Member of this Government took particular care in wording the Government Order. It was as a result of all these deliberations that this Government Order was passed in the interests of all communities except the Brahman community. Because, for obvious reasons the Brahman community is an advanced community in every way. They are highly educated. They

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [17th March 1927]

have made very good use of the opportunities that were given to them in the past. So, naturally, there was no reason for showing any special favour to them. So that I say that this Government Order was passed in the interests of all communities particularly the backward communities. The hon. Minister, I am sure, will not listen to the evil advice that has been given (Laughter). I did not want to intervene in this debate, Sir. It was on account of the observations that fell from my hon. Friend Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar and particularly having regard to the direction he was looking at when he was making those observations that I had to intervene." (Laughter).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for the question."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Will you kindly allow me to put a question to the hon. the Minister for Development just to have a clear idea of an expression used by him ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry I cannot allow questions at this time."

The motion was put and lost.

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I beg to move, Sir--

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,40,500 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" The object of tabling this motion is to discuss the desirability of levying on registered documents sent by post to parties only the actual charges therefor instead of a fixed rate irrespective of actual cost. If I may say so, Sir, the department has introduced a rule whereby a flat sum has been fixed to cover the transmission by post of registered documents to parties who signify their intention in that direction. My submission is that instead of prescribing the fee and collecting the money on a graduating scale commensurate with the number of sheets which the documents to be transmitted by post contain, it is hardly fair to collect a uniform rate of annas five from every person who signifies his intention that the documents be sent by post. Under this head alone, every year the Registration department takes, if I may say so, an unearned increment and an undeserving profit of about 16,000 or 17,000 rupees.

4-30
p.m.

" The charges that are levied must be only just sufficient to meet the necessities of the situation. But quite unmindful of the requirements the Government have instructed the department to levy this flat rate. It would not take much time for the registering officer to find out exactly what is the amount that may be recovered under this head. As soon as the registering officer gets a document he has to see whether it is in proper form and then he may easily find out with the help of a weighing scale how much would be required to transmit the document by post. This will not take much time. It would not take in a day more than fifteen minutes for this simple process. But without doing this all the parties are charged a flat rate. The department has been making a large profit. In some cases three annas would be an adequate payment; in some others four or five annas may be necessary. If the parties are charged only the absolutely necessary minimum, they would

17th March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

be relieved to the extent of two or three annas in each case. Though that may not be much to the department which collects Rs. 17,000, under this head, it is a great relief to the parties who resort to registration. This reduction will not make the administration suffer. I trust that the hon. Minister will look into this matter and give it the consideration that it deserves. I hope he will issue instructions to the effect that only actual charges must be levied and that the flat rate which hits hard nine-tenths of the people should be abandoned."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar has had an opportunity this year of moving this motion. Though he tabled this motion last year he could not move it. It is not so much as sixteen or seventeen thousands that is collected under this head. It is only Rs. 13 thousands. This amount is spread over as many as 300,000 documents. The hon. Member urged that only the actual cost incurred in sending these documents by post may be collected. This matter is under my consideration. In course of time I hope it will be possible for me to issue definite instructions in regard to this matter. I may assure the hon. Member that the matter is engaging my attention and I shall give it all the consideration I can."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" In view of the sympathetic assurance of the hon. Minister I do not press my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" Sir I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 22,55,200 for Permanent Establishments be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" My object is to ask the Government to appoint honorary sub-registrars to a group of about 20 or 25 villages. In the rural parts several poor people borrow money from the money-lenders or their employers. Generally, the money-lenders or employers give a small sum of money and write a document for a larger sum on the security of their huts and cottages. They also get some of their friends as witnesses to sign the document. Since the men are illiterate, they do not discover the fraud, and in course of time they are unable to repay the amount and as a consequence their huts or small cottages are taken away from them in payment of their debts. The men are quite ignorant and innocent and when the document is revealed in Court at last they are unable to do anything.

" In order to put an end to this difficulty last year I introduced a Bill entitled 'The Madras Illiterate Attestation Bill'; but His Excellency the Governor-General could not see his way to assent to it. If for 20 or 25 villages an honorary sub-registrar is appointed and if he is asked to go through all such documents and attest them after explaining to these poor ignorant people the contents of the documents these difficulties would be put an end to. With this object in view I move the motion that stands in my name."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The object which my hon. Friend has in view was to some extent covered by the observations made by my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and myself, namely, that more offices should be opened so that they may be within easy reach of all the people. I think that is the object of the hon. Member Mr. Srinivasan in asking us to appoint honorary sub-registrars. I do not know if he seriously

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [17th March 1927]

advises us to embark upon this scheme of systematically appointing honorary sub-registrars throughout the Presidency. The duties of a registering officer are many and of a complicated nature. They do not begin or end with writing stereotyped endorsements on documents. They have to examine with great care the documents that are presented and find out whether they are in proper form, whether the proper stamp duty has been paid and so on. If there is any mistake, it will result in a good deal of correspondence with the parties. Great care has to be bestowed in seeing that there is no false personation or other fraud. We are hearing so much about the defects of the present officers even when we have a paid agency which is fairly well paid. It is rather difficult to contemplate the consequences of having an honorary agency who are expected to work from morning till evening and yet receive nothing for all the tedious and responsible work they have to do. If my hon. Friend's idea is that there are a good many people who are willing to do this work, I would just tell him that the Act as it stands makes ample provision for utilizing their services. Under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act the local Government may appoint such persons as honorary registrars and sub-registrars. If there are many people satisfying these qualifications and willing to take upon themselves these responsible and important duties, it will be time for the Government to consider the question. I hope my hon. Friend will withdraw this motion asking for the appointment of honorary registrars throughout the province."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"I do not press it."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the House propose to go on with the other motions on the agenda? The demand is to be put to the vote at 4-45 and there is very little time before us. (After a pause) I shall put the demand to the House."

The question that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 26.48 lakhs under Demand V—Registration was put to the House and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND VI—IRRIGATION—CIVIL OFFICERS.

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13.32 lakhs under Demand VI—Irrigation—Civil Officers.'"

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 13,27,200 for Minor Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I want to discuss the Minor Irrigation policy of the Government.

"Sir, although the hon. the Law Member has attracted our attention to big thundering schemes like the Mettur project and the Pykara scheme, I may tell the House that it is after all the small minor irrigation works, insignificant comparably though they are, that really benefit the poor ryots especially in districts like mine. At present, it is easy to convince anybody that the present method of Government's management of minor irrigation works is characterized by a lack of system. Nobody knows whether it is the Public Works Department or the Revenue Department that is really concerned with a particular work. The ryot is sent from one place to another

17th March 1927] [Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar]

as if from post to pillar with the result that he does not get the benefit he seeks. A very insignificant amount is allotted in the budget for the year 1927-28. In one taluk in North Arcot district alone there are 350 minor irrigation works. For all the ten taluks you have to multiply the number by ten. So much for one district. For the whole Presidency you have to multiply the result by about 30. To repair and maintain all these a sum of 10 lakhs has been provided. The cost of establishment, it will be found, comes to Rs. 2 lakhs. I think there is a working rule in the Public Works Department that the cost of works should be at least ten times the cost of establishment. Even according to this there should be a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs at least for minor irrigation works. But we see that the provision comes to less than 10 lakhs. Again, in practice you will find that owing to the lack of any system even the small amount provided year after year is not fully utilized.

"But whose fault is it? It is not that of the ryot. He never stated that he did not want water for irrigation. It is the mismanagement of Government. Mismanagement as regards minor irrigation works reached its culminating point on the day on which that grade of officer called the supervisor of the minor irrigation works was abolished. Even the small amount that is allotted to the department is not utilized to the best advantage. While the Government is very rigorous about the collection of taxes, it seems to be blind to another aspect of its duty, its obligations to the ryot. If it were alive to the sense of its duty to the ryot, the minor irrigation works would not be in the deplorable state in which you find them to-day. I may mention that in my own district, irrigation works serving or rather meant to serve thousands of acres have not been repaired for 25, 35, 50 and even 75 years. By means of questions and by means of correspondence we tried to make the Government take up these works. Government talk about kudimaramat. It is easy to talk about it when our villagers are disorganized and when corporate life is almost extinct, thanks mostly to the policy of Government. You talk of kudimaramat at a time when it is too late at least by half a century. There are irrigation sources in North Arcot district which have been silted up to a height of about 18 or 22 feet. The biggest irrigation source in that district the Kaveripauk tank has got about 18 feet of silt. The tanks in the Cheyyar Ancient system—Vakkadai and Hissar tanks—have got silted to the extent of 20 feet. Of course, the Government has got the Executive Engineers' Irrigation conferences. Recently I happened to attend one of these conferences. Only then, I was able to see what a farce it was. You see the supply channels are silted up and banks full of rank vegetation. The Government talks of kudimaramat and stops there. The irrigation sources are not attended to. When the time of jamabandi comes, we find there is no remission of taxes. The hon. the Revenue Member is very strict. The rules also are very strict and exacting, and the officers are indifferent.

"There was one instance recently which I am obliged to refer to on this occasion. On some tank-bunds in the North Arcot district in Cheyyar division there were brick-kilns set up by ryots for domestic purposes. Those kilns were first heavily penalised. Recently in Cheyyar, some of them were confiscated by the Government. The Government has not only neglected its duty of repairing the irrigation source for more than half a century, but it has also penalised the ryots and confiscated some of the brick-kilns. When I brought this fact to the notice of the Collector, the usual reply was given that

4-45
p.m.

[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar] [17th March 1927]

the action of the Revenue Divisional Officer was right. The hon. the Revenue Member is not going to give them any relief. He has entrenched himself safely behind many admirable Codes—the Famine Code and Board's Standing Orders and will not move in the matter. Apart from other considerations, even from the Government's selfish point of view it will pay the Government to keep these irrigation sources in good repair. For a year, or it may be for 5 or 10 years, you may exact from the poor ryot his dues by this code or by that section. You can flout the considered and unanimous opinion of this House regarding the grant of part-field remission at least in the famine-affected districts, for some time to come. You may have the conference of Collectors in secrecy in the cool atmosphere of Ootacamund and you can say there that the unanimous resolution passed by the Council do not find favour with them. How long can this go on? There will come a time when the ryot even after borrowing from the co-operative society and the sowcar would be in such a position that there would be not even a drop of blood for the Government to draw from him.

"One other aspect and I am done. I believe there is the Famine Insurance Fund. I do not know whether there has been any occasion to draw upon this fund. The fund was started with a very good motive. But I ask what is the advantage of accumulating that fund if that cannot be drawn upon to start irrigation schemes for which plans are ready. If that could not be done I would rather ask that that fund be abolished. With these words I commend this motion to the acceptance of the House for being passed unanimously."

* Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—"Sir, I do not wish to detain the House for more than a few seconds. The hon. the Revenue Member told us last year that he would try and get more allotment for this head. Looking at the budget, page 86, we find that the revised estimate was for Rs. 11,96,000 while the estimate for the next year is only Rs. 10,68,000. It may be that the expenditure was not fully incurred or it may be that he was of opinion that there was no scope for spending it. I do not believe the latter. I suppose the whole expenditure was not incurred and probably the hon. the Finance Member took him to task for not spending the allotted amount and reduced the provision for the next year. I hope he will try and see that more allotments are made available for this head."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, it need not be expressed that there is water scarcity everywhere. Irrigation sources are in a hopelessly neglected condition. Every year at the time of the general discussion of the budget, member after member have urged that more money should be allotted for this purpose, but I do not see that anything appreciable has been done in this direction. People in Guntur are very badly suffering from want of water even for drinking purposes. They have to go for about 8 or 10 miles to get water. What I urge is that more money should be spent every year for the purpose of keeping these tanks in good repair. Then only the condition of the irrigation tanks would improve, and the question of water-supply to a certain extent would be solved. I therefore request the hon. the Revenue Member who is in charge of this subject to view this question sympathetically and allot more money under this head. These tanks once serving the villagers not only for irrigation purposes but also for their domestic use and for cattle, are now found lying silted up, overgrown with vegetation and babul trees, and with their bunds broken up and smashed. What I urge

17th March 1927] [Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu]

is that a programme be drawn up in consultation with the Collectors of the district and the presidents of local boards, and that annually a substantial amount, say, 50,000 or one lakh of rupees or thereabouts—not meagre sums of three or four thousands of rupees—be provided for to each district so that the scarcity for water required for irrigation and other domestic purposes is gradually diminished."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I see that the amount allotted for minor irrigation works is Rs. 30 and odd lakhs. When this amount is allocated to different districts, it will come to Rs. 50,000 or so, and when it is further allotted to the several taluks it comes to nothing. Probably the amount may not be enough to repair even a tank or a portion of a tank which may require thorough repairs. If the Government want to have their revenue secured properly, one thing I would advise them to do is to attend to irrigation works first before other demands are attended to. Because, these tanks were repaired long, long ago. Oftentimes there had been only nominal repairs, repairs merely touching the bunds here and there, throwing some gravel on the tank bunds, making a show that the tanks have been repaired. It is a fact that cannot be controverted that many of these tanks have got silted up and most of the tanks do require substantial repairs. It is not desirable that we should close our eyes to what is going on around especially at a time when people are suffering from distress and famine and when they clearly see that there is absolutely no water and the seasons have not been favouring us at all. I would urge upon the consideration of the Government that larger sums ought to be made available for this purpose."

"Mr. President, Sir, you will see from the budget a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been allotted for establishment, but barely Rs. 13 lakhs are left for the irrigation works themselves. The tanks were formed long, long ago, most of them before the advent of the British and some before the advent of the Muhammadans in this country. At the time when those tanks were formed the circumstances then existing were taken into consideration. Now, times have changed; rains are holding off; and we have fallen on bad times. Under these circumstances it is highly desirable that better provision ought to be made in order to see that the ryots are provided with water. It is not a mere request. I would put it as a matter of contract, because the Government have undertaken to give water to the ryot. They have issued a patta and in the patta they have said that they are in duty bound to provide water because the lands are classed wet lands. If there is in it any default on the part of the Government and if proper precaution is not taken, I dare say that the ryots could not be compelled to pay the assessment. As for remissions, it is a matter within the sweet discretion of the local authorities. We know from experience that remissions are not at all granted even if there is severe famine or if water is available for overflowing. There is absolutely nothing upon which the ryot may claim remission when the tank dries up. It is a matter of contract. Even if it is not a matter of contract, may I simply appeal to the Treasury Bench to see the justice I claim, and to see their way to allot a larger amount?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It being 5 o'clock, the Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

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



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 18th March 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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| Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Mallayya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mutaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Moida Sahib Bahadur, T. M. Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. |
| Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. I. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.S.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Raja of Ramnad. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Sabajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Sitarara Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H. Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. B. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B. Subrahmanya Moopanan, Mr. S. Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S. Swami, Mr. K. V. R. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. |
| Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Congreve, Mr. C. R. T. Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B. Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hall, C.S.E., Mr. J. F. Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaleswara 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 Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kuppuswami, Mr. J. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. | |

[18th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Thomas, Mr. D.
Tireman, C.I.E., Mr. H.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
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.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
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

Public Health

Supply of drinking water to the ryots of Tippiasamudram.

* 370 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the village of Tippiasamudram (No. 56) in the Vellore taluk, drinking water was supplied to villagers by the Taluk Board by installing a pump in a well, for the last ten years;

(b) if so, whether the Taluk Board has abandoned that this year; and

(c) whether in view of the drought this year and the famine conditions prevailing in the district, the Government will at once arrange to re-start the pump in the said village?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Vellore Taluk Board has applied to the North Arcot District Board for a contribution towards the cost of the establishment required to work the pump and the matter is now under the consideration of the District Board. The Government await the decision of the District Board.

18th March 1927]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state how long ago did the taluk board make the request to the district board?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I should ask for notice.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Considering the season and the urgent need for drinking water, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to arrange to re-start the pump in the village?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The district board has replied that it proposes to place the request of the taluk board before the next budget meeting of the district board.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“What is the date of the district board's letter? The budget meeting, I think, Sir, is over.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I do not know that. I have sent a reminder.”

Agriculture

The Shiyali Agricultural and Industrial Society.

* 371 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government is aware of the resolution passed at the Mirasidars' Conference at Aduthurai, that the Shiyali Agricultural and Industrial Society at Arasur, which is in liquidation, should be taken up by Government and worked as a Government concern;

(b) what action has been taken by the Government in the matter;

(c) whether the Government has ascertained at what price it will be possible to manufacture manure and supply manure to the agriculturists; and

(d) whether such price will compare favourably with the price at which similar manure is available?

A.—(a) The Government have now seen a copy of the resolution as reported in the newspapers.

(b) None so far.

(c) & (d) The Director of Agriculture has been addressed in the matter.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“With reference to clauses (c) and (d) the answer given here is that the Director of Agriculture has been addressed in the matter. May I know if any reply has been received?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Yes, it has been received since and the reply goes to show that it is possible for the society at Arasur to manufacture manure at more or less the same cost at which they are sold by firms.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I ask the hon. the Development Minister whether he is aware that the European commercial firm which supplies manures, I don't like to give its name here, does not supply the proper

[18th March 1927]

quality of manure and that therefore, apart from the prices, it is very desirable that the local firm takes over the manufacture. Will he consider this aspect of the question?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know about the accuracy of the statement made by the hon. Member."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I am told that a particular firm, I do not want to give the name, supplies very inferior stuff to the ryots while it supplies better stuff to favoured customers like European planters for the same price?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is furnishing information to the House and to the hon. the Development Minister."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know what is the kind of manure referred to here?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" . . . Bone-meal manure, Sir."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know the price at which commercial firms sell these manures?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"About Rs. 100 per ton."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, in view of the fact that super phosphate is sold at Rs. 5-11-0 per cwt, is it not possible for Government to manufacture bone-meal at much less than Rs. 100 per ton?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know. But, as I have already said, I think, it would be possible to manufacture manure more or less for the same price, if not for a cheaper price."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"If so, Sir, regarding clause (b) the answer given is 'None so far'. Will the Government be now pleased to take any action in this matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The particular society has passed a resolution resolving to wind up the business and at the same time there has been a resolution passed at the conference of mirasdars that the Government should come to its rescue. Personally, I do not like that it should disappear altogether. The matter is really under the consideration of Government. We are thinking whether it will be possible to revive the business or to start another society to run it."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I ask whether the Department of Industries was in touch with the industrial society at Arasur when it was operating?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the resolution passed at the conference of mirasdars generously concedes that this department has done its level best to help the concern in question. In spite of all that, it is in liquidation."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, may I know whether it is due to any inherent defect that this company failed or is it due to mismanagement?"

[18th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It will be hard for me to go into the case of a private concern. It might have fared better if it had been managed properly. But, for one reason or other, it was not done."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"In view of the importance of phosphatic manures and their suitability for the Tanjore district, may I ask the hon. Minister for Development to consider whether the Government have under consideration any scheme to run the business themselves for some time until it becomes prosperous and is in a position to be handed over to the Co-operative department, or some co-operative concern?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I think it is not for Government to interfere with the management of private concerns except by advice when it is asked for."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will the Government pay any subsidy to the society so that it may work properly?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"As I have already stated, it has been decided by the society that it should be wound up."

Agricultural schools in the Presidency.

* 372 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to my question No. 31 of 25th January 1927—

- (a) what steps Government contemplate in order to make their agricultural schools popular; and
- (b) whether Government have been approached by anybody for grant-in-aid for established private agricultural schools with experimental farms, etc., and what action they have taken?

A.—(a) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

- (b) The Madura District Board applied to Government for a grant for establishing an agricultural middle school at Usilampatti in the Madura district; but the Government decided that the school should be under the management of the Agricultural department. The scheme was thereupon placed before the Finance Committee as a Part II scheme for 1927-28, but the Committee placed it under class IV and observed that past experience of these schemes did not inspire them with confidence and considered that the working of the existing schools should be examined before further experiments are made.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire with reference to clause (b) why the Government decided that the schools should be under the management of the Agricultural department and why did not Government try, why local board at least should not be allowed to try, this experiment?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am very glad that my hon. Friend has referred to this matter. The Agricultural department came in only to help the management. As regards the other thing, it is under the consideration of Government whether the district board should not be permitted to open such institutions."

[18th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire on what principle and on what basis Government give aid to local boards for starting such institutions ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" That will be a matter for negotiation between the district board and the Government. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, with regard to answer (b), that past experience of these schemes did not inspire them with confidence and that the working of the existing schools should be examined before further experiments are made, what schemes have failed ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" That is the opinion of the Finance Committee. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the proposal to establish an agricultural school at Bhavani has developed ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know. "

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state the amount of the grant wanted by the district board and the cost of the Government scheme ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" About Rs. 15,000. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" The answer to clause (a) of the question says that the matter is under the consideration of Government and the answer itself is dated 22nd February. Have the Government come to any decision since ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I wish I could answer in the affirmative, but it is really a matter which requires a little detailed consideration, and I hope the hon. Member will be indulgent if I take time to come to a conclusion. "

Education

Poverty certificates for girls attending secondary schools and colleges.

* 373 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to my question No. 2426 of 1st September 1926, regarding poverty certificates in the case of girls attending secondary schools and colleges, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the House the opinion of the Finance Committee and the Government Orders thereon and to state—

- (a) from whom and by whom the certificates have to be obtained ; and
- (b) on what grounds the Finance Committee's opinion is based ?

A.—(i) & (ii) (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to page 100 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 25th August 1926. The Government accepted the recommendation of the Committee.

(ii) (a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire on what ground the Finance Committee has arrived at the conclusion that the old concession should not be restored ? "

[18th March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir, the Finance Committee 11-4
rightly came to that conclusion and it was also the opinion of the Gov- a.m
ernment. The Government thought that the rich people ought to pay
for the education of their children. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" It is not a question of the rich people paying, but it is a question of the poor people not paying. May I enquire, Sir, why in the case of poor people, but not the rich, this concession should not have been given on the opinion formed by the headmasters and principals, as it is stated in the proceedings referred to, that the Director of Public Instruction pointed out that the initial responsibility in regard to these certificates rested upon headmasters and managers of the schools concerned ? If the headmasters of the school are of opinion that the pupil is poor, why should the concession not be given ? "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to note that all poor classes are not given this concession ? It is only the poor people belonging to the backward communities that get the concession. What about the children of poor people belonging to non-backward communities ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That rule does not apply in the case of girls, Sir. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Does the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government know that the certificate of poverty works great hardship on such of those poor students as deserve this concession ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I should like to have the matter enquired into before I can give an answer. "

Proposal for treating untrained teachers of long service as trained.

* 374 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : With reference to the answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c) of question No. 1779 regarding proposal for treating untrained teachers of 15 years' service as trained, answered on the 24th March 1926, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it relates to schools managed by local bodies also ;
- (b) if the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to explain how the statement in reason No. 1 given in the answer, namely, "the department was unable to meet in full the demands made by the District Educational Councils, etc., etc.," is to be reconciled ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Reason No. 1 given in the answer to question No. 1779 is only one among the several reasons for not proceeding with the proposal. A more important reason is that the concession in question cannot be granted without detriment to educational efficiency. It will also be difficult to push on with the training of teachers at the pace required, as untrained teachers will evade training so long as they can hope for the concession.

[18th March 1927]

Grants-in-aid to private elementary schools.

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

(a) what is the grant-in-aid allowed by Government to private elementary schools;

(b) on what basis it is allowed;

(c) on what basis it was allowed before the present system was adopted; and

(d) why was the old system given up?

A.—(a) & (b) Grants admissible to aided elementary schools fall under the following heads:—

(i) Teaching grants;

(ii) grants for school buildings and for hostels or boarding houses for students; and

(iii) grants for furniture, books and appliances.

The hon. Member is referred to the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Elementary Education Act, published in Notification No. 45 on pages 146—178 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February 1922, as modified by Notification No. 253 on page 397 of the same *Gazette*, dated 27th October 1925. A copy of the rules is placed in the Council Library.

(c) & (d) Alterations in the rules relating to the payment of grants have been made from time to time. If the hon. Member will specify the particular head of grant and the nature of the alteration he has in mind, the Government will endeavour to furnish the required particulars.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha rose and was referring to the printed answer for some time.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I may inform the hon. Member that unless he has a supplementary question ready, he will not be justified in rising and making the House wait for him till he puts the supplementary question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I shall put it on the next question, Sir, as it is more relevant to that."

Reduction of grants to private aided schools.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the grants to private aided schools have been reduced by 10 per cent in 1923-24, by 13 per cent in 1924-25 and by 28½ per cent in 1925-26; and

(b) if so, for what reasons and under what authority?

A.—(a) The hon. Member apparently refers to the reductions in the teaching grants paid by the District Educational Council, Malabar. The figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are correct. The percentage of deduction in 1923-24 was 9.33 per cent.

18th March 1927]

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the last sub-clause of rule 2 of the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Elementary Education Act, 1920. A copy of the rules is placed in the Council Library.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"What I want to know, Sir, is whether having regard to the fact that the amount provided for is not adequate, a larger provision would be made within the year. There has been a constant reduction of 20 per cent and 30 per cent year after year. I want to know whether the Government is going to provide, at least this year, an adequate amount?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The whole question of the system of elementary education is at present under consideration and I am not prepared to give an answer now on that question."

Local Boards*Exemption of the poorer classes from profession tax.*

* 377 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to my question No. 29 of the 25th January 1927—

(a) whether certain people of Neermagu and other villages have represented to Government that situated as their villages are at long distances from the taluk headquarters, the poorer classes are almost precluded from getting relief from inability to go long distances and also on account of poverty;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability by necessary amending legislation of exempting poorer classes like the field labourers from the profession tax; and

(c) if so, the clauses of the Local Boards Act which they propose to amend?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No person whose income is less than Rs. 25 per mensem is liable to pay profession tax in local board areas. The Government do not consider it necessary to raise the limit of exemption.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I draw attention to the point that in a memorial submitted by the people of the villages of Neermagu, etc., the fact that they are in many cases too poor and are living at a great distance, and as a matter of fact being poor classes . . ."

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Yes, Sir. It is rather a long one." (Laughter).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member is aware that there is a rule that a question must not be of excessive length."

[18th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know whether Government have taken into consideration the difficulties of these poor villagers owing to the distance from the headquarters in presenting appeals."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall have the matter enquired into, Sir."

Forests

Reserved forests in Kurnool district.

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

(a) what the area of the reserved forests in the Kurnool district is under each of the following heads in (1) Nallamalais, (2) Yerramalais, (3) Veligondas, (4) elsewhere :—

- (i) hill-side which is bare of all growth of either trees or underwood,
- (ii) hill-side which is bare of all growth except underwood,
- (iii) open land which is bare of all growth of either trees or underwood,
- (iv) open land which is bare of all growth except underwood, and

(b) how long such area in every case has been in the reserve, the approximate income every such area has yielded during the years 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26, and how much of such income has been derived from (i) grazing fees, (ii) minor forest produce, (iii) permits for fuel, (iv) timber, if any?

A.—A statement furnishing such information as is available on the several points raised in the question is appended ^a. It is not possible to give the approximate figures of income required by the hon. Member as the accounts are not kept according to the classification adopted in the question.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In column 4 of the appendix on page 10, it is stated under the heading ' Hillside bare of all growth except underwood ', ' scattered patches occur here and there in Yerramalais and Giddalore blocks '. I am now referring only to Yerramalais. I want to know if the truth is not the other way, that is ' Growth otherwise than underwood is to be found in patches here and there ' and not as is stated in the appendix."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I cannot answer these details off-hand, Sir. If the hon. Member gives me notice, I shall answer them."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I have given sufficient notice. But may I ask him if Mr. Stebbing in his ' Forests of India ' does not describe the Yerramalais as apparently barren, rocky hillside ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice of the question, Sir."

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 409 infra.

[18th March 1927]

Jails

Terms of imprisonment of Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans.

* 379 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the remaining terms of imprisonment of the Mappilla prisoners now in the Andamans?

A.—The Government have no information. They have called for it from the Chief Commissioner, Andamans.

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Formation of the Union Board at Polavaram.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Board, East Godavari Agency, resolved to form an union board at Polavaram, an Agency village;

(b) whether the views of the people were ascertained prior to such resolution; and

(c) whether the people concerned have met in a meeting and passed a resolution unanimously protesting against the formation of any union board?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) If by ' people ' the residents of the village are meant, the papers before the Government do not show whether or no this was done.

(c) A petition has been received forwarding a resolution said to have been passed at a meeting of the people of Polavaram.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to state whether Koya villages are included in this Polavaram union ?"

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Seeing that he received a petition from the people of the place, will the hon. Member consider the necessity of abolishing this union ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The petition has been referred to the District Board for their remarks, and will be considered on its receipt back."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Has the hon. Member received any information that the people there refuse to make any nomination ?"

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

Famine

Famine works in Ganjam district.

* 381 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the declared famine years in the district of Ganjam since 1836 have been;

[18th March 1927]

(b) what the amounts spent on famine works in the district were during each of those years; and

(c) what was the amount spent on famine works in the last famine 1920-21?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to—

(1) paragraph 15 at pages 12 to 15 of the report for Ganjam in the "Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency" published in 1924;

(2) the statement at page 44 of the "Report on the famine in the Madras Presidency during 1896-97" published in 1898; and

(3) G.O. No. 1623, Revenue, dated 19th October 1925, which also was published.

(c) There was no famine in Ganjam in 1920-21.

Land Revenue

Revenue from and expenditure on resumed village service inams.

* 382 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the income derived by the Government on account of the collection of quit-rent of the resumed village service inams in proprietary villages of this Presidency; and

(b) the sum total of expenditure incurred on account of the pay of village officers in the villages of the above type in this Presidency?

A.—(a) The quit-rent on enfranchised village service inams in proprietary estates is estimated for 1926-27 at Rs. 8,00,000.

(b) The total cost is estimated at Rs. 25,26,980 for the year 1926-27.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"The Government are pleased to state that the expenditure is more than the income derived from the enfranchised village service inams in proprietary estates. Will they be pleased to consider the propriety of introducing the rsum or commission system?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not see, Sir, how that will make the cost less."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Does not the hon. Member think that by restoring these villages and making the village officers pay in the proprietary estates to be paid by the proprietors, there will be savings to Government?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"It will certainly be saving for Government, but I do not think that there is any likelihood of the proprietors undertaking to do so."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Were the village officers paid anything extra before the inams were enfranchised?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Before enfranchisement of the inams, Sir, they received miras or fees. What the exact amount was I cannot say."

[18th March 1927]

Assessment of kumki lands.

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

(a) whether the recent proposal of the Board of Revenue to assess kumki lands is going to be adopted by Government;

(b) whether kumki privileges as now enjoyed will be withdrawn in the case of people who do not avail themselves of the offer at the proposed concession rate;

(c) whether the assessment will be at a flat rate of 4 annas per acre everywhere or whether it will be correspondingly lowered in second and third group villages;

(d) whether the concession rates now allowed will be enhanced at future settlements and if so, after what period; and

(e) whether the levy of subdivision fees will be waived and the seigniorage demanded on sandalwood trees be remitted, in respect of kumki lands to be assigned as above?

A.—(a) to (e) The subject is under the consideration of the Government.

Minor Irrigation

Supply of water to Vantimitta irrigation tank.

* 384 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA 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 irrigation tank of Vantimitta village of Siddhout taluk in Cuddapah district has not been receiving adequate supply of water for many years past and consequently the Government had to give remissions almost every year to the extent of Rs. 16,000 during the last 14 years;

(b) if so, whether any action was taken till now to find out means for adequate supply of water to that tank;

(c) whether any scheme for a supply channel either from the Cheyyar river or the Pennair river was investigated, and with what result; and

(d) whether the Government propose to direct an investigation into the possibility of digging a supply channel from either of the two rivers?

A.—If the hon. Member refers to the Peddacheruvu tank, the total remission on lands under this tank granted during the 14 years ending with fasli 1335 was Rs. 14,976. The Government have called for information on the other points.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Am I to understand, Sir, that the information could not be secured even after two months from the date of the question? The question was sent on the 17th January and we are now in March."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Government state that they have called for information on the other points."

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Am I to understand, Sir, that the information has not been received yet?"

[18th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The information has been received and a revised answer was, I think, sent in. Possibly it was too late to be put on the paper."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may repeat the question to-morrow."

Civil Justice

Alleged memorial from process-servers, East Tanjore.

* 385 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether memorials have been received from the process-servers, East Tanjore, about the pay, pension and privileges of process-servers; and

(b) what action has been or is proposed to be taken thereon?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

Irrigation

Report of the special officer deputed for obtaining tenders for machinery for the Mettur Project.

* 386 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the special officer sent to England for obtaining the tenders for machinery in connexion with the Mettur Project has submitted his final report;

(b) whether the Government have decided to publish that report before any action is taken on the same;

(c) whether the Government have called for any tenders for the machinery in India and other countries besides England; and

(d) whether the road from Erode to Mettur is being repaired at a very high cost so as to make it fit for the carriage of heavy machinery?

A.—(a) The final report has not yet been received by Government. It is understood that the Special Officer has submitted it to the Chief Engineer who will no doubt send it on as soon as possible.

(b) No.

(c) It is assumed that the question refers only to the special concrete-placing machinery which constituted the subject of Mr. Roberts' deputation to England. The fact that enquiries were being made for that particular class of machinery was communicated to His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India who advertized the fact in India, and the High Commissioner for India was apprised of the fact and furnished Mr. Roberts with a list of firms specializing in such machinery the High Commissioner having under him a department specially organized for furnishing information and advice on such subjects. These firms,

18th March 1927]

which included American and German concerns, were visited (through their branches or agencies in London) by Mr. Roberts who explained to them in detail what was required, and eventually obtained preliminary provisional tenders from a number of firms. Various designs of concrete-placing machinery have been examined by Mr. Roberts and it is understood that he will advise the adoption of a certain type, for which he has received provisional tenders from two firms. If the Government after examination approve of the proposals, the High Commissioner for India will be asked to get a final quotation from the firm whose design has been approved.

It will be realized that the ordinary process of calling for tenders at the outset was not possible in this case because it was only after a scrutiny of the various designs that the experts could decide which was most suitable, and until then a description of what was required could not be given in sufficient detail to enable firms to tender. In the case of all plant with the exception of the concrete-placing machinery, e.g., quarrying plant, crushers, electric power-house, etc., it is proposed to follow the plan of calling for tenders through the Stores Department or the High Commissioner.

(d) The road from Erode to Mettur is intended to carry heavy machinery and is being made of a suitable standard. It is, for the greater part, being reconstructed and not merely repaired, and the cost, which is estimated at about 6 lakhs, includes provision for a 3-span bridge and a very large number of culverts.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards (b), Sir, the Government say that they have not decided to publish the report. May I know whether it is because it has not yet been received, or whether Government have decided finally that even if it is received, it should not be published?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is only because we have not yet received it. When we receive it, having regard to the amount of interest that has been taken by the House, in all probability, we shall publish it, omitting certain particulars that may relate to the names of firms and all that kind of information."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards clause (c), it is stated in the first sentence that this officer went to England on deputation only for the purpose of this concrete-placing machinery. May I take it, then, Sir, that he was sent to England from here only for that purpose and that he was not asked to look into any other machinery?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"At one time there was an idea that he should examine the question of machinery in general. Finally, however, Government made up their mind that he might confine his attention to this question of concrete-placing machinery. He, of course, spent his spare time in examining other types of machinery, though not with a view to purchase, with a view to possible advice."

[18th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know when the decision was arrived at, whether it was before he left India, or during his voyage or after his arrival in England ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Before he arrived in England, the decision has been arrived at and it was communicated to him."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I have, Sir, some idea as the price of this special concrete-placing machinery ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It may be between Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 lakhs."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Each or as a whole ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" There is only one machine. The idea underlying the machine is this: There is a tower and there is a receptacle which communicates with machinery by which big plums of rock and cement are mixed together and there is another portion of the machine which transfers that mixture of cement and rock to the particular place on the dam site where it is to be dumped. That is the concrete-placing machinery."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Have the Government any idea of the freight for this huge machinery ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The present idea is that including freight, duty and everything it will be Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 lakhs, as against the original estimate of Rs. 60.13 lakhs."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have finally decided that no lime and marble should be used ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir, that decision has not been arrived at."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" So far as this special deputation and the report are concerned, has there been any other consideration regarding the decision of this concrete question ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The position as to that is this. While several dams, not comparable in size to the Mettur dam, have been constructed of late, it has been brought to our notice that in most of the dams constructed very recently within the last seven or eight years in other countries, cement has been used. Certain considerations, however, on the other side, have been urged both on the floor of this House and by various other agencies which have been taking a great deal of interest in this matter officially and unofficially. The whole question therefore of cement *versus* lime is to be given careful consideration and scrutiny by the Government. Government will have to make up their mind, and if they think cement is preferable, they will adopt cement, and in that case, this particular machinery will be useful. If they do not think so, then they will have to consider what other apparatus will be necessary."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In view, Sir, of a number of questions being raised at the time of the budget and probability of these questions not being discussed for want of time, all congratulations to the hon. the Law Member—may we know . . ."

18th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I was not aware, Sir, that I was entitled to those congratulations; but my hon. Friend knows more than I do."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I want to know, Sir, whether the Government can kindly give us some time to discuss this question in this House apart from the consideration of the question at the time of the budget discussion, itself—I mean this question of concrete *versus* lime."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not follow it. The question has been raised in the form of certain token cuts, and I think also regarding the complete deletion of the money for this project. I suppose, however, that the project will go on. But whatever that may be, it appears to me that if hon. Members desire discussion on that matter, a discussion can easily be facilitated. I, for one, will place absolutely no obstacle in the way of a full discussion on that matter at Budget time. I do not see, apart from Budget time, how and where the discussion can arise, because the Council does not meet till July or August next."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not see how the question whether a debate can be arranged can arise out of the answers given to this question. It is a matter on which, if there is no objection on the part of either the hon. Member or the hon. Member in charge of the portfolio, they can easily talk over and arrange between themselves."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I beg your pardon, Sir, but I do not want to foresee the course of business. I was asked whether having regard to the possibility of a Budget debate on this question not being reached . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have ruled that such supplemental questions are not in order."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether this special officer got tenders only from two firms, and if so, to what countries these firms belong ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" One firm certainly is a British firm. I do not know anything about the other firm. But it will appear from the answer that preliminary tenders were obtained from a number of firms including English, American and German firms."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" From the last line in the first paragraph, Sir, is it to be understood that only one firm's quotation has been approved ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The preliminary report of Mr. Roberts advocates that. But that question has not yet received the consideration of Government, nor have they come to any decision on that matter."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask whether in view of what has been stated, after the decision is arrived at as to the concrete-placing machinery, is it not the intention of Government to ask the High Commissioner to arrange only with one firm, and his decision will be final ? "

[18th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"If we agree with the proposals of Mr. Roberts. That is entirely a matter for consideration."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the concrete-placing machinery which would cost about Rs. 45 lakhs, can be utilized for any other purpose after the Mettur dam is constructed?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I suppose the dam is expected to take about three years for actual execution. If we get the machine and if the decision is in favour of getting it, it will be got about September or October this year and the work will be started and it will be three years before the preliminary work will be completed and within that period, I take it that the Irrigation Member who succeeds me, or the Irrigation Minister, as the case may be, will have other programmes of irrigation and as to the construction of other dams and this machinery may be utilized for that purpose."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether this machine which will be a second-hand one after use in Mettur will commit us to the construction of any other scheme by Government saying 'after having purchased this machine at 45 lakhs, it should not be sold and that it should be utilized for this scheme or that'?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The hon. Member from Coimbatore is not apparently serious and I do not propose to answer this question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As regards (a), I would like to know whether the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar, did not recommend that the costly construction of this big road may be kept pending till the question of the new railway was decided."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The railway has been decided upon. The railway company has arrived at the conclusion of opening a railway from Mettur to Salem."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"In view of this, may I ask Government whether this scheme costing 6 lakhs for the repair and reconstruction of this road for the use of the machinery, may not be undertaken by the railway?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That point will be noticed."

Drainage difficulties of the mirasidars of Sengalipuram.

* 387 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken by the Government on the memorial of the mirasidars of No. 102, Sengalipuram, Nannilam taluk, about their drainage difficulties; and

(b) when the Government propose to excavate the new drainage channel, which was approved as early as 1908?

A.—(a) The Board of Revenue to which the memorial was referred has not yet submitted its report.

18th March 1927]

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1162 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 17th December 1925. The Chief Engineer has been asked to report whether the works mentioned in the answer to clause (b) of that question have been carried out, and, if so, what the result was.

Proposal for new constructions at Lower Anicut.

* 388 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what are the new constructions proposed to be made or already made at the Lower Anicut for the improvement of irrigation facilities and prevention of damages by floods;

(b) whether any bridges or bridgeways intended to be constructed in the village of Vinayakantheru or nearby;

(c) whether any memorials have been received by the Collector of Tanjore objecting to the construction of such bridges; and

(d) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken thereon?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to items 30 to 33 on page 29 of the detailed irrigation budget for 1927-28.

(b), (c) & (d) A detailed estimate amounting to Rs. 8.16 lakhs (for 'works') has just been sanctioned for improvements to the Lower Coleroon Anicut—item 30 mentioned in the answer to clause (a)—for providing eight new vents on the north side and two vents on the south side of the south branch of the Coleroon. The points raised in the memorial to the Collector of which a copy was submitted to the Chief Engineer were considered before the scheme was sanctioned. The proposed improvements are necessary to give more room for the river near its centre and to provide additional water-way to dispose of floods—an advantage which will far outweigh the disadvantages involved by the encroachment on the island. Adequate compensation under the Land Acquisition Act will be paid for the property affected.

Irrigation schemes in Kistna delta.

* 389 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a new lock in Bandar canal to supply water to Ilur and Lankapalli and other villages of Kistna;

(b) whether there is a proposal to open a new lock in Ellore canal (after the improvement of shutters of Kistna anicut) and to take a canal to irrigate some villages west of Ellore canal;

(c) whether there is a proposal to build an anicut at Amaravati to the abovesaid purpose;

(d) if so whether the schemes are under contemplation of the Government; what are their courses and how many acres they would irrigate; and

(e) if the proposals have been abandoned, the cause therefor?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report,

[18th March 1927]

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there is a scheme to supply water from the Kistna river to some taluks of Kistna district which are not now under the deltaic system."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I want notice of that question; but I may say that there are certain locks now constructed at Bandar and Ellore."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any enquiry will be made?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If my hon. Friend will give me particulars as to what he desires to be done, I will have an enquiry initiated on the matters which he wants to be looked into."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"May I request the hon. Member whether there is any possibility of supplying water from the Kistna from or about Ibrahimpetta to the non-deltaic portions of Bezvada and Nuzvid taluk where there is scarcity of water-supply?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is not the time for making requests to Government. A supplementary question is to be put."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"I ask whether the Government will be pleased to institute any enquiry on the matter."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As I already said, if my hon. Friend would be so good as to give me particulars in this matter, I shall have enquiries instituted."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think courtesy to the House requires that hon. Members who have given notices of questions should try to be in their places at the time when their questions are called, since previous notice is being given that these questions will be answered. I think great inconvenience is caused if the Members are not in time to put questions; and courtesy to the House requires that they should be in their places at the proper time. I hope that Members will not force the President to change the system now existing by their constant absence from their places at the proper time."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Medical Administration

Formation of a Board of Indian Medicine.

390 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Association of Madras requested by its resolution of 22nd December 1926, that the Government should form a Board of Indian Medicine mainly consisting of well known physicians of Indian medicine on the lines of the one established by the Government of the United Provinces, to advise the Government on matters regarding the organization and development of Indian medicine, to prescribe courses of study for examinations, to conduct all examinations in Indian medicine, to confer certificates, diplomas and degrees and to do other similar things; and

18th March 1927]

(b) what action the Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

A.—(a) A resolution on the subject passed by the Indian Medical Association at its meeting held on 22nd September 1926 has been communicated to the Government.

(b) The question is under consideration.

Education

Exemption for sons of elementary school teachers from fees.

391 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have come to Government from teachers of elementary schools requesting them to exempt their children from paying school fees up to the school-final class; and

(b) whether the Government propose to grant the above concession?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

Minor Irrigation

Grant for, and expenditure on, irrigation works from 1922—26.

392 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state the amounts of money granted and also the amounts of money spent in each of the four years from 1st April 1922 to 1st April 1926 in—

- (a) constructing new irrigation works;
(b) repairing irrigation works of all kinds; and
(c) repairing minor irrigation works?

A.—The information is given below:—

	(a) Constructing new irrigation works.		(b) Repairing irrigation works.		(c) Repairing minor irrigation works.	
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS. (LAKHS)	RS. (LAKHS)	RS. (LAKHS)	RS. (LAKHS)	RS. (LAKHS)	RS. (LAKHS)
1922-23..	7.81	7.43	36.38	36.06	8.51	8.08
1923-24..	9.16	8.67	41.57	41.62	9.66	9.38
1924-25..	9.05	8.45	64.51	65.12	9.43	9.73
1925-26..	23.77	23.51	57.29	56.88	9.96	8.72

[18th March 1927]

II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary then laid on the table copies of the proceedings of the ninth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1926-27 held on Thursday the 3rd March 1927.

III

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

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28.

DEMAND VI—IRRIGATION—CIVIL OFFICERS—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The Council will now resume the debate on the motion of Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 13,27,400 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100.”

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“Mr. President, Sir, I endorse every remark that fell from the lips of some of the speakers regarding the question of the inadequacy of the allotment under this head. It seems to me, Sir, that the Government have so far forgotten their duty in respect of putting in order these minor irrigation works, with a view to make them subserve the needs of the people. It is a matter of common knowledge that in this Presidency there are as many as 30,000 tanks, not to speak of the several supply channels. Though the actual allotment under this head comes to 13.32 lakhs, the establishment charges come to a little over 2.30 lakhs, leaving only about 10 lakhs and odd for maintenance and repairs. Distributing this amount over 26 districts, each district cannot hope to get on an average more than about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000. And so far as our district of South Arcot is concerned, there are a large number of irrigation tanks, over 2,000, and if this figure is to be accepted as substantially correct, as representing the intentions of the Government and as showing the extent to which the Government are prepared to go to the rescue of these ryots, it only works out on an average to about Rs. 4½ a tank. It seems to me, Sir, that the time has come for the Government to frame a more, vigorous and satisfactory policy in this matter. The allotment is really poor, and we all know, as a matter of fact, that most of these irrigation tanks do not now serve the object in view by reason of some of them remaining silted up and also overgrown with prickly pear and other growth. I know for a fact and I also see from the representations of some of the ryots in my district that for many years past, some of these tanks have been entirely neglected by the Revenue Department. I understand that the Revenue Department has recently been busy in asking the people to carry on kudimaramat, more to cover their neglect of this work for very many years. The Government must realize their paramount duty not only to maintain but to keep in good order a very large number of works. I know for a fact that these minor irrigation works are mainly intended to irrigate an area of about 250 acres which could be commanded by one tank. I know for a fact that on account of the failure of north-east monsoon most of these tanks failed to receive the supply of water which they have been accustomed to receive with the result that it threw upon the ryots the extra burden of spending a large amount of money in order to get the necessary supply by means of baling. It is nobody's case that the land irrigated by these minor irrigation works are revenue free or that there is any considerable or substantial reduction of any revenue. The lands still commanded by these tanks are also compelled to pay much the same amount of revenue

[18th March 1927]

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

though, doubtless, in a few cases, by reason of their being placed in clause 3 or 4 as the case may be, they are liable to pay a small amount. The Government have no justification in allowing the whole of their time and energy being concentrated upon major works neglecting these minor irrigation schemes. So far as these schemes are concerned, in my humble opinion, there ought to be some kind of general survey as well. Moreover, when small sums are allotted or assigned to particular districts, not unnaturally the Collectors feel that because of the small allotment no useful purpose would be served by their sending up more estimates or making more efforts in this direction. Unless there is the possibility of their requests being carefully and sympathetically viewed, it is too much to expect these officers to fight the Government and go before them with large schemes in respect of a large number of minor irrigation works which are likely to commit the Government to a large extent. Therefore, it is up to the Government to come forward with a bold and forward policy and spend a large amount of money wherever a large number of works are to be restored to their former condition. It is necessary to restore them to their former condition with a view to serve the objects for which they were primarily intended. Once more, before I resume my seat, I would like to emphasize the necessity of the Government paying greater attention to this subject than before.”

Mr. J. KUPPUSWAMI :—“Mr. President, I have given notice of a similar motion, with a view to discuss the need for more expenditure on the repair and construction of minor irrigation sources. The amount that has been hitherto spent on those minor irrigation works is not at all sufficient for the pressing needs of the ryots of my district. In preparing estimates beforehand, the Revenue authorities are not taking proper steps to satisfy the needs of the ryots under tanks in the outlying parts of the district. The estimates are not properly scrutinized and the sum that has been spent is not at all sufficient. I would therefore urge that special consideration ought to be shown in the matter of grants to minor irrigation. I need not emphasize the importance of minor irrigation and the large help that its improvement would render in the matter of the amelioration of the lot of ryots under minor irrigation tanks. With these few words, I support the motion”

* Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—“Mr. President, Sir, I support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar. My object a.m. of supporting the motion is this.

“I do not know how it is in other districts; but in Tinnevely district, the practice is very usual of levying contributions from the ryots interested to meet the cost of repairs to the minor irrigation tanks. Contributions of one-fourth, one-third, and sometimes even one-half of the cost of repairs has been demanded by the Revenue authorities. The Revenue officials are not unaware of the objectionable nature of this levy. They therefore take consent statements from the ryots, sometimes as offers of voluntary contributions. Petitions for urgent repairs result in an official enquiry whether the petitioners are willing to contribute towards the cost of repairs. The lesson that is enforced is that the petitions of only those who are willing to contribute will be attended to. The tanks of those who contribute are taken up first for repairs. Those who are unable or unwilling to contribute have to wait and wait and their turn will never reach. The wet ayacuts served by all these minor irrigation tanks pay substantial and sometimes heavy

[Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai] [18th March 1927]

assessments. The Government are in duty bound to keep the Irrigation sources in good repairs. They shirk and evade this duty and virtually enhance the assessments by insisting upon these so-called voluntary contributions. The practice of these contributions is odious and highly objectionable. The Government not only neglect their duty but penalise the very ryots whom they have injured by such neglect. This matter is really very serious and I do not know how far the Government are aware of the prevalence of this odious system of levying contributions. I hope that strict instructions will be issued to the District Officers to make a report as to the extent to which this system of levying contributions has been prevalent and wherever this practice has prevailed, the District Officers will be asked to stop it and to insist upon their subordinates to make estimates of all the repairs every year, so that the repairs may be carried out by the Government at Government expense."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion because I have also given notice of a similar motion just to draw the attention of the Government to the very inadequate irrigation facilities that are found in my district. From the records I find there are two irrigation sources, the Palar Ancient system and the Chembarambakkam tank. Sir, recently I find that the Commissioner of the Corporation in his anxiety to find a source of water for the City of Madras. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may be pleased to note that minor irrigation is in charge of the hon. the Revenue Member and major irrigation in charge of the hon. the Law Member. This demand concerns minor irrigation alone and the reply has to be given by the hon. the Revenue Member. I think it will be more convenient to the House if remarks regarding major works such as the Red Hills reservoir and the like are reserved for discussion on the major irrigation works."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As a matter of fact, very early in the next demand the matter is to be dealt with."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"I never intended to refer to the Red Hills but I simply brought that in as an analogy. However, I shall proceed. I wish to say that the Chembarambakkam tank is almost dry. The tank is full only once in, say, four or five years. Also, Sir, the Palar Ancient system, where I have not found water for the past ten years, is a poor irrigation source. The Tank Restoration Society, I do not know if they are functioning in my district also (A voice: 'Nowhere'). My hon. Friend says 'nowhere' I do not know that. In my district, I do not think the Tank Restoration Society is doing any work at all. The district consists of many small irrigation tanks always devoid of water but when abnormal rain sets in in any particular year many of the tanks cut away and even then, the ryots are deprived of the water that they are otherwise entitled to. So I simply want to draw the attention of the Government to take some little interest at least in the irrigation works of my district, peculiar as its conditions are."

* Rao Sahib S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the motion. It is a well-known fact that the district of Salem is badly in need of irrigation facilities. The area of the district is larger than some of the districts in the Presidency and there are a number of rivers which can be tapped and plenty of waste lands are available for converting into tanks. With all these facilities, the district can boast of only very few small tanks. I do not know why this district has been neglected even in this respect as

18th March 1927] [Mr. S. Ellappa Chettiyar]

has been neglected in all other respects. I now draw the attention of the Government that immediate steps should be taken to investigate into this matter and more irrigation works should be started. Now coming to the existing tanks, most of them are entirely neglected, silted up, grown with vegetation, and bunds broken. This is really a sad affair to look at. I suppose these tanks are intended both for irrigation purposes and for helping the villages to improve drinking water-supply. If they are left out without being well attended to, I am afraid they may not serve a useful purpose. If they are kept in good condition and water is made to stop for some months in the year the water scarcity which is now existing would have been relieved to some extent. Instead of spending crores and crores on one project and for the benefit of one district, a programme may be drawn up for ten years or so and, about a lakh of rupees per year for each district is provided for these minor irrigation works, I hope the whole Presidency within 10 or 20 years will become more useful and more fertile than it is now. By this process the ryot population who is paying the major portion of the revenue of this Province will be benefited both for getting water for irrigation and for drinking purposes. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will consider my suggestion and try to improve the minor irrigation works in future at least. I know that if the number of tanks is increased the cost of maintaining them would increase. But the extra recurring expenditure may be well met out of the revenue which will be correspondingly increased. So the Government will not be put to any additional expenditure but at the same time this programme of works will go very much to improve the economic condition of the ryot population. With these words, I support the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid Government does not realise, as it ought to do, the importance of minor irrigation works. Otherwise, they would have surely, instead of decreasing the allotment this year, increased it. I find it stands at 13 lakhs this year, whereas in the previous year it was 19 lakhs and in 1923-24, it was 21 lakhs, if my memory serves me right. In any case, we are on the decreasing line. There was a time when I believe the question of the irrigation of wells was drawn attention to by such an eminent man as Sir Alfred Chatterton. In 1912 he drew the attention of the Government to the importance of irrigation of wells and Government spending more money than they were doing. He also pointed out that in the Statistical Atlas of India the total irrigated area was said to be 28 million acres of which ten million acres or more than one-third were entirely dependent upon water from wells and so on. That proportion still stands, Sir, and I would request Government to pay more attention to this subject than till now. On the West Coast for the last 100 years, I do not think Government have practically spent a single pie even in restoring old tanks and old reservoirs built by former chiefs. There is absolutely no allotment for this purpose for South Kanara, while Government thinks that we are very leniently treated in the matter of the levy of assessment. That statement I shall disprove at a later stage. But, for the present, I would urge that minor irrigation works be started in South Kanara and Malabar by enclosing the large number of gorges between hills. This can be done as is shown in the evidence before the Irrigation Commission by very small embankments which will not cost much. There are great facilities in South Kanara and West Coast for this purpose. We have got deep hollows between two or three hills with a small narrow

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[18th March 1927]

passage in the middle which can be closed by bunds or embankments at a small cost and thereby a large area could be provided with water. Besides, in South Kanara we see a large number of embankments by villagers, but new embankments cannot be erected without the change of law. Unfortunately for us, the amendment which I had brought to enable Government or the Collector to give permission to the villagers to build embankments have been knocked on the head because the Irrigation Bill has gone, I do not know whereto. (Laughter.) If that enactment had been passed into law by this time it would enable Government to give permission to the embankments being built. But I hope Government will at least take up this question at an early date by passing a smaller Bill. I am afraid that the big Bill which the hon. the Law Member will bring will never have a chance of being passed."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"In discussing the policy of the Government with regard to minor irrigation, I want to suggest this that at present only the surface water is used by these minor irrigation facilities by means of reservoirs and tanks. I want to suggest that there is another large supply of water in the sub-soil that could also be used for irrigation purposes."

"I want to suggest this because in some parts of the Ceded Districts minor irrigation works such as tanks, reservoirs and canals are impossible. Only wells are possible. Even this year, Sir, when the rainfall has been very small, one could find water here and there in small wells that can support and are supporting small areas of land to grow vegetables and other garden crops."

12 noon. "But these wells, Sir, are not efficient at present. With the primitive methods of digging wells, we can go down only some 40 or 50 or 80 feet. But the water accumulated at this level is not very much. The wells usually become dry by the time the hot weather sets in."

"But there are now improved methods by which water 200 feet beneath the surface can be tapped. I notice the hon. the Minister for Development in his reply to the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that in this dry areas they ought to have deep tube wells and bore wells pumped by engines which can be taken care of by the Government mechanics. They could have ten, fifteen or more wells at a place and an engineer appointed to take care of them. Under a scheme like that, well irrigation could possibly with great advantage both to the Government and to the people be included under minor irrigation."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, this is one of the items on which there has been year in and year out any amount of criticism which has had no effect on the hon. the Revenue Member. Sir, it is rather a bit confusing that minor works have been divided into two classes, those that are managed by the Revenue Department and those that are managed by the Public Works Department, and as such we really have not an idea as to the importance these minor works play in the irrigation of this Presidency. Sir, with regard to the revenue that we derive from the minor works, i.e., works that are classed as works for which no capital or revenue account is kept, it is as much as, I think it is even a bit more than, what we really get from the works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept. On page 133 of the Administration Report for 1925, it is made clear that the revenue we get from irrigation works for which no capital and revenue accounts are

18th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

kept is Rs. 99 and odd lakhs, whereas from the other works it is about Rs. 91 and odd lakhs, and the number of acres that are irrigated under the former come to more than 3 million, so the same being the number of acres irrigated under the other productive works. That shows the amount of importance that the Government ought to attach to them, i.e., minor works in this Presidency. When we exclude the amount of money allotted for establishment, the amount of money provided for the maintenance and repairs of these works is really too small. Wherever you go into the villages at least into the villages of the district from which I come from, there is a complaint that the Government practically neglect the minor irrigation works. These works are works on which Government have spent very little in the shape of capital for their construction the Government are really only trying to maintain those works which are already established by previous rulers, and they are deriving a large amount of income from them, and, as I said, as much income as on big irrigation works, on which they have spent large sums of money in the shape of capital. We should realize that these irrigation works, particularly minor irrigation works, are intended not only for supplying the irrigational needs of the people but also for serving a very important purpose which is as much vital as irrigation to the people, namely, for conserving the water for drinking not only for cattle but also for human beings in most places. Besides, you are aware that in some of those dry tracts, a good deal of irrigation is being done under wells, and we know from the statistics that the number of acres irrigated under wells comes to nearly one-third of the total area irrigated, and a good many of these wells are dependent for their supply on the conservation of water in the small tanks near by. As such, I think any amount of money that may be spent not only for the maintenance and repair of these tanks but also in constructing new works is money that is never wasted by the Government. Although we find some provision has been made for maintenance and repairs, etc., very little provision has been made for new works, particularly for minor irrigation works. I find only a small sum of Rs. 50,000 for new works. Do the Government mean that there is really no need for constructing any more new works in the villages? Everywhere the complaint is that if a little amount of money is spent, they could have a small reservoir which will be very useful. Yet, this year, in a year when there is great scarcity for water and when people are suffering from famine conditions, and when we expect that some adequate provision will be made for new construction under minor irrigation, what is the provision made? It is only Rs. 55,000, if I am not mistaken, and what fraction of it the Collectors and others are going to allot out of this for giving employment to labourers, etc., I cannot say."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I support this motion to discuss the inadequate provision made for the minor irrigation works. A very small provision has been made in the budget under discussion, and this has also been pointed out by me during the general discussion on the budget. I now go to show certain examples in connexion with minor works which substantially go to prove that Government have not taken any interest in improving these works at all. In my district, there are several tanks that are peculiarly situated and most of them have been existing there for a very long time. Especially in the dry taluks, a number of tanks have been in disuse on account of either a breach or some other want of repair. In the Rapur taluk, there is a tank called Chittalur Ravi

[Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi] [18th March 1927]

tank which is not in use on account of a breach that has taken place nearly seven or eight years ago. All these years it has not been repaired, and when the ryots wanted to repair it and even when they offered half the contribution for the repair of the tank, the Government refused to do anything. After all, the estimate for repairs does not come to Rs. 8,000, and when the ryots are prepared to give Rs. 4,000 the Government are not prepared to give the remaining amount; on the other hand, the unkindest cut of all is that the Government have said that they will neither repair the tank nor would they allow the ryots to repair it. This is an example which goes to prove the lack of interest the Government is showing towards the interests of the ryots. There are several other tanks, for instance, the tank at Devaravemur, which has been in disrepair for fifty years, and all these years the ryots have been obliged to raise some dry crops, and they had not the advantage of having wet crops. Now, a question may be asked by the hon. the Revenue Member, as to why all these years the ryots have not been agitating for such a thing. The reasons that all these years the cost of paddy has not been so much as it is now. Ten years ago, the cost of paddy was only half of what it is now. So, it is, that the interest of the ryots in raising wet crops has increased, and consequently their interest in repairing the tank also has increased. However, their cry for the repair of these tanks has been a cry in the wilderness. The Forest Department also has in some places come to encroach on these tanks. They have encroached on some tanks and brought them within the reserve forest areas there. Consequently, the ryots of the adjoining places have been denied the privilege of having the water of that particular tank. There are also some other tanks which are badly in need of a proper supply of water. Some tanks are placed in such an advantageous position that if the jungle streams are diverted into them they would have a supply. There are some tanks which have to be taken particular care of. Therefore, I am just suggesting that a five year or ten-year programme may be drawn up especially for the repair of these tanks in my district where the tanks exist in a very bad condition. They have only to be repaired. No new tanks have to be constructed. Therefore, this work of repairing alone may be done with advantage to the ryot as well as to the Government."

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—" Mr. President, I entirely agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Saldhana when he said that Malabar has been neglected in the matter of irrigation. It may be said that we have plenty of rainfall and as such no irrigation works are necessary. But it should not be forgotten that all the water we get in the shape of rain rushes into the sea in about two days of their fall. There is hardly anything left for conserving for agricultural purposes. The chief difficulty we labour under is want of rain at the seasonal time. Just when we want to sow the seed, we do not get rain, or there is no rain water available when seedlings sprout up. I am sure there are very many places where minor irrigation works could be taken up with advantage. In my own place, close to the town of Tellicherry, at the place called Kuduncheri I know that plans and estimates for certain works have been prepared by Government about six or seven years ago. Later nothing was heard about it. I do not know at what stage the matter is. I hope that Government will take into consideration the difficult situation in which the Malabar ryots are placed and try to help them by taking up some minor irrigation works so that the people may tide over the difficulty for want of water at the proper season."

18th March 1927]

* Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, from the pages of the Administration Report for the Madras Presidency for the year 1925-26, I find that somewhere about 7,412,000 acres of land are classified as coming under wet irrigation. But out of these, somewhere about 3,800,000 acres are served by a system of irrigation classified under minor irrigation. But when we come to see the allotment of money for the minor irrigation works, it is a paltry sum of Rs. 13 lakhs and odd, out of which Rs. 2 lakhs and odd is for the maintenance of staff, and thus only a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs and odd is reserved for the purpose of the maintenance of these works."

" Sir, when about 52 to 54 per cent of the irrigated area is served by the minor irrigation works, it is really very hard to see that only 13 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose. If one turns to the budget demand for the year 1926-27, the demand for minor irrigation was Rs. 1,43,15,000, and this year it is only Rs. 13,27,200. That is, there is a sum of Rs. 1,04,000 less than what it was in the previous year. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things. If this sum of 13 lakhs available for the maintenance of minor irrigation works is to be divided among the 26 districts of this Presidency the quota each taluk of the Presidency will get, will not be more than Rs. 4,000."

" Again, Sir, when the question of appropriation of this amount for the maintenance of minor irrigation works comes into operation, Government must see not to an equal distribution of the amount between the several districts but to an equitable distribution commensurate with the needs of each district. The district of Anantapur, a dry district—not in the sense of the Excise department—boasted of about 2,500 tanks, big and small. If you just look into the statistical atlases of the period ending with 1913, you will find there were only 1,323 tanks, of which as many as 76 had fallen into disrepair and ruin. Again, coming down ten years later, in the decennium ending with the year 1923, there were only 1,179 tanks of which 13 were in disrepair. Thus within a period of ten years, as many as 144 tanks got out of use. That is to say, the ryots have been denied the benefit of these 144 tanks. But what is the condition of the tanks that are now supposed to be useful to the ryots? Many of them are silted up, and many are leaky. And in this connexion, I want just to draw the attention of Government to the recommendations of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee, which was presided over by no less a gentleman than the hon. the third Minister, an expert in the Engineering department. The committee said, ' We recommend that larger maintenance grants must be given for the minor irrigation works ' and this is what they say as regards spring channels, ' We recommend that instructions be issued to the officers concerned that the rules about kudimaramat should be liberally interpreted and in the case of large works which are beyond the means of the ryots to execute, the Government must undertake to execute them.' These are the recommendations made by the Irrigation Committee. In view of the fact that there are as many as 1,179 tanks in the district, a larger sum than what was hitherto allotted should be allotted to the district of Anantapur. It is not an equal distribution that I ask for but an equitable distribution. This is a district which is dry and it must be the intention of the Government to make it a little bit wet, wet not in the sense of excise, but in the sense of improving the irrigation facilities."

[18th March 1927]

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ After the speeches of two of my hon. Friends, Mr. Krishnan and Mr Saldanha, the case of Malabar needs no further speeches at all and I would not have risen but for the fact that Malabar is neglected in the matter of irrigation and that a little too much of hammering will not be out of place. Malabar is a district, Sir, which suffers a little too much from good reputation. It has no famine, crops never fail there, there is no drought, no seasonal difficulties, and according to some enactments of the Government and rules framed thereunder, I mean the Survey and Boundaries Act, waste lands are as good as dry lands and dry lands as good as wet lands. But this picture that is drawn of Malabar, the paradise which it is made to appear to be, is certainly not what the people of Malabar experience it to be. For we see, as a matter of fact, many people from Malabar serving as and occupying the wretched position of menials in the households and restaurants of Madras rather than remaining in that blissful paradise. The fact is that at one time we had no such difficulty. We had rains in time and there was no trouble either from drought or failure of crops. But for some years past, the rains are most irregular; we do not get rain in time, and when it comes it never rains but it pours. That is the position we find ourselves in for some time past. The Government might spend some portion of the amount of Rs. 35 lakhs that they collect from us, as land revenue upon some minor irrigation works in Malabar. There are taluks like Ponnani, Walluvanad and Palghat which repeatedly suffer from absence of rainfall. Some schemes have been proposed by Government, but none has fructified so far. We have suffered from drought this year. Our cries are as cries in the wilderness. If only Government will spend some portion of the money they collect from Malabar upon irrigation works, to conserve and preserve the water that falls into it in abundance the condition of Malabar will be very much improved.”

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Mr. President, if I rise to speak on this subject, it is in connexion with the improvement and restoration of the tanks in the Madura district. It is well-known that the Periyar has been designed to irrigate only 130,000 acres. Now the actual number of acres under the Periyar system of irrigation is 1,20,000 and odd.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is referring to major works. I wish to know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Periyar works do come under minor works.”

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will confine himself to minor works.”

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Now, speaking about the minor irrigation tanks which depend on the Periyar for their supply, the Government have been doing away with all the smaller tanks. These minor tanks have been turned into fields and given to the cultivators. It is really felt that the small tanks in the Madura district should be kept intact, so that in times of scarcity like the present year they may be supplied with water and the people may not be put to the necessity of depending on major works. The policy of the Government was to assign these minor tanks in the Madura district, to ex-service men. In order to satisfy their claims, a lot of tanks of

18th March 1927] [Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

very small dimensions have been made over to ex-military men. I only request that this policy of handing over lands covered by these tanks be stopped and the tanks be restored to their original condition.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, as I stand to support this motion, I remember an old story. There was a man, a poor man like me, and he went to a miser and asked him how he should use ghee. The miser said, ‘Sniff at it, you shall be satisfied.’ He was not satisfied with the answer and so he went to a second man, and he said, ‘Look at it, and you will be satisfied.’ The Ceded districts are in a similar situation. Grand projects are in the air, they have not fructified and there is not much chance of their fructification. Small schemes are held up in the name of grander schemes, and when we come to minor irrigation works, we are told very seriously that tanks do not deserve any consideration because it is impossible to make any headway with the repair of tanks. My district is, in part, a district of tanks, my district is, in part, a district of wells. Unless the Government is prepared to consider seriously the question of tanks and wells and carry out the necessary improvements to them, I am afraid we shall ever be in the position of that poor man who went for advice to the miser. The Government have been behaving towards us in the most miserly fashion. I know poor people are told that they deserve to go to the wall. That is the law of the world. But if the Government think that that should be the law that should apply to us in the Ceded districts we may as well be relieved of being under a rule that thinks of us in that fashion. If the Government contend that we are under their rule and if they contend that our contentment is their outlook I shall particularly be glad if there is a statement made on the floor of this House as to what their attitude is towards minor irrigation schemes in my district, and the Ceded districts as a whole. Whenever the question is raised as to tank restoration schemes, very poor replies are given. We are told, Sir, that the Irrigation Commission recommended that every year about 13 lakhs should be spent upon tank restoration schemes, and to a query in this House the reply was given that during certain years, because there was war and there was disturbance of economic conditions, money could not be spent sufficiently on tank restoration schemes. What is it that I see from the figures in this budget? The whole minor irrigation expenditure comes to about 13 lakhs. May I take it, Sir, that tank restoration works at least will be vigorously pushed through, wherever necessary?

“ May I also ask whether the Government has considered the feasibility of improving the supply of tanks through jungle channels, as was very pertinently drawn attention to by one of my predecessors in this debate. I was told in reply to a question, that so far as supply channels to tanks and other questions were concerned, the advice that was given to the Government was against us. I requested that I might be given an opportunity of looking into the advice and I was told that the hon. Member in charge would consider the matter. So far I have received no reply to the question; I have received no information whatsoever. Therefore I feel it, Sir, my bounden duty, in the interests of the district to which I belong, that I should raise a voice of protest against the way in which minor irrigation is being attended to.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I wish to associate myself with all that feel from the lips of my hon. Friends Messrs. K. Krishnan and

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[18th March 1927]

K. Madhavan Nayar regarding irrigation in Malabar. There is an idea abroad that, as Malabar gets a large quantity of rainfall in the south-west monsoon, it is a district flowing with milk and honey. That idea, Sir, is wrong. The Government no doubt have not been pleased till now to grant us any major irrigation work and, although we want them we shall be satisfied if they grant us some minor irrigation works at least and if they effect repairs to the small minor irrigation works that exist. For instance in Ponnani taluk there are some works which prevent the ingress of salt water into the paddy fields and because these works have not been well repaired salt water invades the paddy fields and the crops that stand over a comparatively large area are damaged. One such work, viz., the Viyam dam, was repaired about two years ago and as soon as the repairs were completed, it fell into disrepair. The present condition of it is very much worse than it was before the repairs were carried out, about two years ago. The result is that crops are considerably damaged. I believe the Collector of Malabar recently visited the locality and got himself acquainted with the condition of affairs. So that if my hon. Friend the Revenue Member will make a reference to the Collector of Malabar he will get the necessary information. I hope that before the time for the next paddy season comes, it will be repaired properly. The people of Ponnani are suffering on account of the disrepair of this work and in other parts of Malabar also there are such works to be repaired."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Sir, in the first place, I would like to say once more that this grant refers to the money proposed to be spent on the maintenance and repair of what are classified as minor irrigation tanks, that is, tanks which irrigate less than 250 acres each. It does not apply to any of the larger tanks or to any irrigation canals or ancient systems. There are two aspects of the matter on which I would like to dwell. One is the system of ascertaining the cases in which these small works require repair and the other is the system of investigating new works of the same character. Both these matters have been engaging the attention of the Government constantly of late and we are endeavouring to institute a regular system of enquiry in regard to the cases in which the small works require repair. Just as there is no season that is ever favourable and no person that ever gets sufficient pay, so no doubt it is contended that these tanks never hold enough water. But if we are to prepare plans and estimates and spend money on these tanks we must have definite defects to rectify and a proper inspection and report on the work. It is perhaps the case to some extent that there has been too little system in the matter and works are being taken up only when they come to the notice of particular officers. What has now been ordered is that a record shall be kept of all cases when minor irrigation tanks are alleged to be out of repair, that the minor irrigation overseer shall be sent to inspect and report if they need repair and to send up estimates for the purpose, if necessary. A register is to be kept and as each estimate is sent or report received stating that no repair is necessary, that will be entered in it and the Collector will be able to watch the progress of the work and see that it is done systematically."

"As regards the investigation of new works, the system that used to prevail was that a Public Works Department engineering staff was appointed that systematically investigated all works in a district whether large or small, made proposals for new works and repairs, prepared plans and estimates and carried out the works and repairs whenever feasible."

18th March 1927]

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks]

When the works were completed, major works were handed over to the Public Works Department and minor works were entrusted to the revenue officers to maintain. These investigating staffs were called tank restoration parties. Two years ago, as a measure of retrenchment, these parties were considerably reduced in strength. Now that our finances are better the Government are at present considering the question whether it will not be possible to increase them. The House must remember, however, that on account of retrenchment the personnel of the Public Works Department has also been largely reduced and it is very difficult to find the staff for more parties. This year, however, we have made a provision of three lakhs of rupees for the tank restoration parties. It is not provided under this head. It comes under the head of the Public Works Department.

"As regards the expenditure on the tanks with which we are now concerned, I think the hon. Members who complained that the expenditure is insufficient are under some misapprehension. We propose to spend in the next year an amount almost double that we were spending two or three years ago. It was in 1925 that I made the remark to which Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar referred, namely, that I would endeavour to spend more money on minor irrigation. We provided in the current year's budget (1926-27) four lakhs more than in the previous year for this purpose and in addition to another lakh for repairing the flood damages of 1924. This amount is expected to be fully spent this year. For the next year we have repeated this enhanced allotment but of course not the one lakh for flood damages. Hon. Members have made calculations and have pointed out that the present provision comes to only Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per tank. That I may say is not correct. There are districts where tanks do not exist for irrigation purposes and there are districts which are largely irrigated by large ancient systems and therefore the calculation made by some hon. Members is not correct. It is only in districts like South Arcot, North Arcot and Chittoor that we have a very large number of tanks. Also I do not know why it should be assumed that every one of these tanks is in need of repair. Hon. Members made a general statement to that effect; but if I may say so, I have probably seen a great many more tanks than any hon. Member who has spoken, and I certainly cannot admit that any large number are out of repair and unserviceable as sources of irrigation. At the same time I do not in any way suggest that the measures we have taken will not and should not lead to larger expenditure—expenditure that is beneficial. I wish to point out that we have already made a very considerable advance and I would deprecate statements that we have decreased expenditure under this head from 21 lakhs as one Member said to 7 lakhs. The expenditure is not 7 lakhs this year, it is 13 lakhs: and it never was 21 lakhs or anything like that sum."

"There are various other details to which hon. Members referred. One reason why we cannot at once increase our expenditure merely by a stroke of the pen is that for all these things plans and estimates have to be prepared. It is no use simply budgeting for large sums. The result of doing that would be merely to lead to reckless expenditure. It is much better therefore to see that the sums provided are such as can be spent on works definitely ascertained to need repair and that they serve the purpose for which they are meant. We in no way wish to minimise the importance of expenditure on minor irrigation schemes and I can assure the House that the Government have given and will continue to give the matter every consideration."

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks] [18th March 1927]

"One of the speakers seemed to think that digging the soil from tank beds and making brick kilns was a good thing. I can hardly imagine any course more calculated to make a tank silt up.

12-45
P.M.

"If you could make people dig the clay out of the tank evenly and burn it into bricks outside the bed of the tank it might be a very useful thing. But they will not do this on account of the lead. It is not the ryots who own lands in the ayacut of the tank that do these things. It is a contractor or a village money-lender who wants to construct a house for himself that resorts to such practices. The ryots strongly object to this mode of burning bricks in the bed of the tank as the materials are washed down into the tank in the next rain.

"Another matter to which reference was made by some hon. Members was that the Government should encourage the digging of wells. For years we have been offering loans to the ryots on favourable terms for the construction of wells. This has been taken advantage of largely in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot, but to a less extent in other parts of the country. I was very much struck by the fact that in Cumbum and Markapur taluks of the Kurnool district very little advantage was taken of the rule and few wells sunk. I cannot believe that this is due to any reluctance of the Local Government officials to grant loans. I rather suspect that it is due to the fact that as experience has shown in these parts that in years of scanty rainfall the water in the wells is so low that it is unprofitable to use wells. There was also a suggestion that tube wells and pumps should be installed. This is a much larger question and will require investigation. I am not suggesting that it should not be undertaken or will not be undertaken, but there is the fact that we have not been very successful so far in popularising the use of machinery for lifting water. No doubt that difficulty will be got over. In the meantime there is no reason why this question should not be explored. As a matter of fact I believe the matter is receiving the attention of the Department of Industries.

"Another hon. Member referred to a case where the ryots offered to repair a work or carry out a new work but were not allowed to do so. It is impossible to deal with statements like that without reference to the circumstances of the particular case. The hon. Member spoke of one case; I will give him another example from my recent experience. I was shown a place in Kurnool district where there was a proposal to construct a tank by erecting a bund between two hills and it seemed a very promising scheme. I was told that Government had dropped the project. I was rather puzzled at the time and I promised to look into the matter and found in due course that the reason which led to the scheme being—I will not say, abandoned, but—delayed in consideration was that whereas the ryots in the beginning had promised to give, free of cost, the lands to be submerged in the tank bed when the time came they demanded compensation and the total cost of land acquisition at once went up in the estimate from two or three thousand to half a lakh of rupees. People are enthusiastic at first but when the time comes they count the cost more carefully and Government has to do so also. I do not say that this is the case everywhere, but that we should consider the circumstances of each particular case to understand it properly."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The name of the place?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Tippayapalayam."

18th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time and I think he had better not be interrupted."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I shall conclude soon, Sir."

"Another hon. Member referred to the need for minor irrigation works in the West Coast. I do not know if we are asked to investigate schemes of irrigation in those districts. No doubt a time may come for that. But our immediate attention should be devoted to the Ceded districts and similar parts of the country where minor irrigation works are very much needed.

"In conclusion, I would point out that this grant refers to petty works, their repair and execution, that we have placed no limit to the expenditure on them except the practicability of carrying them out, and that we have increased the expenditure in the last two years by almost 100 per cent. I hope the House will agree that, as far as these works are concerned, something at least has been done to meet their wishes."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I come from a very dry district and I take it that all the other dry districts are in the same position as mine. Thanks to the promise of honey and milk by the hon. the Law Member from the Mettur project, we are to get not a drop of water from the project and we are left to rely entirely on minor irrigation works as like Tentulus we have been denied everything of the kind of a major work. The minor irrigation works are considered to be poor man's works. And Government should therefore really come to the help of the poor man. The hon. the Revenue Member boasted of having seen more minor irrigation works than any other hon. Member in this House. With his knowledge of Coimbatore, he must also be aware of the large number of ruined tanks in that district. The ryots holding lands under those ruined tanks have still registered lands as wet, in the hope that some day some Revenue Member would spend some money upon them and repair them. A very large number of tanks have been given away on darkhast. Thanks to the recent avarice of the Government, the tanks that have not been kept in repair are sold in auction and a number of people have taken the tank-bed in auction for the purposes of cultivation. This has decreased the number of tanks and their usefulness.

"Sir, from the point of view of the general tax-payer, these tanks should be repaired as soon as possible. For, the silting up of the tanks is the cause of most of the damages caused by the floods. A very experienced officer of the Government—I do not want to mention his name—told me that most of the floods are due to the fact that many of these irrigation works are silted up. Formerly in times of rainfall the rain water would collect in the various tanks, wells and other irrigation works and only the surplus would go into the rivers. But now on account of the silting up of these irrigation works, every drop of water that falls on the ground runs into the nearest river and that water flows into another big river and so on till flood damages are caused. Ultimately Government have to spend a large sum of money in repairing these damages. I suggest therefore that repair of minor irrigation works should be undertaken as a precautionary measure to prevent flood damages. The system of classifying a work which irrigates an ayacut of less than 250 acres as a minor irrigation work must be put an end to and

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [18th March 1927]

the limit should be raised. This will mean that more of the small irrigation works should be under the control of the Revenue Department only, instead of this present diarchical system. If we want to repair tanks irrigating more than 250 acres, we have to go to the Public Works Department. While for the distribution of water, we have to go to the Revenue Department. This causes very much delay and friction. I think that Government will come to the rescue of the people in this matter.

"The hon. the Revenue Member referred to the removal of silt from the tanks. When these tanks are silted up, the Public Works Department refuse to do anything to remove the silt. At a number of irrigation conferences we applied to the Public Works Department to remove the silt. They refused to do so. The next best thing is to permit the ryots to remove the silt. There is also a provision in the standing orders to that effect. But it is circumscribed by stringent provisions which when applied in practice by the Revenue and Public Works Department authorities make the thing unworkable. Liberal rules must be framed. If the silt is removed, it will not only restore the tank to its former level but it would also supply manure to the fields.

"Reference was made to the construction of wells. I submit that the duty of the Government does not stop with giving loans to ryots for digging or deepening wells. Even though we dig right down to the *pathalalokam*, no water will flow into the wells unless there are tanks in the neighbourhood. The ryots want to preserve these tanks not so much for the wet cultivation of a few acres of land nearby as for the supply of water to a large number of wells that exist in the neighbourhood. Especially in the district of Coimbatore we want this matter to be very carefully looked into."

The motion 'that the allotment of Rs. 13,27,200 for Minor Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100' was then put to the House and declared lost.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 19. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 2. " S. Satymurti. | 20. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar | 21. " A. Parasuram Rao Pantulu. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 22. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 23. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 25. Mr. P. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 8. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 26. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 27. Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 28. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar | 29. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 12. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 30. " K. R. Karant. |
| 13. " K. V. R. Swami. | 31. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 14. Muhammad K. P. V. S. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 32. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 15. Mr. Narayana Rao | 33. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 16. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | 34. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 17. Mr. Uppi Sahib. | 35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 5. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | |

18th March 1927]

Noes—cont.

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| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 30. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 31. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 10. " J. F. Hall. | 32. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 11. " P. L. Moore. | 33. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 12. " H. Tireman. | 34. " M. V. Gangadbara Siva. |
| 13. " G. T. Boag. | 35. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 14. " V. Pandrang Row. | 36. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 15. " S. H. Slater. | 37. " D. Thomas. |
| 16. " C. B. Co'terell. | 38. " S. V. Vanavudia Goundar. |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 39. " S. Venkayya |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 40. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 19. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. | 41. " K. Krishnan. |
| 20. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 42. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 21. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 43. Mr. G. K. Premayya. |
| 22. " J. Bheemayya. | 44. " Tajudin Sahib. |
| 23. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 45. Swami Sahajananda. |
| 24. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 46. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 25. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | 47. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 26. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 48. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 27. " R. Naganna Gowda. | 49. Mr. C. E. Wood. |
| 28. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa 'Bahadur.' | 50. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 29. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 51. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 9. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu |
| 2. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 10. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 11. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 12. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 5. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. | 13. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 6. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 14. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 7. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 15. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 8. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | |

Ayes 35. Noes 51. Neutral 15.

The motion was lost.

Demand No. VI was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND VII—IRRIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS AND HYDRO ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 234.63 lakhs under Demand VII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers—and Hydro-Electric Development.'

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for Ganjam minor rivers system by Rs. 100.'

"In moving this out, within the short time at my disposal I propose to briefly survey the policy of the Irrigation department as laid down by the Government of India and carried on by the Provincial Governments. In the criticism I propose to make of the policy that has been followed by the Government with regard to irrigation, I have to make my own suggestions

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

[18th March 1927]

which I think will be agreed to by this House. If my suggestions are agreed to and if they are carried out by the Government, there will be no detriment to the interests of the country, and the country will vastly be benefited. The first charge that I have to make against the policy in the Irrigation Department is that the method and the tests that have been applied in classifying the works as productive and unproductive are mistaken and unsound. With certain limitations I do agree when they say that the department ought not to incur any loss. I agree when they say that they should meet, from the loan funds, the cost of works which are classed as productive. Only there is difference between the test that has hitherto been followed by the Government and my proposal involves with regard to what productive works are. I wish to give an idea, to the Council, of what the Government mean by productive works and schemes. I would like to quote the very words that have been used by the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-03 as they would be of an authoritative nature:

'Apart from the question of famine protection, which will be considered separately, the maximum permanent charge which the State may reasonably undertake in providing irrigation should theoretically be limited by the share of the increase in the value of produce due to irrigation which it will be able to recover indirectly.'

"Again they say:

'Apart from the question of famine protection, there is no reason why the State should accept a permanent charge on the revenue for the sake of increasing the productiveness of land belonging to private owners, and that at any rate such charges should be limited to the amount which may be recouped by the share of the increased produce which will come back to it in an indirect form.'

"These notions are really due to the conception that in constructing and maintaining irrigation works, the Government ought to get a revenue which would at least suffice to meet the charges for maintenance and the interest charges. If the conception of the State or of the community at large is only from the point of view of the actual revenues that the Government get, such a position might probably be justified. I think the time is come when the State is recognized to be a community which is intended for the purpose of bettering and contributing towards the prosperity of the people at large. Instead of taking that point of view I do not really see why such a narrow view, viz., the revenue only which the State gets from irrigation sources, should be taken into account. So long as the community as a whole i.e., the population of the province or the State are concerned, if they do not incur any loss from irrigation schemes I fail to see why any scheme should be considered as unproductive. My proposal to be followed in future so far as the irrigation policy is concerned is this. Any scheme should be considered productive if such of the increased value of the crops as is due to irrigation under that scheme, is not less than the maintenance and interest charges. In such a case, the State does not lose anything. It may be that the Government do not get much revenue out of that scheme, but the community as a whole does not lose a pie by that scheme. So far as I can see, there is only one limitation which will have to be taken into account in undertaking such schemes. If the crops that are raised under the scheme do not find use in our country or sale in any country, then there is loss, because there is no value for the crops. But so long as the crops that are raised give a value due to irrigation equivalent to the maintenance charges including pension and establishment charges and interest on the capital, I maintain that the Government should consider that scheme as productive. The rules fixed by the Irrigation

18th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

Commission and by the Government with regard to productive schemes are, in case of productive works, relaxed. Similar considerations apply here also. Even if the value of the crops raised is not enough to pay the interest charges and the working expenses, when a scheme is likely to help famine stricken people in any particular area, I maintain that the above rule I have proposed should be relaxed. Not only that. In cases as so where the Government had better provide labour, i.e., where when they do not do so and where people suffer for want of employment, the rule ought to be relaxed. Whether the Government are prepared to relax the rule or not, in those cases, so long as the country does not lose anything by a scheme, the State ought not to consider other matters and give up the scheme. The short sighted view the Government have taken on this question, viz., that only the revenue that the Government get ought to be calculated in considering the productiveness or otherwise of a scheme, has led to many disastrous consequences as I shall show. If the Government adopt the policy suggested by me, our material position would certainly be different. The only point that has been taken into consideration by the Government is the revenue they get."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"In supporting this motion, Mr. President, I may say that I have also given notice of similar motions. Suggesting the appointment of a committee for the investigation of several projects in the Ganjam district, and I ask your indulgence, if I exceed my time-limit. This motion refers to the Ganjam minor rivers system. The productive works protecting this system cover about 180,000 acres of land. The two rivers concerned in this vast area are the Mahanadi river and the Nagavalli river; there are channels from these rivers protecting this large extent. All the areas under this minor river system comprise, as I said, about 180,000 acres. With regard to the Nagavalli river, there are 30,000 acres of land which are irrigated by the channels known as the Dusi channel, the Urlam channel and the Vadada channel. These three channels take from the Nagavalli river, and irrigate lands to an extent of about 30,000 acres. There is also a second crop area, of about 15,000 acres within this. The minor river system is a productive system and it pays an interest or revenue of about 10 per cent on the capital outlay. The question now is the improvement of supply from the Dusi, Vadada and Urlam channels. The ryots have been asking for the last one decade to secure proper water-supply. What happens now is this. In times of flood, the channel heads are silted up and sufficient water does not flow through these channels and at times when the level of the water is low in the river further difficulty arises, korambu works have to be constructed to divert water. When the river is low it is very difficult to take water from the heads of these channels and the result is that either during flood or during scarcity of water, these 30,000 acres of first crop and nearly 15,000 acres of second crop are badly affected. This has been so for the last 12 years and the ryots' association which was formed has been agitating from time to time and yet nothing has been done so far. A few years back an attempt was made to prepare an estimate and to begin anicut work. The Revenue authorities themselves were satisfied that it was a real grievance. The estimate prepared was for about Rs. 3½ lakhs but for some reason or other the work has not been taken up. There is a serious error committed with regard to the nature of this work. This project seems to be classified as a *new work* instead of being classified as one for the improvement of existing work. I would refer to what the hon. the

1-15
p.m.

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[18th March 1927]

Irrigation Member emphasised some time back on the floor of this House, that if a work is to be for the purpose of conserving and preserving the existing sources of irrigation and to secure an improvement to the existing irrigated area then it may not be necessarily 'new work.' Now, Sir, this is a work which is intended to conserve and preserve an existing source of irrigation and an improvement is sought in the various channels irrigating the estate of 30,000 acres. Therefore, the error of the department is clear, namely, that it has been classified as a new work, and so this work is isolated from the entire system and a separate return for the capital outlay is expected. It is not so; it is only a work of improvement; because on those channels, the Government every year spend about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 for clearing silt and also for korambu works. The construction of an anicut will prevent this. If this Rs. 12,000 a year be capitalised for 20 years, the estimated amount can, I think, very well be sufficient now. In addition, there is also an offer from the ryots that they would pay at the rate of a rupee or two per acre for this additional improvement if the Government carries it into execution. Therefore, Sir, it is not a new work it is only an improvement of the existing source of irrigation, intended solely for the preservation and conservation of water-supply to this vast area which has been badly affected during the last 10 or 12 years for want of proper irrigation. And this year especially there has been a scarcity and ryots have asked for a remission of rent. If Government had taken proper precaution in time, this would have been avoided. Therefore, I urge on the Government that this very urgent work the necessity for which has been made clear by the reports of the Revenue officers should be immediately taken up. It should be taken up not as a new work but as a work of improvement, as a work for preserving and conserving the existing sources of irrigation, because the Government spend on these channels every year about Rs. 10,000 in clearing silt and korambu works. If the anicut is constructed, Government will avoid the expenditure every year. This should be treated as a work of improving the existing irrigation sources and should be classified as such. The estimate that has already been prepared by the department should immediately be approved and the work carried into execution without further delay.

"Then, Sir, there is another point which I wish to press on the attention of the Government, i.e., in regard to the general investigation of the projects in the Ganjam district. Fortunately or unfortunately, my district has been classified as a very backward district. . . . (At this stage, the gong was sounded.) I asked for your indulgence, Sir, to speak for some more minutes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member ought to have made the request at the beginning of his speech. That is the practice."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I made the request that I may be given a few more minutes, even at the beginning."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member must then finish his speech soon."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Unfortunately, Sir, my district has been classified as a backward district for this simple reason that the district is visited by frequent famines. From the year 1865 up to the present one, there have been nearly 24 years of famine or scarcity in the district, and the

18th March 1927]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

last famine year was 1919 and about Rs. 34 lakhs were spent on the northern parts of the district in the famine area. Various projects have been investigated from time to time, and we must say to the credit of Captain Buckley and Captain Rundall who really sympathised with the sufferings of the ryots, various projects have been investigated. Pre-eminent among the projects is the Vamsadhara project which was investigated in the year 1856 by Rundall and four others have supported the project, and in 1902 Mr. Clerk was placed on special duty. He pressed on the attention of the Government that this was one of the major works which the Government ought to investigate more fully and take up as early as possible. Then, again, when Mr. Morgan was appointed as special officer, he reported in 1923 that there were 10 or 12 very practical projects in the Ganjam district, investigated by various officers, for which plans and estimates were prepared. He had no time to go into these cases in detail. If these schemes had been executed, they would have benefited the country and saved the Government about a crore of rupees which they spent on famine works all these years. I think the House will agree with me that this is not a policy which any enlightened Government would approve of. Facilities for creation of food supply is a primary duty of the administration.

"Now, Sir, the Vamsadhara is one of the many important projects which were investigated by Mr. Clerk and recommended by him, but no steps have yet been taken so far in connexion with that. Similarly, Sir, with regard to the Rushikulya Reservoir project, it was proposed that a supplementary reservoir should be formed to preserve the existing irrigation facilities by strengthening the Rushikulya system and the Godahaddo reservoirs, so that the district may be safeguarded from famine and scarcity. They have been neglected. Even recently, in 1923, Mr. Morgan who was appointed as special officer, had strongly pressed on the attention of the Government that this was one of the projects which should be investigated immediately. Again, Sir, there is the Girisola channel, costing about Rs. 2 lakhs. An estimate was prepared last year, but no work has as yet been begun in right earnest. Other projects have been investigated from time to time, but these have been neglected for no fault of the people. I think, Sir, if the Vamsadhara project is taken in right earnest, and if the Rushikulya Reservoir project also is developed, the Government will be the better for it because the revenues therefrom will be very large and the people will be benefited to a great extent in obtaining an adequate supply of water. Therefore it is that I have suggested, during the time I was in office, that the Government should appoint a special officer as a project officer for the purpose of investigating the various projects now in existence, but he was soon withdrawn on account of retrenchment policy. I press now for a special officer and a committee of officials and non-officials to advise the special officer to work out these works and to recommend to the Government the execution of the projects in the order of their urgency.

"I am sure the hon. Member would agree with me when I say that the Ganjam district is one of the very neglected districts in every matter; because in the matter of our geographical position, we are far away from the throne of grace and our voices are very distant and not heard, our people are loyal and moderate people, and we have no loud-mouthed agitators at headquarters either in this House or outside to create noise in season and out of season and therefore the interests of the Ganjam people always

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[18th March 1927]

suffer at the hands of the Government in every matter. I therefore press on the attention of the Government that the irrigation problem in the Ganjam district is a very serious one considering the frequent occurrence of famine and scarcity from time to time, considering the sufferings and the misery of the people of the district, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should at least now appoint a special officer and a committee. This is not a new request, Sir, because already Government appointed Mr. Morgan in 1921 to carry on the work for three years; but his appointment ceased within three months after he began the work and therefore no substantial progress could be made by him in regard to the investigation of the various projects in the Ganjam district. There are schemes such as the Mollada or the Gowju Tampara reclamation scheme which were recommended either by Mr. Morgan or by Mr. Clerk in his report as requiring serious attention on the part of the Government. I submit that if a special officer is appointed, assisted by an advisory committee, investigation can be expedited."

(At this stage the hon. the Deputy President occupied the Chair.)

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Madam, I very heartily associate myself with what my hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro has spoken. Ganjam being at the tail-end of the province hardly receives that amount of attention which it ought to receive. Time after time we are infested by famines, and Government are spending lakhs of rupees thereon. It was only in the year 1917 that famine was declared in two divisions of the Ganjam district, and the result was that Rs. 40 lakhs, if I remember aright, were spent out of the Provincial revenues. Our difficulties are that our irrigation works are not attended to. As early as 1921, we requested Government to lay on the table a list of the projects that were investigated for which estimates were ready, and on the 14th February 1921 a list was placed on the table of the House showing that 21 works had been investigated. Thanks to the generosity of the hon. the Law Member, he was pleased at last to undertake a small work, i.e., the construction of the Girisola channel project. The estimate was sanctioned, Government made a promise year after year to undertake the work, and I believe last year a small amount was allotted for this purpose; but not a pie of that allotment was spent. To an interpellation which was answered on the 1st March 1921, I was told that next year Government would allot money, and up to the present moment Government have not allotted anything. Under these circumstances, Sir, I request the hon. the Law Member to pay the attention necessary to the irrigation needs of the Ganjam district and thus save us from frequent visits of famines."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

Mr. B. Venkataratnam rose to make a speech.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I want to take your guidance, Mr. President. The hon. Member is apparently talking on item 315. I should like to know whether the previous Motion has been disposed of."

a 315. Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM:—
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,500 for Godavari delta system by Rs. 100 (to discuss the question of providing big shutters to the Godavari anicut).

18th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We have not yet disposed of Mr. Koti Reddi's motion (314). Hitherto we have adopted in the discussion of other demands, the practice that all details relating to policy could be raised on the first motion under this Demand. If it is the wish of the Treasury Bench to deviate from that practice and adhere strictly to the scope of the first item, proposed to be reduced, I have no objection. I may mention that in the case of Registration and in the case of Forest and other demands, detailed references were even on the first item allowed to be discussed but, if it is the wish of the Treasury Bench hereafter to confine to the particular matter of which notice is given, then I have no objection to adopt that practice and give up the practice followed hitherto."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, I am entirely in the hands of the House on that matter. The point, however, is this. In dealing with Mr. Koti Reddi's motion, certain topics have been adverted to regarding certain classes of works as productive and protective."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Having regard to the previous practice, I allowed a discussion on similar questions affecting more than one district, but if it is the wish of the hon. the Law Member that we should adhere to the strict wording of the first item, I think I am bound to adhere to it and therefore, I want to know what is the wish of the hon. Member."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As I have said, I am prepared to consult the convenience both of yourself and of the hon. Members to go on with the discussion in any manner."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The very fact that the House has consented to discuss districtwar grievances on the previous demands, we can take it, goes to show that the House has expressed its willingness to go into the details of each district and with the general questions of policy as well."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The only difficulty is this. Supposing on this Motion, the question of the grievances of the ryots on the Red Hills Tank is taken up, I cannot do justice to this question of the productive and protective policy and that, within the time allotted to me."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Apparently, the hon. the Law Member wants each item to be discussed and I have not got the right to say that the districtwar grievances are to be ventilated together. I therefore request hon. Members to confine their remarks regarding the first item alone. The practice of going to districtwar grievances will be given up hereafter. It is for the House to arrange if they want to discuss any particular question themselves—I need not suggest that it is very easy for the House to do—and take up any particular item and in such a case, I do not think the Treasury Bench will offer any impediment to the Members but will afford them a chance of discussing the particular item."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"In the case of particular districts?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"They have to wait. Mr. Venkataratnam will have to wait till the Council reaches item 315."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam spoke in Telugu.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has got a right to speak on that Motion. Members are requested to confine their speeches only to Mr. Koti Reddi's motion."

[18th March 1927]

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"My opinion is, Sir, that the Government are not right in dividing the various schemes into productive and protective. What is protective to-day may become productive a few years hence or a few decades hence, when all this distinction must go. The hon. the Law Member once said that economically speaking, for the benefit of the whole presidency, it did not matter which district got water and which district grew paddy, because the whole presidency would get the advantage of the production of paddy. I think taking that into consideration, the Government will be well advised if they drop this classification into productive and protective, and take the whole question into consideration, especially with reference to dry and famine districts. So far as the old and ancient irrigation works were concerned, I do not think that any Raja or Zamindar of any particular time when they executed those works went into the question whether they would be productive or protective. We have now a number of old schemes of big irrigation works in the south and north of the Presidency which are yielding a good deal now. Certainly, no man ever cared to dream at the time of their execution what the financial aspect of the schemes would be. I see a memorial near the new Mysore Kannambadi reservoir that was put up by Tippu Sultan. He anticipated many things, and in this particular thing, he anticipated that this project would be fructified in his time. Unfortunately, he did not succeed during his days. The present Mysore Government has taken it up and completed it. But in the particular memorial, it is stated by Tippu Sultan that even after the work is over, he does not expect any income out of it; for, nobody who cultivates lands under the reservoir would at any time be asked to pay any additional revenue. I would ask the Government to follow the good example of Tippu Sultan and not to tax water for general, economic reasons. Moreover, with respect to the particular scheme in Mettur, the Government cannot say that the whole scheme would be productive. A portion of it may be productive and another portion protective. Government will therefore be well advised if they divide the scheme under two heads. In the case of the Tungabhadra project and the Mettur project, they may very well be considered protective for the famine tracts like the Ceded districts as also Coimbatore and Salem and productive for other districts such as Tanjore. The Government will be well advised to take this into consideration. I believe the hon. the Law Member will bestow some thought upon this. I do not know whether this is the last year of his term of office and I would request him to publish all that he has regarding this scheme in the form of a book."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am here for the budget for next year too."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am glad of it, Sir. I think that whenever he may lay down his office, he will be pleased to publish all his speeches delivered and not delivered, which will be very valuable so that we may have the benefit of his experience and make use of it when time comes for the future prosperity of the country. I think there is no doubt that several districts may be seriously affected by the scheme as a whole. A particular work should be classified according as it is fully productive or partially productive, or fully protective or partially protective. There are various other things involved in this Motion. Unfortunately we have to pay very heavy costs on account of big establishments and the method of fixing interest on the capital outlay also comes into consideration. I think

18th March 1927] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

it would be well if the question of Indianising the establishment as far as possible is also taken into consideration.

"One other thing I want to say is that the rate of 20 per cent contingent charges seems to be doing the greatest havoc everywhere. It seems that, in the Mettur area, they are going to construct a hospital next year and in anticipation, they have purchased ice-making machinery and this, I believe, was done out of the contingent charges. The machine has also been damaged, I understand. Again, a large number of wet lands were purchased for the diversion of roads, in spite of the fact that a railway also is going to be opened. In all these schemes, plans and estimates are not to be relied upon. They should be entrusted to a committee of interested people in the locality who can judge for themselves, so that they may have a check over them.

"I do not know whether the purchase of the ice-making machine had the approval of even the Government. I think the Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer have got the power to indent and sanction these things out of the contingent charges so that if one crore is spent on works actually executed they may have the power to spend even one and a half crores for contingent and unforeseen expenditure. In this particular case, so far as Mettur is concerned, the officers have been working havoc on the poor people. They divert roads in several places and the poor people are losing their lands simply to satisfy the whims and fancies of these officials. In all such big schemes, it is necessary that this House should be given an opportunity of going into the details. I think I have given sufficient grounds to show that the Mettur project should not be brought under any particular classification whether productive or protective. I have already on a previous occasion, given figures that it has affected a very large number of people, although the hon. the Law Member questioned the correctness of the figures at the time of the adjournment motion on the floor of this House. I have already told him that both in respect of area and population, the figures which he gave were wrong. He said that only thirty square miles would be affected. Even according to the papers published on the Mettur project, volume I, it is stated that 54.6 square miles would be submerged. The population that will be directly and indirectly affected will be about two hundred thousand people, Sir, whenever we deal with big schemes of this kind we must take into consideration not only the large area that will be affected but also the large number of people that will be practically made homeless and landless. I trust that the Government will take these things into consideration and come to a final conclusion, if necessary, with the assistance of the committee, before it finally decides against Salem and Coimbatore districts on this particular Reservoir scheme."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Speaking of the classification of works into productive and protective I think that I should avail myself of this opportunity to make a clear statement with regard to Trichinopoly and Salem, especially in regard to the productive nature of the work. With regard to Coimbatore, my friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, will pardon me, if I say that, it will be quite possible for Government to think of some other scheme, but in the case of Trichinopoly and Salem, if this opportunity is lost, as there is only one river out of which water may be diverted for the

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [18th March 1927]

irrigation of certain portions of these two districts, there is actually no chance of any satisfactory scheme being devised for benefiting large areas both in Trichinopoly and Salem, especially in the latter.

2-4
P.M.

"Sir, while gigantic efforts are being made to provide water for some particular taluk of Tanjore, I may bring to the notice of this House that there are portions of that district, namely, Tanjore taluk, which once enjoyed the benefit of irrigation but which are deprived of any under this scheme. Especially is this true of the fifty villages through which the Uyyakondan channel flowed as far as Alakkudi in the Tanjore taluk, which now are, as it were in the famine zone. They will not derive any benefit whatever from the waters of the new Mettur channel although it goes very near them and although extension of irrigation to these parts will make the work more productive."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will please elucidate in his remarks whether the proposed work is to be given up or undertaken on the basis whether it is to be productive or protective. In that case, his remarks will be pertinent, otherwise they may not be in order."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"In fact, Sir, as I told the House, if these needs are not satisfied, the work will have to be given up as not adequately productive or at least, the plans must be greatly altered. That is my point."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As far as I understand, the Government are giving up the work for various other considerations. I do not think it is one of the considerations of the Government to give up the work because it is not productive or protective. If I remember aright, the answer given was that engineering and other difficulties crept in."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Quite apart from that, Sir, I should like to know whether my hon. Friend is dealing with the subsequent motions of which notice has been given by him, with reference to bunds being erected for the protection of wet lands, etc. I thought he was dealing with that matter, and I should like to know whether it is so."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"I am not now specifically dealing with them, Sir, but incidentally in connexion with this matter, I referred to that point. However, Sir, I think I have made it clear that with regard to these protective works, there are very serious defects which must be rectified."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall deal with the questions raised by the hon. Members in the order in which they raised them. The first hon. Member who spoke was my friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, who questioned the principle underlying the differentiation between productive and protective works. As the hon. Member very well knows, the distinction is pretty clear. Productive works are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country. Their first cost is usually met from borrowed money. With regard to the borrowing rules themselves, there must be good reason to believe that the revenue to be derived within ten years after the probable date of completion of the work, will repay the annual interest on the capital invested, calculated at 6 per cent or such rate as may be fixed by the Secretary of State in Council. That is

18th March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

the criterion with regard to productive works. With regard to unproductive works, they may be financed from loan funds but in this case, it is provided that the Local Government may make provision for a sinking fund to extinguish the loan. My hon. Friend did not refer to what is also provided for in our rules, namely, that in certain contingencies, it is open to start protective works out of the Famine Insurance Fund. Now, my hon. Friend stated that, in his opinion, the present policy was a mistake and that account must be taken not only of the actual return on the outlay but also of the value of the food crops raised, and that value must be added, if I understood him correctly, to what may be called the return on the outlay. It appears to me that, in other terms, we are asked to accept a position which is against the rules which govern the procedure of the Government under the Government of India Act and the rules which are of a binding character upon us. Another argument may be used, and the authority of that argument has been accepted implicitly by the Government that it is incumbent on the Government to start a work not solely from the point of view of revenue production but also as insurance against trouble or difficulty in the future. To that extent, the Government have declared more than once that they undertake works of this description or nature, not solely from what may be called the monetary or revenue producing character, whether it pays 6 per cent or 7 per cent, but also because some works are calculated to be an insurance against famine. Let me illustrate. My hon. Friend and one or two other hon. Members who followed him adverted to what they characterised as the neglect of the Government with regard to the Ceded districts. Our difficulty in regard to the Ceded districts has been this, that outlay has been incurred, say, for instance, in the case of Seetapuram tank, about 6 to 8 lakhs have been spent on that tank, but it has been found, after the money is spent, that the porosity of the soil and the inadequacy of rainfall make the question of the water-supply for that tank one of absolute difficulty. As a matter of fact, that note of warning was struck by Mr. Morgan in his monograph reviewing the various irrigation projects. At present, as my hon. Friends from the Ceded districts know, excepting three or four works of a comparatively minor character, no other works in that area can be said to be an effective insurance against famine, and it was for that reason that the Government gave it as their opinion that they must exclusively concentrate on big projects. It has been pointed out that, so far as the big projects are concerned, they are nowhere near fruition or completion. On that, as I have said in the course of my general remarks on the Budget, up to now, we have been negotiating with the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and as the result of the labours of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Enquiry Committee presided over by my hon. Colleague the third Minister, a site on the borders of Bombay and Madras has been found, and at the present moment only Rs. 25,000 have been put in the Budget for a preliminary investigation. As soon as the Bombay Government express themselves on the matter with reference to the giving of facilities in regard to the arrangements for water, as soon as we get a satisfactory reply, I have every reason to assure hon. Members, that we shall proceed with it, and shall not let that project go to sleep. We shall push on with that project, and, if necessary, we shall come to the Council for further allotment.

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [18th March 1927]

"Then, my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, referred to the classification as being wrong. But so far as the differentiation in the classification between productive and protective works is concerned, I have pointed out that both under the rules under the Government of India Act and under the rules binding upon us, that classification is at present binding, namely, that those works which will bring us 6 per cent or some other rate as the Secretary of State in Council may fix, should be classed as productive and those undertaken as insurance against famine should be classed as protective. The hon. Member then adverted to contingent charges. I do not know exactly what he was referring to. He has referred to the case of the ice machine."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, by contingencies I mean the item in the estimates found at the bottom, i.e., 'contingencies and unforeseen charges,' etc. That comes to one-fifth of the total allotment."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I take it that what he means is that the outlay incurred by the Government or rather the total shown is a fictitious one by reason of its being swelled by contingencies."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know whether the question of contingencies is taken into consideration in classifying a work as productive or protective."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I said that it should be omitted from consideration. In this estimate it will be seen that the total is about 7 crores, but the actual expenditure on the works is only 5½ crores, the contingencies coming to 1½ crores."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is a matter which is common to all estimates. In all estimates, a certain amount is put in for contingencies. If in certain items the amount of contingencies is found to be excessive, that is a matter to be carefully considered, and I may say that if any such instances as have been indicated by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar are substantiated, the matter will be considered seriously by the Government. But another argument which I could not understand is this. He referred to the too rigid differentiation between productive and protective works with regard to projects like the Mettur project, where the benefit may not go to certain other districts on account of this too rigid classification. To that my answer is this. Dealing with the question of acquisition of lands which he specifically referred to I may say that my hon. Friend knows very well that Government issued a circular that lands should not be acquired excepting at or about the time they will be necessary to proceed with the work in connexion with which those lands are acquired. Some of the lands have to be cleared beforehand, and they were acquired because there was no inconvenience about their acquisition. In certain individual cases, there may have been inconveniences, but instructions have been issued to all authorities to acquire lands only about the time they would be wanted and not before."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I referred to the lands acquired for the unnecessary diversion of the road."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"So far as that is concerned, the road was necessary. The question of the railway coming in from Salem to Mettur was developed more recently and therefore, the acquisition could

18th March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

not have been avoided. The last point that I wish to deal with arises out of what has fallen from Mr. Arpudawami Udayar, that is, the question regarding Salem and Trichinopoly. With regard to that, I have already stated that we have been advised, so far as Salem and Trichinopoly are concerned, that there are engineering objections. It is not a question of the work being productive or unproductive. It does not arise and, if I may say so with great respect, that that argument cannot really be germane to this discussion. That is all I have to say, Sir."

The motion was put and negatived.

Mr. B. VENKATARAMAN, in moving the following motion—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,500 for Godavari Delta System by Rs. 100'

to discuss the question of providing big shutters to the Godavari anicut, spoke thus:—

"గోదావరి డెల్టా విభాగము చిరకాలము క్రిందట స్థాపించబడినది. దీనికి అనకట్ట వైర కొన్ని పట్టరులు అనగా చెక్కలుగట్టి విచ్చాటు చేసియున్నారు. ప్రస్తుత అవసరమునకు ఆ చెక్కల ఎత్తు చాలనందున ఆవి కృష్ణ అనకట్ట పట్టరులవలెనే ఎత్తు చేయవలసిన అవశ్యక ముగలదని ఇదివరలో ఈ సభలో చెప్పియున్నాను. అప్పుడు ఈ విషయమునకు సంబంధించిన గౌ. సభ్యుడు సమాధానమిస్తూ క్రొత్తగా కృష్ణ అనకట్టమీద దీనిని ముందుప్రయత్నించి చూస్తూ ఉన్నాము. అది బాగుగ ఉండిన గోదావరి అనకట్టవైరగాడ విచ్చాటు చేస్తాము అని చెప్పియుండెను. కాని యింతవరకు దానికి సంబంధించిన పని విమిన్ని ప్రారంభముజేసి నట్లు కనిపించుట లేదు. ఈ పట్టర్లు విషయములో ఇప్పుడున్న పద్ధతిలోనూడ ఒక గొప్ప పారవాటు ఉన్నట్లు కనపిస్తూ ఉన్నది. ఇప్పటి పట్టర్లుమీద గోదావరిలో 9 అడుగుల నీరుఉంటే ఈ పట్టరులు నీటిలో పడిపోవునట్లు విచ్చాటు చేసియున్నారు. 9 అడుగులనీరు ఉంటే డెల్టా అంతా నీరు సరిపోవునని ఇంజనీయరులు రెక్క వేసుకున్నారు. 8.34 నీరు వచ్చేవరకే ఈ పట్టర్లు పడిపోతూ ఉన్నవి. అందుచేత గోదావరి అనకట్టలో సాధారణ ముగ 8.34 వైర నీరువచ్చుటకు వీలులేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న పట్టర్లు వాటంతట వాటినే నిలువబెట్టుటకు వీలులేదు. ప్రత్యేకముగ చునుప్పులు వెల్లి యీ పట్టర్లును నిలువబెట్టవలెను. అది సాధ్యముకాక కొన్నిరోజులు అలస్యము అయిపోయి గోదావరిలో నీరుతగ్గిన తరువాతనే చునుప్పులు వెల్లి ఈ పట్టర్లును నిలువబెట్టి రావలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ పట్టర్లును పెద్దవిగా జేయనిచో చాల ఇబ్బంది కలుగును ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వమువారు మామూలుగ 'అలాచిస్తాము-చూస్తాము' అని చెప్పక వెంటనే అమలులో తీసుకవచ్చి వెంటనే పని ప్రారంభిస్తారని నమ్ముతున్నాను."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, on the last budget occasion I stated that we were not yet able to collate the data and arrive at a decision with regard to this question of big shutters on the Godavari anicut. On that matter, I am now in a position to say that a report in favour of providing big shutters to the Godavari Anicut has now been submitted by the Superintending Engineer. It is under examination by the Chief Engineer. And in answer to a question which has been forwarded by my hon. Friend I have stated that the Government will consider the question as soon as the Chief Engineer has reported on the matter."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

[18th March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ We have agreed, all the parties in the House are agreed to take up motions 318 and 362, that is, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar's motion in regard to Red Hills tank and Mr. Harisarvottama Rao's motion in regard to the Mettur Project. I have consulted the Justice Party and the Ministerialist Party.”

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I propose.”

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 22,700 for extensions and improvements be reduced by Rs. 100 ’

My object is to discuss the grievances of the ryots under the Red Hills tank in the Chingleput district. With great diffidence, Sir, I rise to move this motion. On the one hand there is as was evidenced at question time yesterday, a conflict of interest between the City of Madras and the ryots of the Chingleput district. On the other hand, I am most diffident if the Government will abide by our suggestions. Generally, in these matters, if we make suggestions, Government will refer us to the opinion of their experts and engineers, who brush aside our suggestions. The Red Hills tank before it was taken up for water supply to the Madras City was irrigating the villages under it numbering about 16. I am not sure of their population. But, as for the area probably 4,000 or 5,000 acres were involved in the irrigation of this tank. As the hon. the Law Member mentioned yesterday at question time, that tank was developed and its capacity increased primarily for the City of Madras. I am not oblivious to the requirements of the Madras City. There really need be no conflict of interests in this matter. My suggestion is that the Red Hills tank should be increased in its capacity in order that Madras City might have its full supply without at the same time inconveniencing the ryots of the Chingleput district in the matter of their irrigation facilities. Sir, recently I saw a communication in the press that the Commissioner of the Corporation has issued that the lands under the Red Hills tank will be purchased by giving compensation and that the water would be reserved solely for the Madras City. From that communication, I understand that it involves a very large expenditure to the Government, about 80 lakhs or so, for compensating the villagers. I think the Government can devise other sources of supply for the needs of the Madras City to supplement the Red Hills tank. There was a proposal to devise schemes to bring water from Kortelliar river and to tap the underground springs in Madras City itself to supply water for non-drinking purposes. Sir, the Government has been good enough to get water for the ryots of Tanjore from distant Mettur. Government are good enough to devise hydro-electric schemes to get electric power to distant Madura from the Pykara scheme. I do not think the Government could view with disfavour the proposals that are in the air to get water for the Madras City. Now, the Government say they are going to give compensation. It is proposed by hon. Members representing this city to reserve the whole of the water to the city by purchasing the ryots' rights under the tank. It involves a large expenditure as I told the House already. Further, in these matters of compensation, the agriculturists are not easily satisfied with the amount that is granted by Government and general litigation ensues which also involves a large amount of expenditure to Government. Taking these things into consideration, Government ought not to grudge spending a portion at least of the

18th March 1927] [Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

amount intended to be paid as compensation and for other expenses and devise schemes to bring water to satisfy the needs at least of a portion of the Madras City, if not the whole, and thus relieve the required water for irrigating the lands under the Red Hills tank.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“ Sir, the hon. Member for Chingleput has made a fine case with the material at his disposal showing that the lake is for the use of the Red Hills ryots. Sir, this is a long question that takes us back to the days of the Mutiny. Up to that time, the City of Madras was supplied with water from wells and tanks but they got contaminated by the sewage that was allowed to soak into the ground. Various schemes were devised and the first was by Major General O'Connell in 1856. His scheme costing about Rs. 44 lakhs provided for an anicut at Pashali above the railway crossing, turning the Kortalliyar into the Cooum river and feeding, at the same time, the irrigation tanks at Sanji, Kadambattur, Puttalur and Pakkam, the surplus water being stored in the Red Hills tank. An open channel was to convey water to two basins in Madras for detailed distribution in the City. In 1866, Mr. Fraser working on the basis of this scheme made an improvement on it with a view to lessen the cost avoiding all irrigation tanks. He suggested the construction of an anicut at Tambarampakkam across the Kortallayar. The water was to be diverted by a channel $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length to Cholavaram tank. From this another channel 2 miles long brought water to Red Hills lake. Both these lakes were also to be enlarged and improved. The latter $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long is to bring water to the City of Madras. The total cost of the scheme then was Rs. 18.5 lakhs. It was completed in 1872 and it was a scheme mainly undertaken for supplying the City of Madras, its garrison and public establishments, with an abundant and wholesome supply of water. Irrigation was out of question, but as there was more water than necessary for the use of the City of Madras, the surplus water was allowed for irrigation. The area for irrigation under the Red Hills lake before the scheme was only 800 acres and after the scheme the area under irrigation gradually rose up and to day it is 7,500 acres for first crop and 3,500 acres for the second crop. The City is supplied with only 1,000 million cubic feet while for irrigation they are given double that amount, i.e., 2,000 million cubic feet of water. The Corporation pays now Rs. 32,000 for the water supplied to them while the cultivators pay only half the amount for double the supply. The prior claims of the municipality to Red Hills water have been recognized in the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 30th October 1868. Again, G.O. No. 65, dated 10th June 1872, says: ‘ It is unfair to tax Madras Presidency generally with the cost of the project undertaken particularly on behalf of the City of Madras for which there seems no doubt the municipality could well afford to pay ’. A subsequent order of the ‘ Madras Government No. 1548 of June 2nd, 1875, says: ‘ With town supply agriculturists have nothing to do as the project was primarily undertaken for the supply of water to the City of Madras. The volume available for irrigation is only a necessity when there is much water in reserve after conserving for municipal consumption.’ Later still G.O. No. 310, dated 24th April 1904, said that water-supply to Madras was of paramount importance and totally outweighed the claims of irrigation.

“ I may here refer to the rules for regulation of water in the Red Hills tank.

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya.] [18th March 1927]

"Firstly all water supplied for irrigation including seed beds under the Red Hills tank will be cut off when water falls to plus 38 or below. Secondly, from the 1st July to 31st August no water shall be issued from the Red Hills tank except for the Madras Municipal water supply. Lastly, if water is below plus 40 feet on the 1st of January in the Red Hills tank, the Collector of Chingleput should be consulted as to the advisability of restricting the area for the second crop.

"The preferential claims of the city were again recognized when in 1884 there was a big cyclone wiping out the Red Hills lake, flooding the northern portion of the City and the Government promptly diverted water from Korattur lake to supply the City and when the ryots there protested, they were plainly told that the interests of the public of Madras were greater than those of their crops.

"I should like then, to refer to the financial aspect of this question and the benefit accruing to the City and the Government. Five and half lakhs of residents in the City of Madras are paying 12 lakhs for 1,000 million cubic feet of water supplied to them while 2,000 million cubic feet of water supplied for 500 acres of the ryots yield only Rs. 1,60,000 as water-rate and about 1½ lakhs land revenue. If the whole water is supplied to the City for domestic use and for flush out latrines, as water-rate the income from the latter alone will be Rs. 20 lakhs per annum, and there will also be more demand for water from manufacturers and shippers. The total income to the City from this exclusive supply will be Rs. 40 lakhs per annum and more. The drainage scheme in the City will be working in full swing and the mortality of the City will be reduced by 50 per cent, as in the case of Colombo which started the drainage scheme with us but completed it before us which reduced the mortality from 58 to 29.

"Is it proper, Sir, that sixty thousand homesteads in Madras must have a prior claim for water for drinking and domestic use than 500 homesteads around the Red Hills ayacut many of the owners of which are living in Madras.

"In conclusion, I should say a word about increasing the storage capacity of the lake. Before the inauguration of the Fraser's scheme, the Red Hills lake was a tiny little thing with a catchment area of 23 square miles. After the scheme, this catchment area increased to 977 square miles. The scheme devised for the City has benefited the ryots forty-fold by increasing the area of irrigation and not satisfied with this, they claim more. At present, there is an imperative need to raise the full tank level. But the Government engineers are said to be nervous. Originally, the tank bund stood at 47.36 feet.

"After the cyclone it was reduced by 3 feet and various safety devices were provided to prevent a breach in the future. There is a stone cross wall, a number of sluices, increased protection walls provided as a protection against severe storms. Mr. Madely, an expert engineer himself said that the full tank level could be safely raised by 18 inches and if this is done the storage capacity of the lake will be increased by 600 millions cubic feet. The cost is not supposed to be more than Rs. 80,000. It is high time that the Government do something for this primary need of the City's supply."

2-15 p.m. * Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, this question of the Red Hills water supply, has become very urgent on account of the fact that the Corporation is being pressed time after time by Messrs.

18th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

Binny & Co. for the supply of water to their mills. We have received very recently an order from the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department—I am sorry the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government is not here in his place—asking for a conference of representatives of the Corporation and the Company on the possibility of the supply of water from the Red Hills lake to mills of Messrs. Binny & Co., as the Corporation have given guarantees for the supply of water to them. As has been admitted by the hon. the Law Member, the Corporation of Madras has a prior claim to the Red Hills water. Just to ensure against bad years, we made a proposal to increase the full tank level of the lake. At one time, the Government was inclined to accept the proposal and to construct the work. The correspondence on the matter lasted from the year 1916 till 1926, when they stated that their present advisers advised that any raising of the F.T.L. or the bund was impracticable. Under this excuse, the Government are, as a matter of fact, coercing us to accept the proposal of Messrs. Binny & Co., to get a separate supply of water to their mills in the City of Madras. This is a very vicious principle of allowing a third party, any other party than the local authority, to bring in a separate water-supply into the city. I find from inquiries made from the Chingleput cultivators that they are not disinclined to have their lands acquired either by the Government or by the Corporation and be done with this problem. For, they are always in a state of suspense. They can never rely on the adequate supply of water from the Red Hills lake because the sword of the Corporation supply is always hanging over them. It seems to me, that the Government, both in the Irrigation and Local Self-Government Departments, ought conjointly with the Corporation of Madras to come to some arrangement by which an adequate supply of water to the City of Madras is ensured. The proposal does not seem to be very difficult or insurmountable. The cost of acquisition of all the cultivable land under this lake in the Chingleput district will be about Rs. 40 lakhs. If the whole supply of water is ensured to us, there is a likelihood of the income that we may derive from the increased supply of water to the consumers, being set off in payment of the sinking fund charges and interest on the outlay, provided, of course, the Government give a loan as a special case. I am not convinced that the question of raising the F.T.L. is such an impracticable thing, because once, the Government's expert opinion was in favour of raising it. There is no good of stating now that it cannot be done. I therefore beg the hon. the Member for Irrigation and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to go into this question and cancel the supply to Messrs. Binny & Co. from the Kortalliyar. For, that means practically taking away the spring source of supply to the city and thus denying a possible additional supply to the City of Madras. So, I particularly request that there should be co-ordination between the two departments of Government and that they should not grant any such licence on the score of industrial importance."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak on this question as a resident of Madras, as a person who has lived here for about 25 years and who wishes to enjoy the amenities of the Madras City. I very much wish that the Corporation had the first claim for the Red Hills water. But it is not so and we cannot add to the amenities of the Madras City at the cost of the cultivators who also draw water from the Red Hills. The hon. Member Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, as an exponent and as a

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar] [18th March 1927]

representative of the City of Madras, had fortunately the support of the hon. the Law Member in saying that the Red Hills lake was first intended for the water-supply of Madras. I am afraid he is wrong historically. He is wrong because of the fact that the Red Hills tank seems to have been in existence long before Madras became a city, even when it was a fishing village, even before anybody thought that Madras would develop into a city. Before the hon. Member went on to insist on the right of the Madras Corporation to the full waters of the Red Hills tank, he must have referred to the agreements and orders between 1852 and 1882 as to the quantity of water that the Corporation of Madras was entitled to. I understand there is a Government Order of the year 1882 by which one-third of the supply of water is to go to the Madras City and the rest two-thirds is for the irrigation of the lands under the Red Hills tank. If the figures supplied to me are correct, about 12,000 million cubic feet of water are to be used for the irrigation of the lands and only 5,000 million cubic feet for the City of Madras. No doubt, as I understand, during the past years it has been in the inverse ratio, and I believe for the first time, in 1926-27, the whole supply of water to the cultivators has been cut off. Originally the agreement was that the supply of water to the Madras city was only for domestic purposes. Now.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know the number of the Government Order from the hon. Member ? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ He may apply to him privately.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ If he wants to know the number of the Government Order I am willing to give it. It is G.O. No. 604 I., dated 2nd August 1882. If the hon. Member will refer to it, he will be able to find out the fact, and if there is any inaccuracy in what I say I shall be glad to be corrected, because the figures I have”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Twelve thousand million”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will resume his seat. The other hon. Member has not yielded.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ I take it my figures are correct or approximately correct, and if I am wrong, the hon. the Law Member will correct me.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ They are not correct at all.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is for him to pit his figures against mine, and I am not going to take my figures from my hon. Friend.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ They are given”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ No interruptions please.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, Mr. President, if the exigencies of the Madras City and its growing population require more water to be supplied for the City of Madras, I do not say that the Madras City shall be deprived of necessary its supply. But do not do it at the cost of the unfortunate people who own lands under the Red Hills tank. Pay for them. Let the Corporation acquire the lands paying decent compensation and get all the water. I do not object to that. But we do say that it is wrong before the acquisition is made, before any compensation is given, to cut off the supply of water for irrigation because the Madras Corporation as a strong body can

18th March 1927] [Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

influence the Madras Government, and make the lands uncultivable, and yet for the Government to demand revenue from them, make these poor ryots pay for what they do not enjoy, for what they are deprived of by the Corporation, and that deprivation being assisted by the Government. It is an anomaly which nobody can put up with or tolerate. In the circumstances, what I say is that the Government should tell the ryots that they can no longer supply water to their lands and that their lands will be acquired for a proper price. But before paying any proper compensation, to tell the ryots that the Red Hills tank was intended for the Madras City without reference to the rights they were enjoying till now, is absolutely opposed to facts and is quite unjust for the Government and the Madras Corporation. I trust the Corporation of Madras will feel the injustice of the case, and I hope that Government will deal fairly with the ryots of the Red Hills. If this Government or the Corporation do not deal with the ryots fairly, I think there are other authorities which will do justice to the ryots, and I am perfectly sure that the ryots will not be lacking in anything to resort to those authorities when the need for action arises.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, there has been a considerable amount of controversy on what may be called the ancient history. Advertence was made to a Government Order of 1882. I take it, it is G.O. No. 604 I., dated 2nd August 1882. While that Government order indicates the preceding history of the scheme and finally gives a summary of the account of what happened in the year 1866 up to 1882 or thereabouts, it says that the original idea was to have a ‘ project for the storage of water in the Cholavaram and Red Hills tank, with the view of increasing the capacity of those reservoirs for irrigation, as well as of providing the City of Madras, its garrison and public establishments, with an abundant and wholesome supply of water.’ I would be inaccurate if I did not also add that the scheme also contemplated the irrigation of between 8,000 and 9,000 acres of waste lands, and it was anticipated that the returns from irrigation would suffice to pay a higher interest on the estimated outlay. Now the position is very shortly traceable. I shall first deal with this question of the raising of the F.T.L. So far as this matter is concerned, it may be dismissed without much discussion. After a very exhaustive examination by the engineering experts it was stated that it was not possible to raise the F.T.L. for the following reasons. The Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks are old tanks enlarged by recent bunds and without taking any bunds to connect the old and the new works they have leaked always and will leak more when the F.T.L. is raised.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ They are leaking to-day.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Special repairs and works to minimise the leakage have been carried out at various times in the past, and similar requirements will occur with greater frequency if the F.T.L. is raised. Engineering opinion is that you cannot arise the F.T.L. without demolishing the old bund and constructing one consolidated bund. They have raised the old bund without connecting it with the new and it is difficult, unless you do the work all over again to raise the F.T.L. The position therefore is that we have been advised by the engineering experts that the question of raising the F.T.L. may be left out of account as a practical proposition. The only

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [18th March 1927]

alternative is the acquisition by the Corporation of the existing irrigation rights of the ryots. At one time, this question was raised and debated upon, and there were two opinions on its. It was stated at one time that the municipality would enter into negotiation with the various ryots for the purpose of an agreement as to the acquisition of those rights. But later on, different views seemed to have prevailed in the Corporation, and the Corporation came to the tentative conclusion that under the present financial condition of the Corporation the proposition of acquiring the irrigation rights of the ryots was not a feasible one. The position therefore is very shortly this. The only way to adjust the very chronic differences that have arisen between the contending claims of the Corporation and of the ryots under the Cholavaram tank is not to increase the F.T.L. for, an adjustment of their differences necessarily involved an outlay by the Corporation.

“With reference to the suggestions that have emanated from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition whose acquaintance with the Corporation problems is varied and extensive, all I can say is that the Government in the Irrigation department would not be averse to a conference at which the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the Corporation of Madras would combine together for the purpose of negotiation with the ryots. With reference to what has fallen from the hon. Member for Tanjore, I would say that nobody has ever conceived the idea of negating or rejecting the rights of the ryots in Cholavaram.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“I only said that without paying compensation you should not deprive them of their rights.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“As to that, I have the answer. It is not admitted by Government there has been any deprivation of any of the existing rights of the ryots under the Cholavaram and Red Hills tanks inasmuch as it is pretty well a part of history that the primary charge upon the water is the supply for the needs of Madras. And we do not admit that there is any cause of action—I am using that legal expression in regard to the very last sentence which emanated from the hon. Member from Tanjore. No cause of action has arisen so far as the ryots are concerned. In regard to infringement of rights, that does not connote anything more than this: they have got certain mamul rights or existing rights; these rights have to be eliminated in a certain manner; they can be eliminated only by a process of negotiation between the Corporation and the ryots; we give all the assistance to the Corporation to enable that body to enter effectively into those questions, so that there may be an adjustment of the mutual rights by purchase. It will have to be discussed by the department concerned in consultation with the representatives of the ryots and the Corporation. I have no doubt that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government will help in the matter, because it is up to everyone to see that the water-supply of the metropolis is kept in the best possible condition. The Government are also indebted to the suggestions that have fallen from Dr. Mallayya in regard to the possibilities of recouping any possible outlay or expenditure incurred or incurable by means of the negotiations, by the proper economical utilization of the water in order to achieve the best possible results and get a good income.”

18th March 1927]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Mr. President, I would not have intervened in this debate were it not for the point raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. He referred to the water-supply from the Kortalliyur and the concession that was being granted to Messrs. Binny & Co. for water-supply to their mills. My hon. Friend the Raja Sahib, who was in charge of the portfolio before, took great care to consult the Corporation and abide by the wishes of that body as much as possible. He tried to bring the two parties together at a conference held in his room, but that resulted in no agreement between the members of the Corporation and Messrs. Binny & Co.'s officials who were present on that occasion. This matter of supplying water to Messrs. Binny & Co.'s mills has been under the consideration of the Government for nearly five years now with no result. I am sure my hon. Friend the Member for the City will agree with me when I say that the industrial needs of the city also have got to be met. But I hope to try to bring both these together in a conference and I hope a satisfactory arrangement would be come to. I can say this, that Government as far as it lies in their power, have tried to consult the Corporation and take their views. My hon. Friend the Raja Sahib has done what he could to bring about a settlement acceptable to both parties. I hope we shall be able to come to a satisfactory conclusion on that point.”

“With regard to the full tank level which my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition spoke about, it will not be possible to raise it for the obvious reason that even with the level as it exists now there is not enough water in the tank. I hope my hon. Friend will take my word that we will not be doing anything without consulting the Corporation.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—“I move

‘to reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,31,000 for maintenance and repairs by Rs. 100’.

“Mr. President, Sir, during the budget discussions last year, the attention of this House was drawn by me to the very deplorable condition in which the Manur channel and the tanks fed by it were kept by the Government.

“Nothing has been done till now to improve the condition of this channel, which runs a course of about 21 miles and empties itself into the Manur tank. This tank and other tanks fed by this channel suffer very much by the constant breaches occurring in the channel bunds.

“Repairs to this channel were investigated by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party in 1906 and an estimate of Rs. 40,000 was prepared and sanctioned. Again, the Tank Restoration Scheme Party investigated the channel in 1916 and an estimate for Rs. 62,000 was prepared in 1917. For some reason or other, the proposals were kept in the Collector's office, without any action, till the matter was taken up again in 1923, at the instance of the then Collector, and it was reported that the estimate would, at the then rate, come to Rs. 85,000.

“I put many questions and supplemental questions about this Manur channel during the last three years but in vain. I therefore request the hon. the Law Member in charge of Irrigation to devote his personal attention to this

[Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai]. [18th March 1927]

important and urgent work and to see that the works of closing the breaches in the bunds of the Manur channel and those on the northern and southern sides of the Manur anicut across the Chittar river are immediately taken up and that the silt on the bed of the Manur channel is removed, bringing the depth of the channel to its original bed level. Unless and until this is done, there will be no free flow of water in the channel and there will also be no safety for the bunds of the channel. The sad state of this channel involves great loss to the Government in the shape of revenue and to the poor ryots; for, these poor ryots had to put up with frequent failure of crops and sustained heavy loss during the current year, 1926-27, by complete failure of crops on about 3,150 acres of ayan wet lands. The hon. the Revenue Member is also requested to provide sufficient funds in the current year's budget for repairs to this channel, especially the portions on the northern and southern sides of the Manur anicut, which have been completely washed away during the heavy floods of 1925."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"With regard to this matter, Sir, the same hon. Member raised this question last year and the year before last. The real trouble is that the execution of repairs has been held up pending the decision with regard to the amount of contribution payable by the Uttumalai Estate. As a matter of fact, until the Uttumalai Estate and the Government come to a kind of agreement on the matter nothing can be done, and the Estate's liability for payment of contribution is still under correspondence between the Collector and the Receiver of the Estate. But I may assure my hon. Friend that as soon as the Collector and the Receiver are able to enter into a binding contract, the matter will be taken up."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I only wish to say one word with regard to the Manur channel. This is a very important source of irrigation concerning a large area of wet lands in the Tinnevely district. The project has been hanging fire for a long time. The recent floods have made havoc of the whole irrigation works and the ryots have sustained enormous losses and the Government also have sustained loss of revenue. My Friend Mr. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai has been bringing to the notice of this House the importance of this subject during three successive years during budget discussions and on other occasions also. Except the sympathetic replies that the Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer have been asked to expedite the work, no progress has been made. This is a matter on which I do not think the hon. the Law Member or anybody else concerned can put us off by saying that because the Uttumalai Estate also is concerned in the affair, the whole thing has to wait. Uttumalai is concerned with a small extent of 600 acres, whereas Government land is 3,000 and odd acres. I do not think that Government can put off the ryotwari pattadars of 3,000 acres with the argument that till some person on behalf of the Estate comes forward and bears his share of the expenditure to be incurred the whole matter should hang fire. I do not think that is a proper attitude for the Government to take up. The Government must push on with this matter and when they have incurred the cost it would be quite easy for them, it ought to be, at any rate, to realize the necessary contribution from the Uttumalai estate. I do not think this is a matter which consistently with the interests of the Government and of the pattadars can brook even a moment's delay."

18th March 1927]

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"The reason, Sir, why two Members who actually are not representing the district affected speak on this subject is that this subject deserves more consideration at the hands of this hon. House. Manur channel is a channel which cuts off from the Chittar river in the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevely district. It is a channel 21 miles long. No doubt, it passes through the Uttumalai Estate and irrigates 3,000 acres of ayacut ayan lands. Really, on account of floods both the gateways on the southern and northern sides of the Manur anicut are in a very bad and miserable condition. The silt has not been removed from this river for the last so many years and no repairs have been made to this river for, I would, say, nearly half a century. The river, which is nearly a furlong wide, has been studded with rank growth of plants, shrubs and also trees, Sir, which impede the free flow of water into this Manur channel. The ryots have suffered in the twelve villages which this Manur channel irrigates. They have lost heavily. There has been a failure of crops and the Government have lost a very heavy revenue—a revenue of about Rs. 15,000—in the current year. There was a memorandum—a promise given by the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle—in the month of June 1906 that the estimate for repairing the channel and the anicut was ready and would be submitted to the Government in a week. Sir, we are now 20 years older after the promise; and yet the promise given by the Superintending Engineer in June 1906 remains unfulfilled. The hon. the Law Member has an excellent excuse. He says that this is a complicated question as it involves the contribution to be made by the Zamindar of Uttumalai. Sir, after all, in whose hands are the Uttumalai Estates now? I think the estates are in the hands of the Court of Wards. So it is the voice of the Government on the one side as well as on the other, that has to speak. That being the case, if they have the will, they can incur the expenditure and get the necessary contribution from the Uttumalai Estate. Therefore, I say they are postponing the thing unnecessarily and I would say they have been culpably negligent in the matter of repairing this Manur channel."

The motion was put and negatived.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Sir, I rise to move . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"When the Leader of the Opposition Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, said that some motions including this were not going to be moved, if the hon. Member really wanted to move his motion he ought to have mentioned to me that the Leader of the Opposition was mentioning the facts wrongly."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"In view of the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition, I am not moving my motion under 15-B (2) (a) Works."

MR. B. VENKATARATNAM, in moving that the allotment of Rs. 1,14,900 for Godavari Delta System be reduced by Rs. 100, spoke as follows:—

"కోరంగి ఐలందు ప్రాజెక్టుకు చాలకాలము క్రిందటనే అంపనాలు (ఎస్టి షేడ్లు) తయారై అమలులో పెట్టుటకు సిద్ధముగ ఉన్నప్పటికి ప్రభుత్వమువారు వానిని అమలులో పెట్టియుండ

* 347. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,38,000 for works by Rs. 100 (to discuss the necessity of utilizing the Famine Insurance Fund for construction of protective works).

[Mr. B. Venkataratnam] [18th March 1927]

లేదు. దీనికి ఖర్చు 6 లక్షలకంటే ఎక్కువకాదు. దానిని తిరిగి ప్రస్తుతము మార్పుజేసిన ఎక్కువగునేమో కాని లేనిచో అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ అక్కరలేదు. ఇది చాలా చిన్న ప్రాజెక్టు. దీని నింతవరకు ఎందుకమలులో పెట్టి పనిచేయలేదో నా కాశ్చర్యమగుచున్నది. కావున గవర్నమెంటువారు వెంటనే పని ప్రారంభింతురని నమ్ముచున్నాను.

“మూర్ఖు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో నీతపల్లెరు పాములేరు అని చెందు నదులు ప్రవహించుచున్నవి. దీనికి అనకట్టను కట్టుటవలన ఎంతవరకు లాభకరముగనుండునో విచారణగావించుటవలన అనేకములగు పెట్టు లాబాకాలకు చాల లాభము గలుగగలదు. రాజమండ్రి తాలూకాలో తొలిగడ్డ అనే కాలువ వున్నది. ఈ మురుగు కాలువల నీరు ప్రవహించుటవలన భూములలోని నైరు ప్రతిమారు పాడౌతున్నందును. దీనికి పట్టురులు కట్టుట సాధ్యముగాదని ప్రభుత్వము వారికి ఇంజనీయరులు చెప్పినట్లు వింటున్నాము. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు కాక గొప్ప ఇంజనీయరులు కొందరు సాధ్యమని చెప్పియున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈ పట్టురులను నిర్మించుటవలన పంటకు సిద్ధమైయుండిన భూములు పాడైపోకుండ సంరక్షింపబడగలవు.

“మరొక విషయ మేమనిన ముఖ్యముగ డెల్టా తాలూకాలలో మురుగుకు సరియైన విర్వాటు చేయకపోవుటవలన చాల నష్టము గలుగుచున్నది. డ్రైనేజీకి ఒక శక్తు విర్వాటుచేయుచున్నామని చెప్పినారు. ఇంతమాత్రముజేత ఏమిలాభములేదు. మురుగు కాలువలు వాగుచేయించి విర్వాటుచేస్తేనేగాని లేకపోతే పండిన పంటగూడ పాడైపోవును.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Four points have been raised in the debate initiated by my hon. Friend. I shall deal with the Coringa Island project first. So far as that is concerned, the proposal is to extend the Godavari Delta Irrigation to the Coringa Island through the Bank Canal of the Eastern Delta. The matter is dealt with, as hon. Members are aware, at page 10 of Mr. Morgan's report. He points out that the area that will be irrigated is 13,250 acres from which a net revenue of Rs. 56,071 was anticipated in 1916 and that even this represented a return of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the then estimated cost of Rs. 4,69,300. The estimate was under revision by the Superintending Engineer and the estimate will probably amount to Rs. 12½ lakhs. I may say that as the area to be irrigated was only 12,250 acres and as the estimate amounted to 12½ lakhs, it was decided to go on with the scheme if there were no engineering obstacles or difficulties. At the present moment, a scheme is under consideration of the Chief Engineer and the Government expects to have his report in the course of a month. That is with regard to the Coringa Island project.

“The other question was with regard to the Thorrigedda. As to that the position is this. It was initiated in 1872 and last year, Sir Venkatarreddi Nayudu raised a question on the subject. My answer was :

‘The original proposal to construct the Thorrigedda outfall sluice has been abandoned and the scheme for utilizing the waters of the Sithapalli river and supplementing the supply with water from Pamuluru was found financially impracticable.’

“In February 1927 my hon. Friend the Minister for Development inspected the site in Thorrigedda scheme and he has sent a minute on the subject suggesting that the matter should be pushed vigorously because, in his opinion, there were certain aspects which were lost sight of in the previous papers

18th March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

relating to the subject. From that point of view the department has been instructed to go into the matter and send up a report. That is all I have to say.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I would inform hon. Members that the demand will be put to vote at three minutes after 4.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“Sir, I have just one submission to make. I am very sorry that after my submission to you that so far as the opposition is concerned, certain of the motions will not be moved, my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataratnam, moved his motion probably unaware of the statement that I made.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“Sir, I move that—

“the allotment of Rs. 12,00,000 for cost of land be reduced by Rs. 100’.

“Mr. President, Sir, I am not an expert and I do not speak as an expert. I am not one who would rule out experts, but I do not want experts to rule me. I want experts to serve me and, therefore, I have asked in this out that a committee of this House, elected by this House, be appointed to be consulted. That is the last object I have mentioned in the out.

“The hon. the Law Member once speaking on this question said that in other places mortar was in vogue but it has been replaced by cement. I would ask him if surki mortar has been tried. I understand it has been tried in the bridges of Madras and they have done very well. I would ask him to minimise the use of cement absolutely and to see that only Indian material, i.e., surki mortar is used in the work.

“I will now refer to the replacement of manual labour by machinery. He said in one of his replies that he was practically trying an experiment with machines. If he finds that the cost on account of machine labour is somewhere near the cost that would have to be incurred in the case of manual labour, I am sure he should without any demur use manual labour alone.

“Then with regard to the absence of an Irrigation Law I understand that the hon. the Law Member has been challenged on this question with regard to the Tungabhadra project. He seems to have stated at one time that without an Irrigation Law it could not be carried out. It is up to him to show now how he can get on without an Irrigation Law. The only course open to him is to introduce an Irrigation Bill giving the power of fixing the water rates to the Council as the Council desired.

“For the rest, I have my own doubts regarding the experts of the bureaucracy. They are not under our control; we cannot make them bend to our will. Though the hon. the Law Member is an Indian, he is part of the bureaucracy and he is not under our vote. He also belongs to that class of experts who have ruled us. Let not hereafter be ruled by this class; let them on the other hand be of service to us. If the hon. the Law Member concedes the demand of the House, certainly, I think he can carry on the work easily. It should not be taken that I have opposed the irrigation scheme as an irrigation scheme. I am in want of water very badly and I am in sympathy with irrigation schemes. The Ceded districts are proverbially dry districts.

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [18th March 1927]

I am not opposed to this irrigation scheme unless the House finds it has no control in this matter over experts. I should like to tell the hon. the Law Member that this House would not be so easy of control with regard to this grant unless he concedes the rights of this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The time allotted for the demand having expired and the motion now moved in the House not having matured into a question I cannot put the motion to the House. I therefore put the Demand to the House."

The question that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 234.63 lakhs under Demand VII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers—was put to the House and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND VIII--GENERAL ADMINISTRATION--HEADS OF PROVINCES.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move.

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5.95 lakhs under Demand VIII--General Administration--Heads of Provinces.'"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, as this is a very important matter, may I make a humble submission to you to give me 20 minutes, as I am raising the question of Constitutional Reforms on this Demand?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, you will agree with me that it is proper that I should raise the question of further constitutional reforms for this province and particularly the grant of provincial autonomy under this demand for the Staff and Household of the Governor. Writing on the position of the Governor under the Reforms Scheme, the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the Government of India Bill say :

'The position of the Governor will thus be one of great responsibility and difficulty, and also of great opportunity and honour. He may have to hold the balance between divergent policies and different ideals, and to prevent discord and friction. It will also be for him to help with sympathy and courage the popular side of his Government in their new responsibilities. He should never hesitate to point out to Ministers what he thinks is the right course or to warn them if he thinks they are taking the wrong course. But if, after hearing all the arguments, Ministers should decide not to adopt his advice, then, in the opinion of the Committee, the Governor should ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way fixing the responsibility upon them, even if it may subsequently be necessary for him to veto any particular piece of legislation. It is not possible but that in India, as in all other countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers, acting with the approval of a majority of the Legislative Council, but there is no way of learning except through experience and by the realization of responsibility.'

"It is because the Joint Committee of Parliament has cast upon the Governor this high, honourable and responsible duty of seeing to it that the Reforms are worked properly that I submit, Mr. President, it is proper for me to move my motion under the Demand of the hon. the Home Member for the Staff and Household of the Governor. Hon. Members will notice that by means of this motion I am not raising the large question of Swaraj which is an All-India question. I have confined myself to the question of further constitutional reforms and the grant of provincial autonomy. My object is to abolish diarchy as a system of Government. I am sure it is too late in the

18th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

day for me to try to prove that diarchy as a system of Government cannot be worked. It must be conceded by any one who understands the A, B, C of politics or Government. Government has always been and always will be whole and indivisible. You cannot cut it up into two halves, and expect absence of friction and harmonious working which are essential for responsible Government.

"Moreover, Sir, let me give an analogy, which I am sure the English and the Scotch Members of this Council will appreciate. Supposing as a result of the last war, Germany had conquered Great Britain and appointed a German Governor over England and divided the subject of English administration as Law and Order, Finance, Revenue, Jails and Forests and so on, and vested them in the hands of German Executive Councillors, with whom three unfortunate Englishmen were asked to work as Ministers, having to get their doles from the Finance Member who happened to be a German and they were all asked to work the system, I ask every self-respecting Englishman and Scotchman in the House as man to man whether they will agree to work this system. Of course the answer of the Englishman will be, 'Germany has not conquered England and we should all die, rather than allow Germany conquer England. You, Indians, we have conquered you, and you are under our heels. If you can, throw us off.' I understand that answer; I respect that answer. As Mahatma Gandhi said, I wish we have the modern weapons by which we can drive out the foreigners from this country. But let the bureaucracy remember that they cannot eternally resist the advancing waves of modern democracy, without driving an angry, self-respecting people to despair and turning this country into another and bigger Ireland. It is because we believe, extremists as we are, that this question can be solved with good will on either side that we are here. I am therefore raising a very modest question of further constitutional reforms and provincial autonomy for this province. To prove that diarchy has failed in its working and, that it should be substituted by provincial autonomy, I have the very high authority of two of the ex-Ministers who, evidently because discussion on the Reserved subjects are over, are now taking rest elsewhere. They have given their views to the Muddiman Committee. I am reading from the summary of the opinion of the Madras Government which was despatched to the Muddiman Committee. Referring to the Ministers they say that they insist, and in this there is no doubt that they reflect the opinion of the majority of the Legislative Council, that there should now be a complete transfer of all provincial subjects though they are willing to allow some undefined safeguards in respect of the subjects of Finance and Law and Order. They claim this complete transfer both on the ground that nothing less will satisfy public opinion and on the ground that it is justified by the manner in which the Legislative Council has conducted itself in the past three years and by the state of the political education of the Presidency. Then, Sir, the Madras Government again quote the Ministers as saying that in their view meaning the Ministers, the existing constitution, in so far as it lays down the relations between the Governor and the Ministers, does not tend to develop either joint Ministerial responsibility or Ministerial independence. Sir A. P. Patro, whom I miss very badly here now, says that 'notwithstanding this, serious difficulties have been experienced in working the diarchical system. To begin with, the Legislative Council and the Ministers are placed in a very anomalous position. The system has not led to the development of responsible criticism and has had occasionally the opposite

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[18th March 1927]

effect.' He says, further 'it has become increasingly difficult to continue the unity of Government as the Legislative Council now feels disappointed that co-operation with the Government in the sound administration of the country has not yet resulted in any progressive measures of responsibility.' Even more emphatic was his chief, the Raja of Panagal. In his evidence he says: 'We have either to go back upon the promise given in the announcement of August 1917 and have the old form of Government or advance a step further and be safe nearer the goal. The former course, I am afraid is not possible. The only course open is to advance forward. How we shall advance is a question. I think the best way to get out of the present awkward situation so far as the provinces are concerned is to concede full provincial autonomy under adequate safeguards.'

"These are not the opinions of Extremists or Swarajists or Congressmen, but of the pet children of the bureaucracy till the other day, the Justice Party Ministers, whose sense of responsibility, sanity, and soundness, calmness and statesmanship beggared description at the hands of the bureaucracy. If these men should state that diarchy has broken down and that it ought to be replaced by a more workable system of unitary Government, I suggest, that the Government have no case to refuse the demand.

"Another point, Sir, the Muddiman Committee made several recommendations and Government have been very quick to carry out some of the more reactionary ones. I speak subject to correction, but I shall be glad to be informed if the recommendation that joint deliberation between the two sides of the Government, an important question, should be definitely settled by a Devolution Rule has been accepted. I do not think so. Sir, this is the majority report:

4-16
p.m.

'The powers of control of the Governor over his Ministers should be more expressly indicated by the alteration of Clause 6 of the Instrument of Instructions so as to provide that, subject to the power of interference, to prevent unfair discrimination between classes and interests, to protect minorities and to safeguard his own responsibility for Reserved subjects and with regard to the interests of the members of the permanent Services, the Governor should not dissent from the opinion of his Ministers.'

"Even these two recommendations have not been given effect to. I would be surprised to know that they have been. Moreover, Sir, when this fact was pointed out, Sir Malcolm Hailey on behalf of the Government of India made a promise on the floor of the Legislative Assembly that, to the extent to which advance can be made under the Act by the exercise of the rule-making power, the Government would do so. Have they done? I submit, Mr. President, that the demand contained in my motion can be practically conceded without an amendment of the Act, because, all subjects excepting one subject may be transferred to the Ministers without an amendment of the Act. That is only an alteration to the schedule of the Act and even that has not been done.

"Then I want to say one word with regard to the recommendations of the minority of the Muddiman Committee because that clinches the whole matter so far as informed public opinion is concerned. The minority report was signed by Dr. T. B. Sapru, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpye.

'We think that the Behar Government has correctly summed up the position in the provinces by saying that diarchy is working creakily and minor remedies may cure a creak or two. To our mind, the proper question to ask is not whether any alternative transitional

18th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

system can be devised but whether the constitution should not be put on a permanent basis, with provisions for automatic progress in the future so as to secure stability in the Government and willing co-operation of the people.'

"I have given the opinions of ex-Ministers both of this province and other provinces. I do not know what the present Ministers think. But they should be gods, or more than human, if in their experience they find it different from the experience of their colleagues in this and other provinces; sooner or later, they would find that under diarchy they are to carry out the behests of unseen powers, as I said the other day, and that under diarchy they do have or can have no power, initiative or responsibility. Let them try and I hope they will very soon find out that I am right. To believe that there is room under diarchy for ministerial performances of real, large and progressive programmes of the country to which the bureaucracy is opposed is a snare and a delusion.

"Moreover, Madras is the oldest of the British provinces and the Britisher thinks he is here for the purpose of training Orientals in the art and craft of self-government, and we at any rate claim as the oldest pupils of these super-eminent masters, to be fit for Swaraj even if other provinces are not! Moreover, Sir, we have no communal trouble in this Presidency of the size and of the proportions which you have in Northern India. There at least, the bureaucracy has got some excuse that the Hindus and Muhammadans are fighting though I do not grant it. Such fighting is the making of a third party in India and when that disappears, these fights will automatically disappear. To the extent to which these fights exist there, they do not exist in South India. I know probably the answer will be given that, here too, there are some troubles in the case of the people who are called depressed classes or the minority communities. To them I give the answer of one whose authority even the bureaucracy cannot question: 'The objections to this constitution urged are that it will work hardship to the minority and depressed communities. The minorities are generally privileged communities. They know they have to be behind and with us in the demand for concessions by way of constitutional progress. As to the depressed classes, they form the bulk of the proletariat. Their position may surely be improved under a democratic form of Government by franchise qualifications or by constituting special electorates for them.' This is the opinion of the Raja of Panagal. He says that 'communal troubles do not exist as an impediment to the progress of Swaraj'. Again and again, we are told by our candid English friends that we, who ask for it, are not keen on the extension of the franchise. Sir, speaking with a full sense of my responsibility, we on this side of the House, are prepared for full adult franchise for men and women over 21, and we know that the moment universal franchise is granted in this province, the whole House, except the official and nominated Members, would be full of Congressmen and Swarajists. Therefore, we are not afraid of universal franchise.

"Therefore, I suggest, Mr. President, that the case for immediate advance of this province in the direction of complete provincial autonomy is complete. The usual answers cannot be given except the answer that you cannot defend yourselves and therefore you ought not to get swaraj. That answer does not even smack of sincerity. There is a proverb in Tamil which means this: 'To get married one must be cured of his madness; to be cured

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[18th March 1927]

of his madness he must get married.' The educated Indians in the Legislative Assembly have asked that the Indian Army should be thrown open to Indians. The answer of the Government is so unsatisfactory and insincere that men like Mr. Jinnah have told the House 'you are humbugs in this matter' on the floor of the Legislative Assembly. (A Voice:—What about Mr. Jayakar.) So much the better. Sir, my point is this; when we ask the Government for service in the Army, they turn round and say 'you shall not be admitted.' When we ask for Swaraj, they say 'you are unfit or not willing to defend your country.' There is no answer for it except the feeling of the bureaucracy that the people to-day are not strong enough and united enough to enforce their demand at the point of the bayonet.

"But, Sir, I end as I began. I appeal to the bureaucracy to feel that once a great nation makes up its mind to attain its freedom, there is no power on earth, not even Great Britain, that can stand in its way. The only question, Mr. President, is whether that freedom of India is going to be achieved with the good-will of England or in spite of England. It is because we feel that if our case is put strongly on the floor of this House it may make some impression on the minds of Members here that this question is raised in the form of a budget motion. I know the fate of this motion so far as this Government are concerned. I know they will throw it into the waste-paper basket and imagine that they have saved the trouble. And I also know the fate of the motion so far as this House is concerned. Mr. President, if I may for a moment, include yourself, Sir, there is not one Indian in this House who does not feel with me that India demands swaraj, that India needs swaraj to-day and that India will be happy only under Swaraj. Limitations of office, limitations of various other considerations may prevent some from speaking and voting as freely as I do. But let the Englishmen here take it from me—I know Indians' minds better than they and I speak for every Indian here, official or non-official, elected or nominated—that they are one with me when I say that their hearts go out to me as I speak on these lines. If they are free to speak and vote, as I am free to speak and vote, they will speak and vote with me."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, in supporting this motion, I shall only refer to one or two arguments that are raised against granting the autonomy we seek. It is alleged that India is illiterate and ignorant as a body and therefore it is unfit for parliamentary responsible government. I ask, Sir, whether illiteracy has stood in the way of Parliamentary institutions. Look at Europe in the middle ages. In the middle ages, one in a million of the population was literate. Yet they had Parliament in England, with powers of taxation, with powers of legislation, of initiative in legislation and with powers of censuring Ministers. Have we got that power now? During the reign of Edward III, only one in a million of the population could read and write. Yet they had House of Commons with more powers of taxation and legislation and with more responsibility than we Indians do enjoy in this century, with all the advance that India has made in her literacy.

"Another objection that is raised is that India consists of several nations, of several races and speaking several languages. But has that defect stood in the way of getting constitutional Government? Look at the United States of America. There, there are very many races and so many languages spoken. Yet they have got the most advanced representative Government in the

18th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

world. There are the Spaniards; there are the Italians; there are the Englishmen, the Irish and the Germans each with a different nation and talking a different language. In their legislative assemblies very many languages are spoken. One man speaks Spanish, another Italian and another English. Yet they have a responsible Government. Then take the Federal Government of Switzerland. They are three nations bound together and forming one united Government. There are the Germans; there are the French and there are the Italians. In all these cases, several peoples combined have together and formed one national Government. In Germany there are the Austrians, the Saxons and the Hanoverians, once always in conflict with one another. We know that the history of the German Empire is one of conflict between races and religions. Yet they formed into one nation in the nineteenth century, and had a common Government. Now under the aegis of the British Government, India has got a union of different races, nations and religions. India has been united geographically and historically from the most ancient times, from the time of Asoka, Ramayana and the Mahabharata. India is now united under the bond of one Government, viz., the British Government. Thanks to the encouragement given to us in the past, we at this time feel ourselves one united nation. Surely, Sir, we feel that we are prepared for that constitutional advance to which we are entitled to at least under the present Reforms Act."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Sir, in rising to support this motion, I do not believe that I need speak at length, because the mover of the motion has himself dealt with the entire question in a manner which I will not be able to add to in any respect. But I wish to say a few words and they are these. No country, no nation, has any right whatsoever to rule another nation. Whatever may be the reason, whatever may be the argument that may be advanced by the Britishers in this country and the bureaucracy that sits down tightly over us and has been ruling us for a century and a half and more, whatever may be the domestic troubles in this country, whatever may be the difficulties and differences that may affect the communities which inhabit this country, no alien nation has any right whatsoever to govern and rule over it. Mr. President, they seem to believe, as they have always expressed, in that theory of trusteeship which they take from one country to another. They state that they are the trustees of humanity in this world and that in due discharge of that trusteeship, they hold under subjection 300 millions of people of this country. That theory, Mr. President, has long ago been cast to the winds; because it has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt that they have not been able to discharge even a hundredth part of that trusteeship which they took upon themselves. And to-day in our country we find, as we have been pointing out from day to day, famines and economic difficulties growing day by day, and it is enough to say that they have not been able to discharge even a small portion of their duties as trustees of this country. Mr. President, it was, I must admit, the introduction of these Reforms which to a very large extent has been responsible for argumenting the Hindu Muslim troubles. If the Reforms did give responsibility to the people of this country, if the Reforms did give power to the people of this country, I am sure that in the working of those Reforms and in the working of the Government under such Reforms, the people, Hindus, Mussalmans and Christians, could have adjusted their differences and could have known that after all, they are all governing their own country themselves and those minor

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

[18th March 1927]

differences would not have occurred. But to-day, Sir, under a diarchical system of Government with no power, no initiative and no responsibility, those gentlemen who sit on those benches who are called Ministers, Ministers who are no better than a few pictures, enclosed as they are in a steel frame, feel powerless, feel that they cannot do anything without the behests, without the direction, without the initiative and without the authority of the other gentlemen who sit along with them on those benches constituting what is called the Reserved half. Mr. President, this reminds me of the fact that we, as it was given to us by Mahatma Gandhi, would have found it absolutely necessary and honest to continue to boycott this Council. After coming into this Council, Sir, I have found that it is nothing but a farce. We are no more than petition hearers. We are coming forward with the petitions of the people and we present them to our masters who sit before us, all to no purpose."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, I do not want to dilate upon the necessity for swaraj. That question has been already agreed to by all parties. We want Swaraj because it is our birthright, because we are fit for swaraj, and because we want it to-day. Every householder, every man, unless he be a lunatic, is entitled to manage the affairs of his own household. Similarly, every nation, whatever may be its difficulties, whatever may be its internal troubles, whatever may be the state of civilization in which it is, is certainly fit to rule itself, to manage its own affairs. It is upon this eternal principle of birthright that we demand swaraj. And we demand swaraj as a matter of right and not as a matter of grace. The Indian National Congress asked year after year, for swaraj but what did we get? We got diarchy in the provinces without any responsibility whatever in the Central Government. We asked for bread and we got a stone. The Governor has become the Nawab of the province. He with his Ministers on one side and with his Executive Councillors on the other side has become more autocratic than he was before the introduction of the Montford Reforms. The Legislative Council which ought to legislate for the people has no authority because so many checks and balances are put on the exercise of its powers. Certification can come in most cases and the Executive is irresponsible and the Ministers are helpless, except when they want to do mischief. The previous Ministry was praised very much by the Secretary of State for India, that it was a very strong and successful Ministry. They were a happy home. Why? Because they joined the bureaucracy and supported it in all the worst phases of repression. In the Local Self-Government Department, its reactionary, denational policy, communal hatred, communal jealousy and all these things, have brought the whole administration into a big muddle. And in the Education department, students were dismissed because they wore white khadder caps called Gandhi caps like those which myself and some other Members of this hon. House are wearing. Spinning was tabooed. Hindi was proscribed. Except these things, nothing was done in the department of education. Of course in Medicine, there are the I.M.S. people, there are the military people with claims that could not be overlooked. There are again, the I.C.S. Secretaries, there are the Collectors who are the representatives of the bureaucracy, having large control and influence over the municipalities and district boards, there is the Director of Public Instruction who is the Nawab in the Educational department. With all these checks and balances, with the Governor on one side having control over these Ministers, and with the steel frame on

18th March 1927]

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

the other, the Ministers are practically helpless. The whole thing is in the hands of the Governor and of the Finance Member. We have not the power of the purse. How long can we get on with this diarchy system? It is impossible. Minister after Minister, moderates and even Justice party Ministers have all pronounced that diarchy is a failure and nothing short of Provincial autonomy can be successful in the provinces. Therefore, to ask for Provincial autonomy at this stage is not too much. It is a demand of the whole nation, and the Government ought to concede it at once. Naturally, they won't."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I sympathize with the sentiments given expression to by my friend the Member for the University. There is nobody in this House who can say 'no' to his request that this province should get Provincial autonomy, that we must have swaraj. And if I am standing in this House and giving frank expression to my political aims and aspirations, if I say that I can work very well with my brethren and that I am fit for swaraj, I think that is largely owing to the fact that we have this very bureaucracy in this country. That is the only point where I differ from my friend, the Member for the University. It is a very good thing that in the designs of Providence the governance of India was placed under the British and not under any other European power; because we owe it to this circumstance that we have seen introduced into this country liberal arts, liberal administration, British laws and a sense of fairplay and justice. I think it is the greatest glory of the Englishman that he has gradually and slowly raised socially, politically and intellectually this great nation, not in the sense that he had imported a civilization where there was no civilization existing, but that we owe it to him that he has introduced the system of administration which does not curb freedom of expression or liberty of speech, that he has encouraged studies and institutions for fostering desire for liberty, for making us really fit for responsibility and also for implanting in the people of our Presidency and of this country all those liberal aspirations and tendencies in consequence of which we press for more and more of reforms."

"Secondly, Sir, it is not the way with the bureaucracy, at any rate, with the Members on the Treasury benches, to stand in the way of Provincial autonomy or stand in the way of a further and more substantial instalment of Reforms being conceded to us. They have loyally to work the constitution as they find it, as it is put into their hands. My friend has read very many extracts, from the reports sent by ex-Ministers and others, all of which go to show that all parties are agreed in this respect, namely, that the country is ready for a transfer of more subjects to the Ministers . . ."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" All subjects? "

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Almost all."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Not almost, but all subjects."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Very good, all the subjects. And that will be the time to do away with this experiment that we find here, viz., diarchy. But, who has the final voice in this matter? (Voices: We). Certainly the hon. Members of this House; but the Members of the Treasury benches

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [18th March 1927]

have also a clear voice in this respect, in that they will have to send a report or give evidence before the Parliamentary Commission which is very shortly to visit this country. Meanwhile, it is our duty to work these Reforms, and I think that on the whole this experiment has been successfully tried, and the fact that it has been a success—at least my friend must admit that it has been a success in this province—is due largely to the breadth of view and the sound judgment which the much-maligned bureaucracy have brought to bear upon this work, and, I am sure that, if to-morrow they are told that a fresh and a more substantial instalment of reforms is to be conceded, they will have loyally to work those reforms as well and as satisfactorily as they have worked the first instalment of the reforms. We are told that this experiment of diarchy is in course of time to disappear and that full Provincial autonomy is to be granted. I think it is only in the nature of the Britisher to loyally bow to the decision of the Parliament when the time comes and work successfully whatever forms of Parliamentary Government are established in this country.

4-45
P.M.

“Therefore, Sir, while I am fully in sympathy with the aims and aspirations, of which my hon. Friend the Member for the University has given expression so boldly and so courageously, I take objection to what he considers to be certain serious faults of the bureaucracy, whereas the truth is that, in reality, they are loyally working the reforms. While I fully support this motion, I wish at the same time to express solemnly the great debt which this province and which this country owes to those British statesmen who have thought it fit to make us gradually fit for self-government.”

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“Mr. President, I heartily join the chorus of support that this motion has received from various Members of this House. Sir, to me, the motion seems to be very simple, simple in the sense that it seeks to have further constitutional advance. The famous declaration of August 1917 seeks to devolve responsibility on the Indians. Sir, when the Muddiman Committee was appointed, it was distinctly given to understand that the capacity of the various provinces will be put to test and such of the provinces that really do deserve and have shown their capacity will be given a further instalment of advance in the management of their own affairs. Much has been said in the report about provincial autonomy and the Committee devotes a lot of space and energy to find out what provincial autonomy is. To me again it seems very simple. To grant provincial autonomy, according to us, is to make the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench responsible to the members of this House and retain office only so long as they possess our confidence. Sir, the other day while requesting the hon. the Leader of the House, to state the reasons why the recommendations of the committee for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive were not given effect to, he communicated to us the blessed information that the Government of India are standing on the way and that we have to be guided by them. When we requested the hon. the Revenue Member to state why the recommendations of the Joint Committee were not given effect to, the same information, the same bogey of Government of India was raised. These are the difficulties in the way of our progress. So, we, on our part, have exhibited to the Government and to the world at large that we are not wanting in any of the qualities that are the necessary requisites of a legislature. We are not speaking for ourselves. It has been admitted by

18th March 1927] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

members on whom, fortunately or unfortunately, the power of granting further constitutional reforms is vested. That being the case, I find that there is no reason to withhold the just rights of the people of this Presidency for further constitutional advance and govern them with vetoes and certificates. In the minutes submitted by the ex-Ministers and in the evidence given by the ex-Ministers and the luminaries of the province, both officials and non-officials, as also the remarks left by the Muddiman Committee, I think there is ample justification for us to get further constitutional advance. The Government of India Act provides for the transfer of subjects. It is impossible for us to get on by having the Public Works Department with the Ministers, and Irrigation with the Executive Councillors who are not at all responsible to the Members of this House. If the Member in charge of Irrigation were responsible to the Members of this House, I assure you that the condition of the people in this province would have been far better. It has been said in certain quarters that we are wanting in education and that that is the ground for withholding further constitutional progress from us. I assure you that so long as we are having a Finance Member all powerful under the Devolution Rules and the Minister to look to him for money, the progress of elementary education will be where it was.”

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—“Mr. President, Sir, if there is one question on which all Indians are united, it is this question of further constitutional reforms. Sir, some of us believe that England and India have been brought together for mutual benefit. In the announcement of 1917, to which reference was made, it was stated that India would gradually be given self-governing institutions and that there would be increasing association of Indians in services. Now, with regard to the first portion, whether that policy has been carried out is a question to be considered. We are given only a sample of self-governing institutions without real self-government. We are given responsible institutions without real responsibility. This motion is for the grant of responsibility, for investing these responsible institutions with real responsibility. It is very modest. It confines in particular to the grant of provincial autonomy. The province as a whole has to secure greater relief and greater independence as against the Imperial Government; and the Provincial executive—the whole of the executive—has to be invested with entire responsibility. That this is the goal is accepted by all; and if this were done, we would not be now placed in this unseemly position here. A party which has been returned in as large a number as 42 and 45 is functioning as opposition without taking real responsibility. I doubt whether the Swarajist Members would under provincial autonomy occupy the same anomalous position which they now do. I therefore point to this situation in our Council as one of the reasons why provincial autonomy ought to be given. I believe Swarajists would accept office if provincial autonomy were given. Now, let Englishmen rest assured that it would never be misused. There is no danger whatever in granting autonomy; they would not be driven away bag and baggage. I think that our country is going to show to the world a better example of fusion, fusion of various races, religions and communities. Viewing it in this light, I believe the grant of provincial autonomy is for the mutual benefit of both England and India. Anyone who has read English history will remember that freedom broadened down from precedent to precedent. We want the same things here. We are not asking for revolutionary remedies; we are also for slowly moving from precedent to precedent.

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai] [18th March 1927]

The reforms of 1920 gave responsibility to a certain extent. We now want it to be extended further. We want further responsibility complete provincial autonomy. I can conceive of no more modest motion than this and I therefore fully endorse all the opinions that have been expressed before and I add my quota to the demand contained in this motion."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Satyamurti quoted an expression which is still ringing in our ears at the time when England wanted India's assistance. The cry thus went round that England could not bear the intolerable burden of a foreign yoke and they wanted the co-operation of India. Now, very few people, especially Europeans in power realize the intensity of the feeling that Indians are fit for self-government. If there is a feeling of helplessness on our part in realizing this ideal let our friends also remember that there is also a feeling of indignation. We are painfully reminded that we are a subject nation. Go to the villages and see the famine stricken condition of the people. They cannot resist an attack of influenza. We are again and again reminded of our past. We had in those days free education. How from a nation of warlike soldiers we have now according to the words of Raja Rampal Singh degenerated into a 'flock of quill driving sheep'! We feel ourselves emasculated now. Even the arms that were given to us are now taken away by the whims and pleasures of sub-inspectors. We hear complaints every day that muzzle-loaders and revolvers and other such things have been taken away at their caprice. The people of India from being one of the most educated in the world, are now reduced to illiteracy. And that is regarded as the reason for holding us under subjection. Again, we have noticed that the western conception of Government are being sent down our throat in the name of self-government which is alleged to be the one that is best suited for us. Our traditions are entirely ours and they have to be developed. We want our village self-government. When we go into the villages, we are asked by the villagers 'you are going to the Legislative Council, what are you going to do for us; are you going to increase the roads and lessen our taxes?' In my own district though we pay road cess at the rate of nine pies in the rupee, not a pie is spent on the roads in some of our divisions. The villagers ask, what about the taxation that weigh heavily over us? We have no satisfactory answers to give. If the people are to feel happy under the Government, the village must be revived as the unit of the administration. With these words, I support the motion before the House."

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

18th March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 378 asked by Mr. G. Harisarovvattama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1927, page 346 supra.]

Name of forest.	Area of reserved forest in acres.	Hillside bare of all growth of either trees or under-wood.	Hillside bare of all growth except underwood.	Open land bare of all growth either trees or under-wood.	Open land bare of all growth except underwood.	Year of reservation.			
1. Nallamalais ..	1,283,738	Nil.	Scattered patches occur here and there in Yerramalais and Giddalore blocks and Yedavada, but no figures can be given. Roughly about 2,000 acres in Kurnool East forest division (area comprising part of items 1, 5 and 6).	None except a few hundred acres round recognized pentas which are used for penning local and foreign cattle, in Kurnool East.	Practically nil except a 1,000 acres or so in Kurnool East forest division.	1891-1904			
2. Yerramalais ..	241,308					1898			
3. Veligondas ..	65,080					1890			
<i>Other areas under control of Forest department.</i>									
4. Giddalore blocks and Yedavada.	11,858					1901 and 1903			
5. Ambavaram ..	10,697					1897			
6. Somidevipalli ..	9,275					1897			
<i>Under Panchayat.</i>									
7. Ganapavaram ..	11,985					1897			
8. Yerragondapallem.	9,055					1897			

[18th March 1927]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item II "Communications to the Council" at page 358 supra.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1926-27 HELD ON THURSDAY THE 3RD MARCH 1927, AT 5 P.M. AT THE CABINET CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE.

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman).
 Sir ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL, M.L.C.
 M.R.Ry. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU GARU, M.L.C.
 " K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR AVARGAL, M.L.C.
 " DANIEL THOMAS AVARGAL, M.L.C.
 " K. KOTI REDDI GARU, M.L.C.
 Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB, M.L.C.
 K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA ROWTHER Bahadur, M.L.C.
 G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

C. B. Cotterell, Esq., I.C.S., was also present.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CAUVERY-METUR PROJECT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1925-26.

Copies of the report were circulated to the Members of the Finance Committee on the 10th February 1927 and were also placed on the table for the information of the Members of the Legislative Council on the 1st March 1927.

I.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

(1) Revision of pay of Captain T. W. Barnard, Radiologist, X-Ray Institute, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—Captain T. W. Barnard, Radiologist in the X-Ray Institute, Madras, was first appointed to the post in 1920 under a short-term contract for two years on a pay of Rs. 900 per mensem. He was confirmed as Radiologist on the 24th May 1922 on a scale of pay of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500. In October 1925, the Surgeon-General recommended the grant to him of a special pay (risk allowance) of Rs. 200 per mensem on the ground that there was a considerable increase of work since 1920; but the proposal was not accepted by Government as his pay had been fixed with reference to the amount of risk involved. In view, however, of the enormous increase in the number of patients who receive treatment in the institute, the

18th March 1927]

Government consider that a scale of Rs. 1,300—50—1,800 which provides for an immediate increase of Captain Barnard's emoluments by Rs. 100 per mensem and which covers a period of ten years is suitable.

Extra cost

(according to Committee's recommendation).

	Cost in 1927-28.	Ultimate cost.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	2,400	2,400

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the grant to Captain T. W. Barnard of a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.

(2) Employment of an Electrical Supervisor for the control and maintenance of the electric installation in the King George's Hospital and Medical College, Vizagapatam.

Abstract of the proposal.—The electrical installation in the King George's Hospital and Medical College, Vizagapatam, costing about Rs. 1 lakh is now under the control of the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, with one driver, two wiremen and two cleaners in immediate charge. The installation is inspected annually by the Electrical Inspector to Government and any defects noticed by him are attended to by an Electrical Supervisor sent from Madras by the Electrical Engineer. This arrangement is found to be unsatisfactory and the staff inadequate. It is proposed to appoint an Electrical Supervisor on Rs. 80 per mensem temporarily in the first instance and to place him in immediate charge of the installation and to transfer the control of the installation from the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Electrical Engineer to Government. This will obviate the necessity for sending an electrical supervisor from Madras for every petty minor work required in the installation. The expenditure in 1927-28 will be met from the budget allotment under "41. Civil Works—Establishment".

Extra cost.

	Cost in 1927-28.	Ultimate cost.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	960	960

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

(3) Purchase of fire-extinguishing apparatus.

Abstract of the proposal.—Insurance of Government buildings is not effected except in the case of particularly valuable property liable to special risks. But in the case of commercial concerns, the practice has been to insure the buildings in accordance with commercial practice. The Government Industrial Institute, Madura, and the workshop attached to it were commercialized from the 1st April 1926. It is found that insurance of the buildings

[18th March 1927]

would cost Rs. 2,500 per annum. The expenditure is out of all proportion to the volume of work undertaken which is less than Rs. 40,000 per annum and to the actual risk involved. The buildings are permanent buildings with high roofs, and highly inflammable stores are well arranged. It is therefore considered that it would meet the needs of the case if fire extinguishers were provided at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The apparatus will be purchased in the current year and the cost met by reappropriation.

Extra cost.

	Cost in 1926-27.
	RS.
Non-recurring	2,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

(4) Boarding grants to Indian Orphanages.

Abstract of the proposal.—The annual appropriation for boarding grants has been Rs. 30,000 since 1924-25. While the appropriation has remained stationary, the number of destitute children has increased from 2,798 in 1924-25 to 4,930 in 1926-27 and in consequence the grant per head has been reduced from Rs. 9-13-3 in 1924-25 to Rs. 6-1-4 in 1926-27. The large increase in the number of destitute children is due to the admission of non-orphan destitutes to participate in the grant from 1925-26 and to the increase in the number of orphanages applying for aid. It is accordingly proposed to increase the provision to Rs. 43,700 from the current year. The cost in the current year will be met by reappropriation. Provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1927-28.

Extra cost.

	Cost in 1926-27.	Ultimate cost.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	13,700	13,700

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

II TO BE MET BY SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.**(1) Additional appropriation for expenditure in England other than on stores.**

Abstract of the proposal.—The amount voted by the Legislative Council under "Grant XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on stores" for the current year is Rs. 3,70,300, made up of Rs. 2,77,600 for Expenditure in England other than on stores and Rs. 92,700 for Loss by Exchange. Since the budget estimates for the current year were framed, certain modifications have

18th March 1927]

taken place in the leave programme of officers and in other items of expenditure, while the provision made for general pensions and for allowances to Indian Civil Service probationers has proved to be an under-estimate. According to the latest revised estimates for the current year an appropriation of Rs. 85,900 made up of Rs. 63,700 for expenditure in England other than on stores and of Rs. 22,200 for Loss by Exchange is required in excess of the grant under "XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on stores". A demand for a supplementary grant of this amount will be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 85,900 be moved in the current year.

(2) Widening and deepening the Periyar water-shed cutting, Madura Division.

Abstract of the proposal.—The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 142,749 acres while the supply is sufficient to irrigate 1,00,000 acres only. To improve the supply so as to serve the remaining area it is proposed to lower the water-shed cutting. Estimates for the purpose amounting to Rs. 2.51 lakhs have been submitted by the Chief Engineer, including Rs. 85,800 for widening and deepening the water-shed cutting. The Chief Engineer has reported that the lake levels have fallen very low and that this is the fittest opportunity to undertake the work. It is therefore proposed to sanction the estimate of Rs. 85,800 for this work separately and to move a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,000 in the current year. The balance of the estimate which works out to Rs. 84,800 will be provided by the moving of a demand for a further grant on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that demands for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,000 in the current year and a further grant of Rs. 84,800 for 1927-28 be moved in the Legislative Council.

(3) Improvements to the Nerur channel in the Karur taluk, Trichinopoly district.

Abstract of the proposal.—With a view to utilize the surplus balance of Rs. 12,000 in the Irrigation Cess Fund of the Nerur channel in Karur taluk, an estimate for Rs. 19,150 was sanctioned in April 1920 for the improvement of the channel. The estimate was subsequently raised to Rs. 23,758 in September 1920 and now stands at Rs. 26,245. The Irrigation Cess Fund can meet only Rs. 12,545 out of this sum. The work has almost been completed. All the items provided for in the estimate are masonry works requiring the technical skill of the Public Works Department and can hardly be regarded as kudimaramath works which the ryots are bound to carry out. It is accordingly proposed to treat the work as a Government work chargeable to Provincial funds with a contribution of Rs. 12,545 from the Irrigation Cess Fund. A sum of Rs. 7,000 is required in the current year to meet the expenditure already incurred. A demand for a supplementary grant for this amount will be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. It can be met from savings within the Irrigation grant.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 7,000 be moved in the current year.

[18th March 1927]

**(4) Additional appropriation under VIII Forest—Refunds—
Refunds by Revenue Officers.**

Abstract of the proposal.—The provision made in the current year's budget estimates under VIII—Forest—Refunds which includes both refunds by Forest and Revenue officers is Rs. 34,000. The Board of Revenue has distributed Rs. 32,500 to Forest officers and the balance of Rs. 1,500 to Revenue officers. The actual expenditure by Revenue officers in the first seven months of the current year is Rs. 6,321 and the probable requirements for the whole year are estimated at Rs. 13,000, an increase of Rs. 11,500 over the budget appropriation. It is not possible to meet this excess by reappropriation within the Forest grant. Savings to meet this demand are however available under "5 a. Land Revenue". It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 11,500 under Grant IV—Forest—Reserved—at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a demand for a supplementary grant for Rs. 11,500 be moved in the current year.

**(5) Constructing a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai
in the Trichinopoly district.**

Abstract of the proposal.—The bed level of the Cauvery channels in the Trichinopoly district is generally higher than that of the riverbed close to them. To divert water into the channels temporary dams were tried but to no purpose. Recently, a main canal on the right bank was constructed at a cost of 10 lakhs, but during the last irrigation season it was found that the new canal could not function properly without a bed regulator which is estimated to cost 15 lakhs. The present low level of the river is favourable for construction. It is accordingly proposed to start the construction of a scouring sluice for the proposed regulator in the current year and to incur an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 on that account. For 1927-28 a provision of one lakh has been included in the budget estimates under "55. Irrigation". A demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,000 will be moved in the Legislative Council for the expenditure anticipated in the current year.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,000 was recommended by the Committee.

**II.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN 1927-28 BY
REAPPROPRIATION.**

**(1) Employment of a permanent lock superintendent for
the charge of the locks and regulators across the
Bundar and Ellore canals.**

Abstract of the proposal.—The construction of locks and regulators across the Bundar and Ellore canals estimated at Rs. 3,11,000 is expected to be completed by the end of June 1927. The Chief Engineer reports that a lock superintendent on Rs. 20—1—35 is required permanently for the charge of

18th March 1927]

these locks and regulators after completion. The extra cost in 1927-28 will be met by reappropriation within the allotment for 41. Civil Works—Establishment.

<i>Extra cost.</i>		
	Cost in 1927-28.	Ultimate cost.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	160	330

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

(2) Re-organization of the City Civil Court Establishment.

Abstract of the proposal.—The City Civil Court was started in 1892 and the only additions to the staff since that year are one process-server in 1908, and one shorthand writer and one clerk in 1910. There has been a large increase of work in recent years and arrears have accumulated as the existing staff is unable to cope with the increase. In 1914 the number of institutions were 405 suits, 469 execution petitions and 1,554 miscellaneous petitions. The corresponding figures for 1925 are 762, 808 and 2,289. It is considered that it would meet the needs of the case if the staff is strengthened by the permanent addition of—

- 1 Indian Bailiff on Rs. 23—1—35,
- 1 Reader on Rs. 30—1—35, and
- 1 Attender on Rs. 23—35,

and the appointment of a temporary clerk on Rs. 40 for six months. The cost in 1927-28 will be met by reappropriation from the budget grant under "24. Administration of Justice".

<i>Extra cost.</i>		
	Cost in 1927-28.	Ultimate cost.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	1,076	1,132

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

III.—FURTHER DEMANDS FOR 1927-28.

(1) Advances to ryots for purchase of seed.

Abstract of the proposal.—As a result of the failure of the north-east monsoon this year in the Bellary and Anantapur districts there is expected to be a lack of good seed at the sowing time next season. The Agricultural department has to take steps to stock seed against this dearth and to provide measures for distributing it to needy ryots. As in past years it is proposed to distribute seed on six months' credit, the money being recoverable from the ryots. There has been a lack of seed in the Government farms as well. It is accordingly proposed to purchase as much as possible of the improved strains

[18th March 1927]

of cotton and jonna seed and build up a stock. For this purpose advances will be made to the ryots. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 35,000 of which the Director of Agriculture will be able to find Rs. 4,500 by reappropriation in the current year. The balance of Rs. 30,500 will be provided by moving a demand for a further grant for 1927-28 on the 28th March 1927.

<i>Extra cost.</i>		
	Cost in 1926-27.	Cost in 1927-28.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	4,500	30,500
		35,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 30,500 for 1927-28 was recommended by the Committee.

(2) Reconstruction of the bridge at mile 26½ of the Calicut-Mysore frontier road.

Abstract of the proposal.—The existing bridge at mile 26½ of the Calicut-Mysore frontier road is reported to be in a dangerous condition. The Chief Engineer who inspected it considers that it is inadvisable to attempt any repairs to render it safe and that it would be cheaper in the long run to reconstruct it. It is accordingly proposed to reconstruct the superstructure on the old piers and abutments. As the preliminary plans and estimates could not be prepared in time for the inclusion of the scheme in the next year's budget, it is now proposed to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 25,000 for 1927-28 on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 25,000 was recommended by the Committee.

IV.—OTHER SCHEMES.

(1) Report on the Excise Policy by the Excise Advisory Committee with special reference to the possibility of securing other sources of revenue to make up for the loss of Excise Revenue.

The Committee desired to see the papers relating to the rationing system adopted in Bombay and any references in the Taxation Enquiry Committee's report on the subject of total prohibition. They also wished to know—

- (i) the cost of the preventive staff that will be necessary if total prohibition is adopted, and
- (ii) whether any additional staff has been appointed in taluks where experiments are being made.

(2) Temporary staff in the Local Self-Government Secretariat for the compilation of accounts of local bodies.

Abstract of the proposal.—In connexion with the preparation of the general reviews on the working of District Municipalities and Local Boards in this Presidency, certain statements of the accounts of local bodies have to be

18th March 1927]

compiled every year. The statements cover over 250 pages of printed matter. Until 1924 they were being prepared by the staff of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. With the transfer of the responsibility for maintaining the accounts of local boards to their Presidents, the Examiner's department became a purely Audit department and the work of compiling the statements was transferred to the Local Self-Government Secretariat from the year 1924-25. Since then a temporary staff is being entertained every year. It is now proposed to accord standing sanction for the employment of the following staff for three months every year :—

One Superintendent on Rs. 200—20—400.
Nine clerks on Rs. 40.
One attender on Rs. 23.

<i>Extra cost.</i>		
	Cost in 1926-27.	Ultimate cost.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	1,750	2,150

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

(3) Reorganization of the staff of the Penitentiary to deal with the distribution of quinine.

Abstract of the proposal.—Since 1922 the work of distributing quinine in bulk and making and distributing pice packets is being done at the Penitentiary. The question of the staff necessary to deal with this work was referred to a Committee in May 1924. The Committee's recommendations were slightly modified by the Government and the following scales of pay have been adopted :—

Existing staff in the Penitentiary.

Staff to be appointed.

Pice Packets Branch.

One clerk on Rs. 65—85 One clerk on Rs. 65—85.
One clerk on Rs. 40 One clerk on Rs. 40—65.

Bulk Sales Branch.

One Deputy Jailer on Rs. 75—5—150 with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 25. One Deputy Jailer on Rs. 100—5—175.
One Accountant on Rs. 40—65.
Three clerks on Rs. 40 One store clerk on Rs. 65—85.
One clerk on Rs. 40—65.

The staff will not be provided with free quarters or house-rent. The revised scales of pay will come into effect from the 1st April 1927. Proposals for the permanent retention of the staff will be considered in connexion with the budget estimate for 1928-29.

Extra cost.

	Cost in 1927-28.	Ultimate cost.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	300	930

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

[18th March 1927]

V.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.**(a) Important Reappropriations.**

- (1) GRANT XV. POLICE—26-k. POLICE—WORKS—(ii) DISTRICT
EXECUTIVE FORCE—WORKS—NEW WORKS.

	RS.
Original appropriation	6,000
Additional appropriation	6,000
Modified appropriation	12,000

In September 1925, orders were issued to the effect that the construction of petty buildings and the execution of ordinary repairs to all civil buildings up to a limit of Rs. 5,000 should ordinarily be undertaken by the departments using or requiring them, out of the funds placed at their disposal in the civil budget. The Inspector-General of Police has reported that provision for them could not be included in the budget in time, and that an additional sum of Rs. 6,000 is necessary. The amount will be met from the existing provision under "Pay of Establishments—Police Force—General—Permanent" under the minor head "District Executive Force".

- (2) GRANT XIX. EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

47. f. Miscellaneous—Special Commissions of enquiry—

	RS.
Original appropriation	Nil.
Additional appropriation	5,000
Modified appropriation	5,000

The additional appropriation is required to meet the travelling and other incidental expenses connected with the following committees:—

(1) A committee consisting of the Director of Public Instruction and four non-official gentlemen to enquire into the working of the Widows' Homes in Triplicane and Vizagapatam; and

(2) a committee to consider the question of the establishment of a Tamil university with reference to the suggestion made at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1926.

The amount will be met from the appropriation under "31. C. c.—Education—Primary—Grants to Local bodies for Primary Education—Grants-in-aid—Educational—Recurring—Miscellaneous (Sessional schools for backward classes)."

- (3) GRANT XXX. CIVIL WORKS—41. CIVIL WORKS—PROVINCIAL—
TRANSFERRED.

Certain private lands were acquired during 1924-25 for extensions to the Government Hospital and Medical School at Coimbatore and a sum of Rs. 25,149, being the award passed by the Land Acquisition Officer (Revenue Divisional Officer), Coimbatore, was adjusted during that year towards Land

18th March 1927]

Compensation charges. The Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore, has now enhanced the award passed by the Land Acquisition Officer and an additional compensation of Rs. 19,800 has to be paid according to the decree of the Court. To meet the above charge an additional grant of Rs. 19,800 has been sanctioned by reappropriation from the grant already voted by the Council for the current year.

(b) Other items.

- (1) Employment of additional staff for investigation in
regard to the methods of storing ganja.

Abstract of the proposal.—In 1925 the Government sanctioned the employment for a period of two years of a whole-time assistant on Rs. 85 per mensem to assist the Agricultural Chemist at Coimbatore for investigation of the causes of the deterioration of ganja and of the best means of storage to be adopted to prevent deterioration. The results of the investigation so far made indicate that the deterioration of ganja may be prevented or minimised by adequate protection from heat, light and air. The Agricultural Chemist considers that a rational system of storage can be developed only after a thorough study of the active principle of ganja which is a laborious and difficult task involving a complete study of the Bio-chemistry of the ganja plant and that further investigation should be directed with a view to elicit information on various other points in regard to the harvesting of ganja and its subsequent treatment. A staff of one Chemical Assistant on Rs. 100—10—150 and a laboratory attendant on Rs. 201—2—5 have been appointed for conducting the investigation. A sum of Rs. 1,125 will be required for travelling allowances and chemicals and apparatus. The extra cost in the current year was met by reappropriation and the necessary provision is made in the budget estimate for 1927-28.

- (2) Training of officers of the Excise Department in
distillery work.

Abstract of the proposal.—Prior to the separation of Excise from the Salt Department, officers were placed in charge of distilleries and warehouses after a theoretical training in distillery work for a period of six weeks and their work was subject to frequent and regular scrutiny by a staff of travelling distillery inspectors and by the Abkari Deputy Commissioner who were all highly trained specialists. In the new Excise Department there are no travelling distillery inspectors and the work is attended to by ordinary Excise Inspectors. It was accordingly recommended that four Inspectors, six Assistant Inspectors, ten Sub-Inspectors and one Superintendent and one clerk of the Central Office should be trained in distillery work in 1926-27. The Finance Committee did not classify the scheme but wished to know whether the Excise Department was satisfied that the proposed system was really the most economical and whether the old system of a separate specialist staff for the inspection of distilleries should not be reverted to. The Excise Commissioner has reported that if regard be had to direct and visible expenditure, the old system is more costly, but having regard to the efficiency of supervision and consequent protection of revenue and administrative advantages, the balance is in favour of reversion to the old system.

[18th March 1927]

(3) Appointment of a Chief Forest Engineer for six months.

Abstract of the proposal.—The contract of Mr. Martin, Chief Forest Engineer, with this Government expired on 14th August 1926. His re-engagement was postponed to February 1927 as he wished to go back to America before re-engagement. Meanwhile, to carry on the duties of the Chief Forest Engineer till Mr. Martin's arrival, a post of Chief Forest Engineer was created for a period of six months from 14th August 1926 or till the date of Mr. Martin's rejoining duty.

(4) Appointment of a Forester for prevention of teak defoliation at Nilambur.

Abstract of the proposal.—The teak plantations in Nilambur are suffering from the attack of defoliators of several species. The Forest Entomologist has recommended that effective measures should be taken to control the pest in its initial stages and that research should be carried on for a period of five years on the following lines:—

- (a) regular patrolling and systematic mapping of the defoliated area;
- (b) destruction of pupating defoliators by collection of fallen leaves; and
- (c) protection and distribution of hostile parasites in areas which cannot be treated as in (b).

The Government have sanctioned the creation of a temporary post of forester for a period of five years to carry out this work. The extra cost involved in 1926-27 will be met by reappropriation.

(5) Appointment of a special officer for the reprint of the Madras Jail Manual.

Abstract of the proposal.—The latest edition of the Madras Jail Manual was printed in 1915. In view of the large number of amendments sanctioned since that year, the revision of the manual was taken up in 1925. The Inspector-General of Prisons suggested that the Manual should contain important circulars issued by him for the guidance of officers of the Jail Department. The Government directed that these instructions should be printed as a separate volume (Part III) of the Jail Manual. For the compilation of this volume a retired Jail Superintendent was employed as Special Officer for a period of 2½ months from November 1925. The examination of the proofs of the reprint of the Jail Manual and the incorporation in the manual of the various amendments and revised forms accepted by Government were entrusted to the same officer in the current year. For this purpose he was re-employed for a period of 1½ months on Rs. 500 per mensem and in addition was granted a bonus of Rs. 500. The extra cost was met by reappropriation.

18th March 1927]

(6) Employment of a second munshi in the Police Training School, Vellore.

Abstract of the proposal.—There was only one munshi (Telugu) since December 1925 in the Police Training School at Vellore. In November 1926 the Inspector-General of Police reported that there were eight probationers in the school—six learning Telugu and two Tamil and that there was consequently more work than a single munshi could cope with. The Government accordingly sanctioned the employment of a second munshi for one year on Rs. 60 per mensem. The extra cost in 1926-27 was met by reappropriation.

(7) Employment of temporary police staff for guard and orderly duties in Madura and Ramnad districts.

Abstract of the proposal.—The police staff of one head constable and four constables required for guard duty in the office of the Kallar Special Officer and six constables as orderlies for the Kallar Special Officer and his two assistants employed in connexion with the work of reclamation of Kallars were hitherto found from the armed reserves of the Madura and Ramnad districts. Owing to the reduction of the armed reserves it is impossible to find the staff required for the Kallar reclamation officers from the Madura and Ramnad reserves. An additional staff of one head constable and ten constables was accordingly sanctioned in November 1926 as a temporary measure till the end of February 1927. The extra cost was met by reappropriation.

(8) Retention of the temporary staff for the cataloguing of books and periodicals in the Connemara Public Library.

Abstract of the proposal.—In March 1926 the Government sanctioned the employment of an attendant on Rs. 40 a month and an attender on Rs. 23 a month for a period of six months for cataloguing the serial publications in the library. In July 1926 the Principal Librarian stated that the temporary staff was employed on 1st June 1926 and that it would require eighteen months to complete the work, as no less than 27,000 catalogue cards had to be prepared, fair copied and placed in card cabinets before the preparation of the consolidated catalogue could be taken up. The staff has accordingly been sanctioned for a period of eighteen months from 1st June 1926. The extra expenditure in 1926-27 was met by reappropriation.

(9) Furniture grant for the Government House Elementary school—Madras and Ootacamund.

Abstract of the proposal.—An elementary school is attached to the Government House. It is treated as a special school and receives grants from the Director of Public Instruction. In September last, the Director of Public Instruction recommended the payment to the school of a grant of Rs. 1,210 being the full cost of the articles of furniture required for the school, while ordinarily half grants only are admissible. In view of the special nature of the school, the full grant was sanctioned by the Government and the expenditure was met by reappropriation.

[18th March 1927]

(10) Building grant for the Birds' Nest Orphanage, Madura.

Abstract of the proposal.—In March 1925, the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the construction of a building in the premises of the Mission Hospital for Women and Children, Madura. It was intended to serve as an orphanage where orphans and abandoned children might be maintained and educated free. It was directed that the amount be paid when funds became available. The work was completed by 1st March 1926. As no provision was made in the budget estimate for 1926-27 for the payment of the grant, the amount was met by reappropriation from the provision made for building grants for non-Government secondary schools.

(11) Grant to the Rev. J. M. Baker towards the cost of publication of booklets for the education of adults.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Rev. J. M. Baker of the American Baptist Mission, Ongole, has proposed a scheme which provides for the organization of centres of study for adults, and the preparation of 23 special booklets dealing with useful subjects, such as village sanitation, principal diseases, franchise and citizenship, etc., for distribution to teachers in charge of the centres. The cost of printing the booklets is estimated at Rs. 2,875. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned on condition that the booklets are accepted as suitable for village libraries by a small Committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction for the purpose. The amount was met by reappropriation.

(12) Opening of a Government Elementary School for Adi-Andhra children at Nowrangapur in the Vizagapatam Agency.

Abstract of the proposal.—There were two elementary schools at Nowrangapur in the Vizagapatam Agency—a Board School and a Mission School. It was reported that the Board school was already over-crowded and that the admission of Adi-Andhra children would drive many of the caste boys from the school and that only Christian boys went to the mission school. It was accordingly decided to start an elementary school at Government cost for Adi-Andhra children with effect from the 15th September 1926. It was sanctioned as a temporary measure up to the 28th February 1927. The extra cost was met by reappropriation.

(13) Oxy-Acetylene welding plant for the Madras Trades School

Abstract of the proposal.—On the 10th January 1927, the Finance Committee recommended the proposal to purchase an Oxy-Acetylene welding plant for the Madras Trades School. They desired to know whether there was a proper instructor in the school. The Principal of the school reports that there are instructors competent to impart instruction in Oxy-Acetylene welding.

(14) Opening of a fish-curing yard on the Agathi Island.

Abstract of the proposal.—The islands of the West Coast abound in a variety of fish. The inhabitants of those islands have not taken to the fish industry on any great scale. It is proposed to open a fish-curing yard on the

18th March 1927]

Agathi island in January 1928 with one petty yard officer, in order to assist the islanders to improve their conduct of the fish industry. An Inspector of Fisheries will be deputed to the islands to start the yard. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been included in the budget estimate for 1927-28 on account of the scheme.

(15) Establishment of a fish-curing and oil guano station on Church island near Tuticorin.

Abstract of the proposal.—The trawler which has been purchased with the sanction of the Legislative Council for the purpose of conducting deep sea fishing experiments in the Presidency will be used in conducting fishing operations on the big trawling bank lying off the Tuticorin port. Owing to the insufficiency of transport facilities the large hauls of fish which are expected cannot pass into the markets to be consumed fresh. A fish-curing yard has accordingly been opened on Church island to cure the fish and to convert inferior varieties into oil guano and fish meal. The cost in 1926-1927 (about Rs. 2,626) was met by reappropriation.

(16) Establishment for the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Marine) and the Trawler "Lady Goschen".

Abstract of the proposal.—With the sanction of the Legislative Council the Government have purchased a trawler and engaged with effect from the 12th March 1926 an Assistant Director for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 750—50—850 to conduct deep sea fishing experiments. A staff of one Inspector of Fisheries on Rs. 70 and a clerk on Rs. 60 and a peon have been appointed. For the transport season, one Sub-Inspector, two petty yard officers and three peons are required for a period of eight months. Besides, the crew for the trawler consists of one Mate (Rs. 150), one Serang (Rs. 110), three drivers, four firemen, five lascars, an oil-man, a cook and a bhandary. The total cost in 1926-27 including the running expenses of the trawler and incidental expenses are estimated at Rs. 55,992 and has been met by reappropriation.

(17) Appointment of an Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College, Vizagapatam.

Abstract of the proposal.—Up to the 1st January 1927, the teaching of Anatomy at the Vizagapatam Medical College was in the hands of one Professor. As under the revised medical regulations, instruction in Embryology has been added to the Anatomy course and as the revised course has to be completed in eighteen months instead of two years as hitherto, an Assistant Professor of Anatomy on the rate of pay for Civil Assistant Surgeons, viz., Rs. 200—450, plus a teaching allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem, was sanctioned with effect from the 1st January 1927. The extra cost in 1926-27 was met by reappropriation.

(18) Grant to the Vizagapatam District Board for the construction of a road dam across Chidigummalla Gedda.

Abstract of the proposal.—With the approval of the Finance Committee provision was made in the budget estimate for 1925-26 for a half grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Vizagapatam District Board for the construction of a road

[18th March 1927]

dam across Chidigummalla Gedda, the grant being payable on the post-payment system. The Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,265 on the work on the 31st March 1926, but could not draw any portion of the grant in that year. In August 1926, it was reported that an expenditure of Rs. 8,682 had been incurred on the work to the end of June 1926. A half grant of Rs. 4,341 was sanctioned and met by reappropriation from the provision made for grants to District Boards for second-class roads.

(19) Grant to the Bellary District Board towards the construction of a Causeway across the Chikkahagari.

Abstract of the proposal.—The construction of a causeway across the Chikkahagari is estimated to cost Rs. 21,100 and as it is on a second-class road a half grant is admissible for it. The probable expenditure in the current year is estimated at Rs. 10,000. As the season in the Ceded districts is unfavourable and the inception of the work at once will afford some relief to the working classes a grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned in the current year, the amount being met by reappropriation from the provision of Rs. 70,500 for non-recurring contributions to local and municipal funds under “47. j. Miscellaneous—Contributions”. A further grant of Rs. 5,550 payable in 1927–28 will also be met by reappropriation in that year.

(20) Loan to the Tanjore Taluk Board for the construction of culverts and bridges on village roads.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Tanjore Taluk Board has applied for a loan of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of culverts and bridges on village roads. The taluk board is able to repay the loan. The loan will be sanctioned in the current year and met by reappropriation.

(21) Loan of Rs. 22,500 to the Bellary Municipal Council for the construction of a meat and vegetable market.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Bellary Municipal Council proposes to acquire a site with buildings thereon in Brucepettah and to construct a combined meat and vegetable market. The cost of the acquisition is estimated at Rs. 42,512 and the construction of buildings at Rs. 44,500. The Municipal Council is able to find Rs. 20,000 from its funds and has applied for a loan of Rs. 67,000 for the purpose. The sum of Rs. 20,000 has already been paid by the Council and a sum of Rs. 22,500 is required urgently to complete the acquisition. The work is a remunerative one and the Council can finance the loan. A loan of Rs. 22,500 will be sanctioned in the current year and met by reappropriation. A provision of Rs. 44,500 has been made in the budget estimate for 1927–28 for the purpose.

(22) Further advance of Rs. 12,500 to the Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments.

Abstract of the proposal.—Advances aggregating Rs. 1,65,000 were made to the Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments in 1925–26 to enable the Board to carry on until contributions were received from the

[18th March 1927]

trustees of temples and mutts. Owing to the fact that a large number of suits has been filed in the High Court and other courts, great difficulty has been felt in obtaining contributions in the current year and a further advance of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned in 1926–27 with the approval of the Finance Committee and the sanction of the Legislative Council. The amount is found to be insufficient to meet the expenses in the current year and a further advance of Rs. 12,500 has been sanctioned, the amount being met by reappropriation from the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs in the budget estimate for 1926–27 under “Loans to District and other Local Funds Committees—Roads and Bridges—Lump provision for repairs of flood damages”.

(23) Grant to the Perambalur Taluk Board for Medical buildings.

Abstract of the proposal.—In May 1926 the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 810 to the Perambalur Taluk Board, being half the estimated cost of constructing an operation theatre and incinerator in the Local Fund Dispensary at Perambalur. The Taluk Board reported in June 1926 that the works had been completed during 1925–26 at a cost of Rs. 1,482–15–0 and applied for a half grant of Rs. 741–8–0. The payment of the grant has been sanctioned and met by reappropriation.

(24) Employment of an additional Upper Division Clerk in the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.

G.O. Mis. No. 1561, Revenue, dated 15th September 1926.

The Government are satisfied that the amount of work to be done in the office of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) in connexion with the inspection of subordinate offices by the Land Revenue Commissioner and the postings, transfers and leave of Deputy Collectors is such that the existing clerical staff of the office should be strengthened. They accordingly sanction the employment in that office temporarily of an Upper Division Clerk in the scale of Rs. 65—4—125 with effect from 1st October 1926 up to 31st March 1927.

2. The extra cost on account of this additional clerk will be met from the appropriation for “Pay of establishments” in the budget estimate for 1926–27 under “22. R. c. b.—General Administration—Board of Revenue—Financial Commissioner and Establishments”.

3. The question of the permanent retention of this additional clerk will be considered as a Part II scheme for 1927–28.

(25) Employment of three temporary additional clerks on Rs. 35—60 each per mensem in the Sub-Court, Madura.

G.O. No. 3299, Law (General), dated 21st October 1926.

The Honourable the Judges of the High Court recommend the addition of three clerks on Rs. 35—60 each to the establishment of the Sub-Court, Madura, for so long as that Court is presided over by three Sub-Judges. The Government sanction the proposal subject to the condition that the term

[18th March 1927]

of the new posts will, for the present, extend up to the 28th June 1927, on which date the existing sanction in respect of the appointment of First Additional Sub-Judge, Madura, expires.

2. The expenditure will be met from the appropriation under "24. e. ii. Administration of Justice—Civil and Sessions Courts—Mufassal Civil and Sessions Courts—Pay of establishments—Voted—Temporary" in the current year's budget.

(26) Appointment of a Second Additional Sub-Judge for six months for the Sub-Court, Coimbatore, and the appointment of the Principal Sub-Judge, Coimbatore, as Assistant Sessions Judge.

G.O. No. 3543, Law (General), dated 16th November 1926.

The Government sanction the appointment of a Second Additional Sub-Judge to the Sub-Court, Coimbatore, for a period of six months. The sanction shall take effect from the date on which M.R.Ry. N. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal joins the Sub-Court.

2. The Government also sanction the addition of three clerks on Rs. 35 each a month and three peons on Rs. 12 each a month to the establishment of the Sub-Court, Coimbatore, so long as the number of officers presiding over the Court remains at three.

3. The cost of the establishment will be met from the appropriation under "24. e. Administration of Justice—Civil and Sessions Courts—ii. Mufassal Civil and Sessions Courts—Pay of establishments—Voted—Temporary—" in the current year's budget grant. The reappropriation statement forwarded by the High Court to meet the extra cost involved is sanctioned.

(27) Appointment of an Additional Sub-Judge for one year to the Sub-Court, Tanjore.

G.O. No. 3688, Law (General), dated 1st December 1926.

The Government sanction the appointment of an Additional Sub-Judge to the Sub-Court, Tanjore, for a period of one year. The sanction will take effect from the date on which the officer posted to the Sub-Court, Tanjore, as Additional Sub-Judge takes charge.

2. The Government sanction the addition of three clerks on Rs. 35 each a month and three peons on Rs. 12 each a month to the establishment of the Sub-Court, Tanjore, so long as the number of officers presiding over the Court remains at two.

3. The expenditure will be met from the appropriation under "24. e. Administration of Justice—Civil and Sessions Courts—ii. Mufassal Civil and Sessions Courts—Pay of officers and establishments—Voted" in the current year's budget grant.

18th March 1927]

(28) Appointment of a Sub-Judge at Kurnool for six months.

G.O. No. 3689, Law (General), dated 1st December 1926.

The Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court that a temporary Sub-Court may be established at Kurnool for six months. The sanction will take effect from the date on which the officer posted to it takes charge.

2. The Government sanction the following establishment for the Sub-Court for the period specified in paragraph 1 :—

One head clerk on Rs. 125—5—150,
Four clerks on Rs. 35—60 each, and
Four servants on Rs. 12—18 each.

3. The cost will be met from the appropriation under "24. e. Administration of Justice—Civil and Sessions Courts—ii. Mufassal Civil and Sessions Courts—Pay of officers and establishments—Voted" in the current year's budget.

(29) Appointment of an Additional District Munsif, Kumbakonam, for one year from the 3rd January 1927.

G.O. No. 3884, Law (General), dated 20th December 1926.

The Government sanction the appointment of an Additional District Munsif to the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam, for a period of one year from the 3rd January 1927.

2. The Government direct that the establishment of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam, be strengthened by the addition of three clerks on Rs. 35 each a month and three peons on Rs. 12 each a month so long as the number of officers presiding over the Court remains at two.

3. The cost will be met from the appropriations under "24. e. Administration of Justice—Civil and Sessions Courts—ii. Mufassal—Civil and Sessions Courts—Pay of officers and establishments—Voted" in the current year's budget grant.

(30) Appointment of a Special Officer for the revision of Civil Rules of Practice.

G.O. No. 364, Law (General), dated 5th February 1927.

The Government sanction the appointment of a special officer in the High Court on a pay of Rs. 500 a month for work connected with the revision of the Civil Rules of Practice from the 9th February 1927 up to the commencement of the ensuing summer recess of the Court or until the work is finished, whichever is earlier.

They also sanction the retention of the translator sanctioned in G.O. No. 3256, Law (General), dated the 18th October 1926, for a similar period. The translator will draw pay at the rate of Rs. 130 a month with effect from 19th February 1927.

2. The pay fixed for the special officer will be personal to Mr. Satyamurti Ayyar, District Munsif (now Acting Assistant Registrar, High Court).

[18th March 1927]

3. The extra cost during the current year should be met from the budget grant under "24. a. i. High Court Judges and Registrar—Pay of officers and establishments—Voted" respectively. As for the next year, the expenditure should be met by reappropriation.

(31) Temporary addition of ten men to the strength of the sowars attached to the Headquarter stables and corresponding reduction in the Armed Reserve.

G.O. Mis. No. 599, Judicial, dated 22nd September 1926.

The Government sanction the temporary addition, till 31st March 1927 of ten men to the strength of sowars (pay Rs. 24 to Rs. 32) attached to the Headquarter stables of the Madras City Police. Each of them will be eligible for a uniform allowance of Re. 1 per mensem. The Sowars will be appointed as members of the City Police force under sections 11 and 12 of the City Police Act (III of 1888). The sanctioned strength of the City Police Armed Reserve will be reduced by ten constables (8 *plus* 2 casualty reserve) temporarily till 31st March 1927.

2. The extra cost should be met from the appropriations under "26. a Police—Presidency Police—ii. City Executive Force—Pay of establishments—Voted" and "Supplies and Services—General—Clothing and equipment".

(32) Grant of scholarships to Lady Medical Graduates for higher medical study in England.

Abstract of the proposal.—At its meeting held on the 7th January 1927 the Finance Committee desired to have a report as to whether the lady medical graduates who had been granted scholarships for higher medical study in England in previous years were now serving the Government. Of the two lady medical graduates who were awarded such scholarships, Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.L.C., is not in Government service, as the Surgeon-General reports that there is no suitable post vacant which can be offered to her. The other graduate, Miss A. B. Hardy, who is now in England, is the Assistant Superintendent and Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene in the Lady Willingdon Medical School.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
10th March 1927. }

T. E. MOIR.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 19th March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Subburayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Manikkavelu Navakar, Mr. M. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Marutavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muttayya 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.
Bal-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Mubammad.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Bhak'avatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Narayana Rao, Mr. M.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bong, Mr. G. T.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Pandurang Rao, Mr. V.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Raja of Ramnad.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Sami Venkatachalan Chetti, Mr.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Seturatnam 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 Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
	Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.

[19th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Syed Ibrahim Sabib Bahadur.
Tajudin Sabib Bahadur, Syed.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tireman, C.I.E., Mr. H.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati 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.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
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 supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Alleged memorial from the District Court copyists.

* 393 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on the memorial of the copyists of the district courts presented to the hon. the Chief Justice and the hon. the Law Member on the 9th and 10th February 1925;

(b) whether the income derived from the sale of the copy-stamps is more than the remuneration now paid to the copyists; and

(c) whether it is proposed to raise the remuneration and privileges of copyists?

A.—(a) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 339.

(b) The Copyist department is self-supporting.

Alleged memorial from the Judicial copyists.

* 394 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there is any memorial from the copyists of the Judicial Department pending at the hands of the Government?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 339.

19th March 1927]

Grievances of the copyists of the Malabar Civil Courts.

* 395 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether as promised in an answer to a question put by Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan (vide Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Madras, dated 1st September 1921), the Government have taken any steps to take copyists of the Civil Courts of Malabar and other districts into the regular branch of the service giving them fixed pay and pension, and all the privileges of the Civil Service Regulations; and

(b) if not, whether and when the Government propose to take such steps?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 339.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I may suggest, I think, that if similar questions are put and answered on the same day and the answer is common, it is better to put all the questions together and then the answer. That is the practice in the House of Commons and also in the Assembly."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir, your directions will be communicated to the departments; only, difficulty may arise when the answers are sent on different dates. If they are sent more or less about the same time, the system can be followed."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall instruct my office also to adopt the same system."

Motor Vehicles Act

Appointment of Bus Inspectors.

* 396 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the examiners of buses run for public traffic are not full-time examiners and that they have hardly sufficient time to examine the buses thoroughly;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have appointed Bus Inspectors for such examination in some of the districts;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for such appointments, and in which of the districts such appointments have been made, and on what salaries; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government have appointed a Bus Inspector in Malabar; if so, why, and on what salary?

A.—(a) Except in the districts of Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Malabar and Tinnevely the officers authorized to conduct the half-yearly examination of motor buses are not full-time examiners. The Government have no reason to think that these officers have not got time to examine the motor buses thoroughly.

(b) Yes

(c) & (d) In districts in which the number of buses to be examined is large and the income from fees would justify it the half-yearly inspection of motor buses is entrusted to a single professional

[19th March 1927]

officer on a suitable salary. In the following districts motor-bus inspectors have been appointed on the monthly salaries noted against them :—

Coimbatore	...	...	Rs. 250 plus Rs. 25 motor-cycle allowance.
Madura and Ramnad	...	..	350
Tinnevely	...	...	250
Malabar	...	...	200 plus Rs. 25 motor-cycle allowance.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask the hon. the Law Member what the qualifications are for these inspectors ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ A certain amount of knowledge of mechanical transport and of the machinery of motor buses.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask what fee is collected from each of the owners of these buses ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I think it is about Rs. 5. I cannot definitely say.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask the amount of fee collected in the City of Madras for these buses per month on the average ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I cannot say, but a token cut has been given notice of with reference to it and all the information has been collected on the point. I passed the answer some time back. I have got the answer ready and when that motion is reached, I shall give the full answer.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask why, seeing that most of these officers in the mufassal as well as in the City of Madras are paid high salaries there is any need for paying any extra amount for them ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Because it is not work which ordinarily falls within the scope of their duties they have to be paid extra for it.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask why this work is not or cannot be included in their ordinary duties ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The work is heavy and is wholly of an extraneous character. The examination of the machinery of motor buses and testing them is work not wholly falling within the scope of the ordinary duties of these officers. But as far as possible we seek to economise the disbursements. That is all that I can say.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I know if this new system of getting these buses examined by professional officers is proving satisfactory and if so, in what respect ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It has been reported to us that in one or two districts where the system has been tried, for instance in Ramnad, Madura, etc., it has been on the whole successful.”

[19th March 1927]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that these officers are not specially trained people and they do not know anything about the mechanism of cars ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If in any instance such a case is pointed out to us, we shall try and rectify the mistake.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Will the hon. the Law Member please tell me what special qualifications they possess and what examination they have passed in mechanical or motor engineering to make them deserve these appointments ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ With your permission, Sir, I crave the indulgence of the House to read the actual terms of the order which will probably satisfy my hon. Friends. In districts in which the number of buses to be examined is large and the income from fees justifies it, the half-yearly inspection should be entrusted to professional officer on a suitable salary. In districts in which the fees collected are not sufficient to warrant the appointment of a professional officer the system of associating a competent engineer with the District Superintendent of Police should be adopted. And we have given a list of the persons approved of in the various districts as having professional competency. It may be, that we have made a mistake in one district or another. If so, and if it is pointed out to us, we shall correct it.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ May I know whether some of these inspectors also happen to be owners of workshops where the buses are repaired ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir. I want notice.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ If that is the case, will the Government see that this difficulty or disadvantage is removed ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If the suggestion is that of giving that right to a particular person who may be himself in competition with other bus-owners, the system may result in difficulty. It is a question to be considered and Government will pay attention to it.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ These owners of workshops may not be bus-owners themselves. But the repairing of these buses rests with them.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is what has been referred to by the hon. the Law Member.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ From what the hon. the Law Member said, is it not necessary that we should appoint really professional men to examine these buses instead of depending upon police officers to do the work ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ As I said, in districts in which the number of buses would justify it, we have laid down that the half-yearly inspection should be entrusted to certain professional officers on a suitable salary and the principle which underlies the question of my hon. Friend is really conceded by the Government.”

[19th March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"In the City of Madras I find that the police officers . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to put his supplementary question and not furnish information to the House."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Very well, Sir, has the Government found it satisfactory to leave the matter to the police officers instead of appointing professional men in the City of Madras where the number of buses has increased considerably?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"So far, no complaint has reached us. If there is any difficulty, Government will deal with the matter."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Will the Government consider the question of having these posts on lesser salaries considering the nature of the work done?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"With all possible respect, Mr. President, we found that even on a salary of Rs. 250 in Coimbatore and 350 in Madura and Ramnad it is difficult to get the best men. If we lessen the salary, we shall probably get apologies for professional men who will not be able to do the work properly."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether it is the intention of the Government to make profits out of these inspections and if it is not so whether they should not reduce the rates to see that it covers only the cost of inspection?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is not the underlying idea of the Government, Sir. Nobody will grudge profit when it arises from any transaction. But it is not the idea of the Government to make profit from inspections, but the question whether the fees levied are excessive will be looked into by Government."

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Subdivision of lands in Kasaragod taluk.

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

(a) whether bunds of fields by the side of poramboke, channel or river in Kasaragod taluk have been separated from the survey numbers comprising the fields and included in the poramboke, channel or river;

(b) if so, what guarantee there is that such bunds will not be hereafter treated by revenue subordinates as encroachments on poramboke, channel or river, and site value will not be levied on them; and

(c) why the bund is not treated as a subdivision of the survey field comprising the poramboke, channel or river and included in patta?

A.—(a) to (c) The question is one of the facts in each case. If the bund has been lawfully enjoyed as part of the patta field it should be included in the patta field. On the other hand if it is the bund of the channel and is part of the channel it should be included as part of the poramboke survey number. The Survey Act provides for disputed boundaries being made the subject of enquiry and decision in each case.

[19th March 1927]

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask, Sir, whether this is not being done in the resurveyed areas as a rule more or less, and whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report in the matter?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"What is being done, Sir?"

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"The inclusion of patta land in poramboke land. Wherever there is resurvey, portions of patta land are included in poramboke as a matter of general rule in the districts resurveyed. I wish to ask the Government whether they will be pleased to call for a report in the matter and would see that this is stopped?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"If the hon. Member wishes, I will enquire what the practice is. But if nobody objects as provided by the Act, I do not understand what object could be served by calling for the information."

Land Revenue

The Sivaganga estate.

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

(a) the revenue demand in the Sivaganga estate in each of the faslis 1328 to 1334;

(b) the reasons, if any, for any serious fluctuations; and

(c) the name of the Estate Collector in each of those faslis?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the Court of Wards Administration reports for the several faslis which have been published.

(c) Fasli 1328 ... H. S. Shield, Esq., I.C.S.

Fasli { 1329 } A. McG. K. Tampoe, Esq., I.C.S.
 { 1330 }
 { 1331 }

Fasli { 1332 } H. A. Watson, Esq., I.C.S.
 { 1333 }
 { 1334 }

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I request the hon. the Revenue Member to give us the figures in view of the fact that it is difficult for us to get the figures and compare them?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"If the hon. Member is very anxious to have them, I shall be pleased to have a statement extracted and given to him."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Thank you, Sir. May I know whether he has looked into the figures and seen the enormous difference between the incomes in fasli 1328 and in the other faslis, and whether if he sees any difference he will be pleased to give us the reason for the same?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"As the hon. Member began, Sir, it seemed that he was aware of the figures. But at the end of the question he makes it an hypothesis."

[19th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Quite so, Sir. I know some of the figures but I do not know whether they are correct. Even if the answer to clause (a) is not now available, I want the answer to clause (b). The figures will show that there is a very serious fluctuation between. . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ No comment is permissible.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The reasons for any fluctuation, Sir, are also given in the Court of Wards Administration report.”

Alleged complaints against the Tahsildar, Nannilam taluk.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar, Nannilam taluk, with a number of subordinates went from house to house in the Vishnupuram village, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district, at 4-30 a.m. or 5 a.m. in the morning of the 13th February, woke up the inmates of the houses and threatened them with attachment of property, if kist was not paid that day ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the properties of almost every respectable landholder in the village have been attached ; and

(c) whether the Government have approved of such action ?

A.—The particulars of distrains are not reported to Government and Government have no knowledge of the incidents referred to. The question and answer will be forwarded to the Collector to whom a complaint might well have been addressed by those aggrieved.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether subsequent to this answer received on the 1st March 1927 a memorial to this effect has been received by the hon. the Revenue Member ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I have no recollection of any memorial, Sir. But with reference to what the hon. Member told me, we have made subsequently a reference to the Collector.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I remind the hon. Member that a memorial to that effect has been sent to him, and that a copy has been received by me also ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member may furnish information to the hon. the Revenue Member privately if he wants, but this is not the time for it.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ I am asking him on this information which I am furnishing, whether he will answer my question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think the question is admissible.”

Explosives

Licences to fire-arms.

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

(a) the number of fire-arms for which licences are issued in each district ; and

(b) what are the qualifications which entitle a man to get a licence ?

19th March 1927]

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to statement III appended to the annual returns relating to the Arms and Explosives Acts, which are placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraph 7 of the resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 829-1-22, dated 3rd November 1923, published at pages 1340-1343 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th November 1923.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ May I know who will inspect the applications for the licences, who the officer is that will consider these applications ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think it is the District Magistrate.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Is he purely guided by the information of the police officer to whom the applications are referred ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ To a certain extent, I suppose.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Is the hon. Member aware that this is working a hardship ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ If any specific instances are brought to my notice, I shall look into it.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is he aware that when applications for licences are made by even rich and respectable people, the police head-constable or the sub-inspector is invariably in the habit of sending for them and making unnecessary or annoying enquiries in the presence of many people ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask the hon. the Home Member whether the party to whom licence is refused is given the opportunity to explain why licence should not be refused ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ He has got the right of appeal, Sir.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ To whom, Sir ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ To Government.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ When an appeal is made to Government does the hon. Member call for an explanation from the lower authorities and the aggrieved parties as to why licences should not be given ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ That is generally done.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask why before refusing licence, the licensing authority himself cannot ask for such explanation ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It is not possible, Sir.”

[19th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know why it is not possible, Sir ? "

Education

Opening of a Muhammadan Secondary Girls' school in Ceded districts.

* 401 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state in what stage the proposal for opening a Muhammadan Secondary Girls' school in one of the Ceded districts now stands ?

A.—A petition from the Secretary, Muslim Association, Cuddapah, praying for the opening of a higher elementary school for Muhammadan girls and its ultimate development into a secondary school has been received by the Director of Public Instruction. The proposal is under investigation.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education to let us know the exact date on which the petition was received ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give the exact date, as the application was received by the Director of Public Instruction."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know how long it will take for the Government to respond to the request of the people of that place ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said in the answer to the question, the matter is under investigation by the Director."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know how much time it will take approximately to come to a settlement on the question ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is not possible for me to state the approximate time required."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Is it not a fact that many recommendations from the Director are pending with the Government for over a year ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Working of the Secondary School at Rajahmundry.

* 402 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secondary School maintained by the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, is working at a loss; and

(b) whether any portion of this loss is met by the Government ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In the year 1925-26, the expenditure on the school was met as follows :—

	RS.
Fees	12,382
Municipal funds	3,591
Provincial funds	505

[19th March 1927]

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to say whether any application is made by this Municipal Council for making this school a net cost school ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe there has been an application to that effect."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Has it been granted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" For how many years, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have been in office only for four months, Sir, and I do not know for how many years it has been under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" But do not the records show that the application has been pending for six long years ? "

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

Report on the expansion of elementary education in the Presidency by Mr. T. E. Moir.

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

(a) whether there is a report on the expansion of elementary education in the Presidency by the hon. Mr. T. E. Moir, as Special Officer in 1923-24; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the table of the Legislative Council ?

A.—(a) Yes.
(b) No.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Sir, with reference to clause (b), the question is whether the Government will be pleased to lay the report of Mr. Moir on the expansion of elementary education on the table, and the answer is 'No'. May I know why it should not be made available to the Members of this House ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is a confidential report made only to Members of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know whether the report has been marked 'confidential' or whether my hon. Friend only considers it confidential ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not sure that it is marked 'confidential'. I am treating it as confidential."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask for further elucidation of the matter, whether the report was called for at a meeting of the Cabinet and whether Mr. Moir, a member of that Cabinet, made a report to the Cabinet, or whether it was a report asked for by this House or by the Minister ? I want to know how the report was called for from a member of the Cabinet."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. Moir made the report as Special Officer put in charge of making a report on that subject."

[19th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it a fact that he was appointed a Special Officer by this House? By whom was he appointed? Was the report made by him based on information obtained by him as a member of the Cabinet or in any other capacity? "

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

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Is there not a general rule, Sir, that public documents, those published by Government which are not specifically marked 'confidential', should not be treated as confidential? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no rule to that effect."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether this report was marked 'confidential' by Sir A. P. Patro or whether the report was treated as public by him and whether his successor, the present Minister, treats it as confidential? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It was treated as confidential by Sir A. P. Patro."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Was it not marked 'confidential' by him? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not quite sure of that, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the hon. Minister find it out, Sir? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall give the answer to the hon. Member."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will he give the House that information? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If a question is put, I shall deal with the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" A question is put now, Sir."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall take it as notice."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether this report which they now say is marked 'confidential' has not been referred to in the administration report of the Madras Presidency for 1925-26 as an ordinary report? "

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

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I know, Sir, what aspect of this report is confidential? I find the subject is elementary education and in the very nature of things it cannot be confidential."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There are things which are confidential even in the matter of elementary education."

Conference of Presidents of District Educational Councils at Ootacamund.

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

(a) whether there was a conference or conferences in 1923-24 at Ootacamund of Presidents of District Educational Councils and others interested in the expansion of elementary education in the Presidency; and

19th March 1927]

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the resolutions and recommendations of the said conference or conferences?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The resolutions passed at the Elementary Education Conference held at Ootacamund on the 26th and 27th May 1923 are laid on the table. ^a

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, if any of these resolutions have been carried out during the term of office of his distinguished predecessor? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe some of them have been carried out."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know which of them? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The resolution regarding the opening of schools for areas populated by 500 and over, have been put to practice, to the best ability of Sir A. P. Patro."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know how many schools have been opened? "

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if any other resolution has been carried out? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall have the matter investigated."

Survey of elementary education in the province.

* 405 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there was a survey of elementary education in the province in the year 1925-26 in order to ascertain the conditions of elementary education in every taluk of the districts in the Presidency?

A.—Yes.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask what was the result of that survey? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The result of the survey was that a Bill to amend the Elementary Education Act was prepared but was not introduced into this Council."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, may I ask my hon. Friend whether the survey ended in a report, whether that report was submitted to the Government, whether on that report Government drafted a Bill to amend the Elementary Education Act and whether at that stage the matter is at present allowed to lie? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe the hon. Member for the University has correct information on these points."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Far from it, Mr. President, I have no information. I am simply asking as one not unacquainted with the probable course of public business. May I know whether that is what has happened? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is exactly what has happened."

[19th March 1927]

Introduction of free and compulsory elementary education in the urban area.

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

(a) how many municipalities have resolved to introduce free and compulsory elementary education in the urban area;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to give a list of all the municipalities that have resolved to introduce compulsory education and the date of the resolutions of the municipal councils and how many of these have actually introduced the system; and

(c) how many taluk boards and municipalities levied educational cess for expansion of elementary education in their area?

A.—(a) & (b) A list containing the particulars required is placed on the table. Nineteen municipal councils have actually introduced the system.

(c) On the 31st March 1926, 95 local boards and 25 municipalities were levying the education tax. Since then, sanction has been accorded to the levy of the tax by eight other local boards and one additional municipal council.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"I want to know how many union boards and local boards have refused to extend compulsory education in their areas?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is a matter on which I want notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Turning to the list, it is stated that Coimbatore, Tanjore and Prodatpur have resolved on the 23rd November 1922, 16th December 1922 and 26th October 1923, to introduce compulsion in the matter of elementary education. May I ask whether the hon. Minister's predecessor took any action to see that these municipalities did actually introduce the system?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of fact, these municipalities who wanted compulsion originally, put in an application for reasons known to them that they cannot at the present state of their finances introduce compulsion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what the Government's order on these applications were?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They are still under consideration by the Inspector of Municipalities."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know the dates of the applications, compared to the dates on which they resolved to introduce compulsion? I mean the dates of applications for exemption or excuse?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not sure. I believe the applications came only about the middle of last year."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether since then nothing has been done?"

* Printed as Appendix II on page 506 infra.

19th March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Inspector of Municipalities has been communicated with and this matter is pending with him."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. Minister, Sir, when the Inspector was appointed a member of the Assembly, when he left Madras for Delhi, and why, till he left Madras for Delhi, nothing has been done by his predecessor in office, I mean the ex-Minister who has tabled this question?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is a question which he ought to put the hon. ex-Minister."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. ex-Minister one question, Sir?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Oh, yes, if it relates to some matter connected with the business of the Council for which he was responsible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Much obliged, Sir. May I ask why the applications for exemption which came some time about the middle of last year were not dealt with by him till he laid down his office?"

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether when an officer who is doing some duties is deputed to do some special duty, other persons are not put to perform his legitimate duties?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of fact, in this case, the personal assistant to the Inspector attends to them. But important questions relating to elementary education and the like are not being considered by him."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"So, may I ask when important questions come before the Government, because the gentleman in charge of the office is performing other duties, these ought to wait one year or two years till the officer returns?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not mean that. When we think it necessary we send papers to him."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether this is one of the papers thought fit to be sent to him and whether he could not have taken such papers with him in February or January when he went?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This paper was submitted long before I assumed office."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know if there are municipalities and taluk boards who have been levying the education tax for years and have failed to introduce compulsory education and whether they were accorded the privilege of exemption? I am asking this with special reference to Guntur."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot give the answer offhand."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"Arising out of the answer of the hon. the Minister that this paper has been pending before the Inspector of Municipalities for three months, may I know how long it takes him to get answers from his subordinates?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It depends upon the amount of information that is required."

[19th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know what is the volume of information that is required from the municipalities ? The question is one of exemption and the Inspector of Municipalities has to report. What is the information that is needed ? Does the Chief Minister really think that it will take four months ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is a matter of figures which one has to carefully look into.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Does the Government allow such of the municipalities as are not able to introduce compulsion to go on without introducing compulsion ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I shall have to consider that.”

Co-operative Societies

Appointment of presidents and secretaries of the depressed class tenants' co-operative societies.

* 407 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Brahmans are appointed presidents and secretaries of the depressed class tenants' co-operative societies against the will of the members ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to get them removed at once ?

A.—(a) & (b) No. Presidents and secretaries are elected by the societies.

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“ May I know whether societies of the depressed classes are under management of the Labour department ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ No, Sir, when they are started, they continue.”

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“ Is it not a fact that there are some which are under the Labour department ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ When an application is received to that effect, certainly.”

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“ May I know the policy of the Government regarding the societies of the depressed classes—whether they are intended or not for the depressed classes ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ All societies are intended for the benefit of the members who form the society.”

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“ If there is an outsider in the society, will the hon. Minister for Development see that he gets out of it ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know. I take it that if there are other members the rules provide for them. Till the rules are modified, how can I prevent others becoming members ? ”

[19th March 1927]

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“ Do not the rules say that only persons belonging to depressed classes should be members ? If others come in by mistake of the members or some such thing, is it not the duty of the Government to see that they are removed from the society ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know if that could be done by the mistake of any member. I suppose the by-laws allow it. If so, the by-laws should be modified.”

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“ May I call the attention of the hon. the Minister that there are two Brahmans as office-bearers of the Tenants' Co-operative Society at Odarevu, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, and that because they are there, the Collector says that land will not be granted on lease to the people ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is furnishing information. It is not a supplementary question.”

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“ May I ask the Government to appoint office-bearers for the convenience of the society ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If what my hon. Friend says is true, I deprecate the appointment of any one as an officer of a society to suit the convenience of officials. Officers are expected to do their duty without depending on societies for their personal conveniences.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that in these depressed classes societies Brahmaus are taken simply because most of the depressed class members do not know to read and write ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I presume these are elected by the members.”

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“ Arising out of the question of Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, may I say, Sir, that with reference to this society there are members who know to read and write ; and that the Brahmans are there for the convenience of the officers of the Co-operative Department ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is furnishing information.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ May I know why Brahmans should have been selected for such kind of posts especially ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know. It is a matter that should have been considered by the members who took part in the election.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ May I know if there are none else qualified for the post ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is a matter on which I cannot furnish any information without further enquiry.”

Industries

Applications for industrial loans from Bellary district.

* 408 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications have been received this year for industrial loans from Bellary district ; and

[19th March 1927]

(b) who the applicants are, how many of them will be given industrial loans, how much, and for what purpose?

A.—The following applications for loans under the State Aid to Industries Act have been received by the Director of Industries from the Bellary district :—

(1) Application from M.R.Ry. Muthyala Seenappa Ramanna Garu, Bellary, for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for working a match factory at Bellary.

(2) Application from Messrs. Ebrahim Sait & Co., Proprietors, the Islamia Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, Adoni, for a loan of Rs. 40,000 for reviving and developing their factory.

The applications will shortly be placed before the Board of Industries for consideration.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ With reference to the application for loan for working a match factory at Bellary, I wish to know whether the factory is in existence now, or is it going to be started after receiving the loan ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know, Sir. Lastly, when I had been there, it had not been started.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ With regard to answer to clause (2), I understand that loans under the State Aid to Industries Act are granted for developing only ‘ nascent ’ industries. I wish to know whether cotton ginning and pressing business is considered a ‘ nascent ’ industry for which a loan will be granted.”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I have no doubt that the point will be considered by the Board of Industries.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I ask, the hon. the Minister whether this department has already advanced any loans to any match factories ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I should like to have notice, Sir.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, may I know from the hon. the Minister when these applications were received and what will be the duration of time by which these applications will be disposed of, if at all ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The applications were received not very long ago. But I do not know the exact date.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ How long will be the duration of time before these applications are disposed of ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The Board of Industries will meet early next month and the applications will then be disposed of.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Development kindly say whether it is a fact that there were only two sittings of the Board of Industries at an interval of six months, and whether he will make arrangements for the Board of Industries to meet half a dozen times in the year to dispose of applications for loans ? ”

[19th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am not able to understand how the question arises out of the answer given to the question or the answers to supplementary questions. I think the hon. Member is aware of the rule that a supplementary question must refer to a question of fact regarding which elucidation is required. That question of fact must be contained in the answer given by Government. I shall draw his attention to Rule 10 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, and I wish to know from him definitely what is the statement of fact in any of the answers given by the Government out of which his supplementary question, as to how many times the Board of Industries should meet, arises.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ With great respect to you, Sir, I may say that the answer that is attached to question No. 409 raises the question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Question No. 408 is now under discussion.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ I am very sorry, Sir.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I expect the hon. Members to be more attentive as to the question that is being considered by the House. I hope they will not cause unnecessary inconvenience to the House.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister whether any more similar applications are pending before the Board of Industries ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Does the hon. Member mean applications from the Bellary district ? ”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ From the Bellary district or any other district.”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The answer, Sir, is only two.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if these two applications were received prior to the hon. Minister's visit to Bellary or subsequent to his visit ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I cannot give a definite answer because the applications themselves were not received by me in any case.”

Government aid to Industries.

* 409 Q—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to give particulars of the various sums advanced to the different industrial concerns in the Presidency under the State Aid to Industries Act and the results so far achieved by the help rendered to them by the Government ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 8-10, 8-13 and 11-22 of the Administration Reports of the Department of Industries for 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26, respectively, which have been laid on the Editors' Table.

[19th March 1927]

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I wish to know whether the hon. Minister will satisfy himself before making the advances that the loan given to these industries will enable the industries to be set up?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Surely, that will be one of the factors."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Are there industries to which loans were granted but which have not been able to work with the assistance rendered?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the suggestion is, Sir, that when the loan was granted it was granted in spite of the definite knowledge that it will not serve any useful purpose, I deny the suggestion."

Fisheries

Fish-curing yards in this Presidency.

* 410 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) how many fishing and curing yards have been opened in this Presidency and at what places;
 - (b) what is the capital invested in each;
 - (c) when was each started;
 - (d) what is the profit or loss for each year since they were started;
- and
- (e) whether the hon. the Minister proposes to start such fishing and curing yards either at Vuppada or Neclapalli in the East Godavari?

A. —(a) One hundred and eight public fish-curing yards have been opened. A statement showing the places where the yards have been opened is laid on the table^a.

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

(e) The Government have no such proposals before them. The question of opening a yard in the places mentioned will be considered if the people concerned make an application agreeing to provide at their cost a suitable site and to bear the cost of buildings of the size and kind required. The buildings will, if necessary, be constructed at the expense of Government and the cost recovered from the curers in the usual manner, viz., in the shape of a cess on salt issued.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"With regard (b), (c) and (d) will the hon. the Minister be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know if it will serve any useful purpose except with reference to (d)."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"At least with regard to (d) will he please call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I shall call for the information with reference to (d), Sir."

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 507-508 infra.

19th March 1927]

Medical Administration

Number of malarial patients treated in certain local fund dispensaries.

* 411 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the number of malarial patients treated at the following Local Fund, Municipal and Government dispensaries in the district of South Kanara in each of the years 1900 and since:—

(a) Sullia,	(g) Mulki,	(m) Bantwal,
(b) Kasaragod,	(h) Beltangadi,	(n) Coondapoor,
(c) Hosdrug,	(i) Mudabidri,	(o) Shankaranarayan,
(d) Manjeshwar,	(j) Karkal,	(p) Baindur,
(e) Mangalore,	(k) Someshwar,	(q) others, if any?
(f) Puttur,	(l) Udupi,	

A.—A statement^a is appended giving the information available. There is no Local Fund or Government dispensary at Someshwar and the dispensary at Shankaranarayan is a rural dispensary opened only on the 13th July 1926. Information regarding the number of patients treated for malaria at these two places cannot therefore be furnished.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask the hon. Minister what the terrible increase in malaria is due to and whether any enquiry has been made and whether it is not due to the growth of forest?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware of that, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask the hon. Minister to make an enquiry into the matter as the growing figures as disclosed show that something should be done to eradicate malaria in the district?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not sure whether it will result in anything because it is possible that the increased figures referred to may be due to the fact that the institutions are becoming more popular."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Then, may I ask whether he is not prepared to make an enquiry into the growth of malaria in the district, and whether he is not prepared to give up his theory that it is due to greater efficiency in the dispensaries?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know if I can accept the hon. Member's theory, Sir."

Appointment of Captain Verdon as Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

* 412 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Captain Verdon, I.M.S., has been appointed Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras;

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 509 infra.

[19th March 1927]

(b) the qualifications of Captain Verdon for the post and his previous experience in civil hospitals, and in eye surgery with full particulars of such experience in eye surgery; and

(c) who is the present Assistant Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital, what are his qualifications and experience in eye surgery and why his claims were not recognized for appointment to the Superintendentship?

A.—(a) Captain P. Verdon, I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, during the absence on leave of Major R. E. Wright, I.M.S.

(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (c) of question No. 243.

(c) The present Assistant Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital is M.R.Ry. K. Koman Nayar Avargal. He possesses the following medical qualifications:—

- (1) L.M.S. (Madras).
- (2) L.R.C.P. S. (Edin.).
- (3) D.O.M.S.

He has held the appointment since December 1918. The post of Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, is an appointment reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health the year in which this officer was transferred to the civil side ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I should like to have notice.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ I wish to know, Sir, the experience of this officer in eye surgery ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ The information was already furnished, Sir, on a previous day on the floor of this House.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state why the Assistant Superintendent was not given the acting appointment ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question was already answered on a previous occasion.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health kindly inform me whether this appointment of the Assistant Superintendent is a permanent one or a temporary one ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That question has already been answered.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Was the gentleman appointed to that office working as a Resident Medical Officer in the Madras General Hospital ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ He was, Sir, before he was transferred to the eye hospital.”

19th March 1927]

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Then, Sir, is it the same officer who was acting on the 1st March 1927 when two cases of strangulated hernia were brought to the out-patients department of the General Hospital ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know, Sir.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Is it, Sir, that this gentleman was not on duty at 6 p.m. on the 1st March 1927, when two cases of strangulated hernia were brought to the out-patients department in the General Hospital ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has said that he has no information.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ I thought, Sir, the hon. the Minister could give this information, if not the primary information asked for in my previous question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question has already been answered.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know the date of the transfer ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I should like to have notice.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Is it necessary that there should be a highly-paid Assistant Superintendent for the eye hospital ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know if the question arises now, Sir.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ But the question has already been answered on a previous occasion when it was stated that it was one of the listed posts.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Excuse me, Sir, it was not with regard to the Assistant Superintendent. May I know, Sir, if the Assistant Superintendent attends at least to 40 per cent of the cases brought to the hospital ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question does not arise out of the answer given or out of the answers to the supplementary questions.”

[Orally answered]

Promulgation of order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

* 412-A Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Madura has by an order passed under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prohibited the washing and bathing of men and animals as well as the washing and drying of yarns, cloths, textile fabrics and other materials mordanted, dyed or undyed in the river Vaigai;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the police taking advantage of the above order are unnecessarily teasing the public from carrying on their usual industrial pursuits;

(c) whether it is a fact that this order has passed great hardship and inconvenience to the great industrial community of Madura who are chiefly occupied in weaving and dyeing operations; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to instruct the Collector at Madura to suspend the order and allay unrest in Madura?

[19th March 1927]

A.—

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, private notice was given to me with reference to this question. The answer is : clause (a) we are not aware that the Collector of Madura has passed any such order ; (b) we are not aware that the police are teasing the public from carrying on their usual industrial pursuits ; (c) the Government note that this order has caused, according to the hon. Member, hardship and inconvenience to the industrial community of Madura ; and (d) the Government will call for a report on the matter immediately."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have got a copy of the order in my hands."

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

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" As this order was promulgated under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code which usually takes effect for a period of two months and also seeing that the industrial avocations of the law-abiding communities of the city of Madura are being disturbed, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to issue an order at least suspending that order, so that the people are not put to inconvenience ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, without knowing under what circumstances the District Magistrate has passed this order under section 144, of which I was not aware until my hon. Friend Mr. Tulasiram gave me notice of this question—it was not contained in any of the periodical reports of the Collector—the Government do not feel justified in superseding or suspending the order. We are calling for a report in the circumstances."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I Sir, with your permission ask the hon. Questioner whether this order was not passed with reference to a serious outbreak of cholera in the town of Madura ?"

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" It is so, Sir. Mr. President, Sir, the people of Madura . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry the hon. Member is violating the rules. This is not the time for hon. Members to make speeches on questions."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I am only saying, Sir . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No permission will be given for a speech, nor have I the power to give the hon. Member such permission."

Appointment of a special officer and a committee to investigate irrigation projects in Ganjam District.

* 412-B Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO : Will the hon. Member in charge of Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in view of the several irrigation schemes and projects pending in the Ganjam district, such as the anicut scheme at Dusi in the Nagavalli river, the Vamsadbara anicut project, the Rushikulya Reservoir project, etc., he will immediately depute a special projects officer and appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to co-operate with him and to recommend to Government the several schemes and projects for executing them in the order of urgency ;

19th March 1927]

(b) if the anicut scheme over the Nagavalli was considered as part of and improvement of existing irrigation under the Ganjam minor rivers system ; and

(c) if not, will the hon. Member be pleased to have it examined from that point of view as an insurance against failure of crops under the channels ?

A.—

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, Mr. President, I ought really, if I had the time, to have answered it in response to certain remarks that fell from the hon. Member for Ganjam yesterday. The position is this. The project for the construction of an anicut at Dusi in the Nagavalli river under the Ganjam minor rivers system was under the consideration of Government in 1925. It was dropped because of the difficulties arising in connexion with vested interests. But the question had been revived at the instance of the present questioner. Reference has therefore been made again to the Collector on certain aspects of the matter and he has been asked to consider the feasibility of the scheme. With regard to the committee, the hon. Member did me the honour of speaking over that subject with me. The Government are now considering the possibility of constituting a very small committee with reference to the examination of these projects, several aspects of which were brought forward during the debate yesterday."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" May I know what are those interests referred to by the hon. the Law Member ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The interests that are vesting there, the estate interests and the Government interests."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" May I know how in any of these projects there is a vested interest ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Construction of shutters over the Kistna anicut.

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

(a) whether any shutters were constructed over the anicut of Kistna river ;

(b) what are the height and the length of these shutters ;

(c) what is the total cost ;

(d) to what extent is the capacity of the water-supply increased ; and

(e) whether it is contemplated to construct any similar shutters over the anicut of Godavari ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Twenty-nine sets of 11 shutters, each shutter 10 feet long and 6 feet high, were erected.

(c) Rupees 3·80 lakhs.

(d) It is too soon to say.

(e) The question is being examined by the Chief Engineer.

[19th March 1927]

Expenditure on the Polavaram Island project.

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

- (a) what is the capital expenditure likely to be incurred in connexion with Polavaram Island project;
- (b) what portion of this expenditure has already been incurred;
- (c) when is the work likely to be completed; and
- (d) what extent of land is likely to be irrigated in the first five years?

A.—(a) 14.06 lakhs (excluding establishment and indirect charges).

(b) 2.35 lakhs.

(c) By the end of 1930-31.

(d) Actual irrigation is expected to begin in the fifth year of construction of the project, i.e., in 1929-30 when 2,000 acres are likely to be irrigated. The probable extent of irrigation at the end of each year for the subsequent four years is 4,000, 6,500, 8,000 and 9,000 acres.

Alleged sinking of the Gannavaram motor launch.

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

- (a) whether the Collector of East Godavari has made a report regarding the sinking of the Gannavaram motor launch near Vadapalli in November last;
- (b) whether there are any rules in force regulating the accommodation, supervision and other matters regarding these motor launches; and
- (c) if not, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to frame any?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Some of the navigation rules have been applied to a small portion of the river between the railway bridge near Rajahmundry and the anicut at Dowlaishweram. The question of making better provision for the control of traffic on the whole river has been raised by the Collector of East Godavari and is under consideration.

Estimate for the Mettur project.

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

- (a) what is the total estimate for the whole of the Mettur project;
- (b) how much of it has been spent;
- (c) what is the estimated return likely to be obtained from this project;
- (d) when was the Mettur project commenced; and
- (e) when is it likely to be completed?

A.—(a) Six hundred and twelve lakhs as sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the abstract statement in Appendix II to the Budget Memorandum presented on 1st March 1927.

19th March 1927]

(c) In the neighbourhood of 7 per cent.

(d) In 1925.

(e) A ten-year period was contemplated in the scheme as sanctioned but it is now hoped that a greater use of machinery may reduce the period to seven years.

Education*Proposal to construct a school at Nandalur.*

417 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the High School at Nandalur has any building either for the school or for hostel;

(b) whether there was any proposal made till now to build a school-house and hostel at Nandalur;

(c) whether the District Board President of Cuddapah was asked to select site for these two buildings and prepare plans and estimates; and

(d) whether the District Board President submitted any; if so, will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to place them on the table?

A.—(a) The Board High School at Nandalur is located in a building belonging to the district board. The hostel attached to the school is located in a rented building.

(b) & (c) In November 1913, the President, District Board, Cuddapah, applied for a grant from the Government for the construction of a building for the Nandalur High School. He was told to renew his application after the plans and estimates had been prepared and sanctioned by competent authority. No further application has till now been received. The Government are not aware of any proposal for the construction of a building for the hostel, nor have they asked the President, District Board, to select a site for the buildings in question.

(d) No.

Grants for primary schools started by local boards.

418 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government is bearing the net cost of all the primary schools started under their order by the taluk boards;

(b) whether in such schools if a second teacher had to be employed owing to the increase in the strength of the school such additional expenditure is also borne by the Government; and

(c) whether any applications from taluk boards have been received for increasing the grant on account of the employment of additional teachers and if so, how were such applications disposed of?

A.—(a) Fixed subsidies are paid from Provincial funds towards the maintenance of elementary schools opened by local bodies at the instance of the Government; the net cost system does not obtain in the case of elementary schools.

(b) No.

[19th March 1927]

- (c) Applications for increased grants were received from some taluk boards. The taluk boards were asked to meet the extra expenditure from the elementary education funds under their control.

Civil Veterinary Department

Working of the Hosur cattle farm.

419 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) when was the Hosur cattle farm started;
- (b) what is the capital expenditure incurred up till last year;
- (c) what is the ordinary expenditure incurred in each year;
- (d) what profit is made in each year, if any;
- (e) how many cattle are kept at the farm;
- (f) what is the daily produce;
- (g) whether it is intended to start any such farms in Andhra Desa; and
- (h) if so, where?

A.—(a) In September 1924.

(b) Excluding the cost of land and buildings on the farm the capital cost on account of purchase of live and dead stock was Rupees 30,449 in 1924-25 and Rs. 16,323 in 1925-26.

(c) Rupees 19,191 in 1924-25 and Rs. 35,995 in 1925-26.

(d) There is no profit. The farm is not worked on a commercial basis.

(e) Four hundred and twenty cattle on 1st March 1927.

(f) The daily milk production varies from 300 lb. to 600 lb. according to the varying number of cattle in milk. But the real produce of the farm is calves which are reared up to adult age.

(g) & (h) No. There is already a farm at Chintaldevi for the Ongole breed of cattle.

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28—cont.

DEMAND VIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—HEADS OF PROVINCES—cont.

The debate on Mr. S. Satyamurti's motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,100 for Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by Rs. 100 was resumed.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The opinions of the ex-Ministers, the Raja of Panagal and Sir A. P. Patro, have been already quoted by my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti. It will be remembered, Sir, and I attach particular importance to that fact, that these opinions were given by these two Ministers when they were actually in office and not after they resigned. The Reserved side of the Madras Government was not on the whole in favour of the grant of autonomy to this province. Even that Reserved side had to admit that if any province deserved an advance in this direction it was Madras and that, on the whole, the reform had worked well in this presidency. In paragraph 8 of the Muddiman Committee's report it

19th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

is stated the Madras Government report that 'the transitional constitution has worked with a considerable measure of success in Madras.' Further on they say 'that after an earnest attempt to work it on constitutional lines. . . the Madras Presidency has showed itself fitter for advance than any other province.' So that, that was the opinion of the Government, as a whole. Further there is this fact, that even in other provinces which did not work these political reforms so successfully as this Province, all the Indian Members of Government, whether Ministers or Executive Councillors, whether they were actually in office or were in office before, were, without any exception, in favour of further advance being given, some of them for grant of complete autonomy and others for grant of partial autonomy with certain qualifications and restrictions. And it may not be irrelevant to state here that the only exception I find in that brilliant galaxy of Indian Members is my hon. Friend Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. He is the only Executive Councillor. . ."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"My hon. Friend cannot know what opinions I held and what opinions I have expressed; and he is not in order in mentioning my name without verifying facts."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My authority is the published report of the evidence which was given before the Muddiman Committee. I searched as carefully as I can, all the pages of the report; I found there the opinions of Lord Sinha, Mr. Setalvad and many other gentlemen."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Rightly or wrongly, this Government took the view that individual opinions of hon. Members of the Executive Council were not in order in a matter of this kind and that what really mattered was the opinion of the Governor in Council."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It comes to the same thing. I have searched all the pages of the published records in connexion with this enquiry, and I do not find in the many thousands of pages that they contain any opinion recorded by my hon. Friend. My point was that even in other provinces the Indian Members of Government, Ministers and Executive Councillors, were in favour of autonomy. You will also notice that the present Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead, and his predecessor, both of them expressed the opinion, that Madras worked these reforms satisfactorily; if that is so, it is the best argument for the grant of provincial autonomy. Diarchy is an experiment and it has been found unsatisfactory. It will also be noticed that there is no system of Government corresponding to diarchy anywhere on the face of the earth. India is the only country where that experiment has been tried and the experiment has proved to be a failure. Having regard to that circumstance, this unsatisfactory system should be put an end to."

"Then it is stated in the Report of the Committee that with reference to some of the subjects, autonomy may be granted. For instance, law-reporting is one of such subjects. We do not care whether law-reporting is a Reserved subject or a Transferred subject. They have recommended gas and boilers also to be Transferred subjects. There is already enough of gas in

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[19th March 1927]

the country, and enough of boiling also. A certain measure of reform has been granted to this country; it is impossible to go back on it, and it is dangerous to stand-still. We must move and I submit that the first step in the forward movement is the transfer of all the subjects that are now vested in the Reserved half. We have seen that the Ministers who were in office before had stood for the grant of autonomy. Personally, I am very interested in watching, I believe the Council and the country will also be interested in watching, how the present Ministers whether they are in the words of my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, the pets of the Bureaucracy or not, vote on this motion."

* MRS. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, regarding this motion now before the Council, I rise to say a few words. I had been listening to the very interesting discussions that have been going on since the budget was presented to this Council, the petitions and appeals seeking help from Government, from the depressed and minority communities against the aggression of the more fortunately placed communities, the expressions of discontent and dissatisfaction from the members of the Swaraj party, at the unfulfilled promises on the part of the Government. I have also been listening to the soothing replies and explanations and vindications of justice coming from the Members of Government. Of course, the whole position seems to be a very uncomfortable one both for the rulers and the ruled. No doubt we feel grateful and thankful to the British Government for the freedom of speech that has been granted to us, because, through the representatives of this Assembly who voice forth the feelings of the people of this province, the Government comes to know the real state of affairs in the country. I have been watching also not without a feeling of admiration the very polite and considerate replies of the European Members so characteristic of the British nation, a nation famed for its love of freedom and for its many sacrifices in the cause of liberty. I do feel that they are doing their very best to help us and teach us the art of Government. But, at the same time, I hope this Government recognizes the gradual growth of the national consciousness and the increasing demand on the part of the people to control their own affairs and look after their own homes. It is a natural and legitimate craving which comes to every growing nation, as it comes to every individual, at one stage or another of its existence. I am sure the Government recognizes these legitimate aspiration on the part of the people. We cannot deny that the British Government has conferred upon us many benefits as was prophesied by no less a person than Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the reformer and father of modern India even at the very commencement of British rule. It has bestowed on us peace, law and order; it has brought about unification of the races through one Government, through one common language. It has brought us into intimate contact with western culture and the freedom-loving nations of the West. Above all, it has opened our eyes to our own defects. So it was not in vain that the East and the West came together. What is our lot to-day? Having come in contact with the free nations of the West, we find to our great sorrow that we are not respected as being a subject nation. The free nations look down upon us because we are not able to manage our own affairs. So, no self-respecting Indian, with a mind to think and a heart to feel could put up with such an indignity. As we are, we have to admit that we have fallen in the scale of nations, as a subject nation we do not possess those rare qualities of the mind and body which

19th March 1927] [Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

are the monopoly of the free nations of the West. No wonder, because our educational systems are all imitations. Our graduates of the universities, in spite of their high degrees, do not reap the full benefit of their education and do not possess real culture. They are wanting in originality and inventive faculty. So, we have to depend on the West for all our up-to-date information and knowledge in all spheres of human activity. While I admire the average Englishman for his high level of culture, for his politeness, for his independent and manly bearing, for his discipline and orderly conduct, I feel sorry that the average Indian does not possess those qualities, except a few individuals here and there, because, I feel that we are not developing on the right lines, the lines most suited to our temperament, to our environment and to our climate. We have not been exercising our body and mind; everything is being done to us as the result of which we have not developed our trade, our industry and our commerce. We find that the percentage of literacy is low. There is never ending famine, ever-recurring epidemics; we record the greatest mortality, the average age of an Indian being 20 while that of an European is over 50. In the eloquent appeal made for dominion status for India, Dr. Besant said 'The people of India are appallingly poor. Forty millions never know what it is not to be hungry. Seventy millions have never more than one meal a day. It is estimated that two-thirds of India's 300 millions live on three-fourths of a minimum subsistence.'

"No doubt, the Government are doing their best for us. But how could you expect people coming from that distance to get familiar with our conditions and to know our temperament and administer to our demands in the way we like them to do? So, let us shoulder our responsibility in earnest, let us ask for more power to look after our own affairs. At the same time let me also impress upon the Government that we want their help and guidance for some time more. As one of the Adi-Dravida brethren expressed to me the other day, there is still the fear in the minds of the depressed classes and minority communities, without the help of the Britisher, whether the question of untouchability will be solved; even we women fear whether the unjust divorce and inheritance laws will be cancelled or modified without their help. While all of us Muhammadans, Christians, Hindu Brahmans and non-Brahmans, both men and women, realize that the salvation of the country lies in unity and united efforts, let us even to-day extend that liberty and fraternity to our depressed classes brethren and throw open our schools and temples and sacred shrines to them. Let us demonstrate to them that we are one with them without showing any difference between man and man, remembering the maxim 'let us live and let others live.' As our religion says 'Humanity is one as God is one,' let us put that maxim to practice at once and take a crusade to the villages and enlighten the masses on these nation-building ideals. When we realise that fellowship and fraternity, no power on earth will resist our demands for freedom."

* MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I do not think that there is any Member in this House with the possible exception of a few die-hards here and there who are satisfied with the present state of things and who do not wish for further constitutional advance. The diarchic system which is the gift of the reforms has been a failure and is full of anomalies. In my opinion, Sir, —whether it is entitled to weight or not is another matter, an opinion born

12 noon.

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [19th March 1927]

of strong conviction and a proper reading and understanding of the diarchic system of administration in this country—this diarchy is nothing more or nothing less than a bureaucratic key which the bureaucrats want to use for carrying on their administration in their own fashion. That diarchy has failed as such, and as a system of administration, admits of no doubt. In support of this statement, I can invoke the high testimony of several ex-Ministers and other persons notable among them being Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Lala Harikishen Lal.

"Some credit was claimed on behalf of this Presidency that the old Ministry worked the reforms for what they were worth satisfactorily for a period of six years. In passing, I may say that the hon. Member from South Malabar was not perfectly right when he stated that Lord Birkenhead also was of the same opinion. I carefully read the speech of Lord Birkenhead some time ago. All that he said was, without committing himself one way or the other, that the Madras Government said that diarchy worked very satisfactorily. He never said that he was prepared to concur in that view nor did he say that he shared it. We have been working under a system which is full of anachronisms. The position of the Ministers under this system of Government is very peculiar. They are kept in the leading strings of the bureaucracy. They have no power, no initiative and no responsibility. As responsible representatives of the people, returned by the people and wedded to work for the people, they find themselves, as it were, tied down in every direction with the result that they are unable to rise to the full stature of manhood. We do desire not only to stand erect but also to walk erect; but many impediments are thrown in our way as a consequence of which we are kept in that enslaved condition. I may also say, Sir, that it is a tragedy in the political history of this country that under this peculiarly unworkable and impracticable system of diarchy this anomaly should have arisen. The department of Agriculture is in the hands of a Minister, but Irrigation is a Reserved subject; the department of Industry is in the hands of a Minister, but Forest is a Reserved subject. And, if I remember right, the Muddiman Committee recommended that Forests may be made a Transferred subject. Although two years have passed since that recommendation was made, I do not know exactly what attempt has been made in that direction. If we are to progress along right lines and if we are to take our place among the comity of nations, something more must be done to give the provincial autonomy. There is no use of screwing down the safety valve, thereby making the whole thing burst. The answer oftentimes given to us is that we are wreckers and that we have come here to wreck a particular system. As the system is bad from beginning to end and as we are satisfied that the system is not quite suited to us, it is impossible for us to accept this system or to try it. We want a better and far more satisfactory and far more acceptable system and in endeavouring to get it we are bound to expose the hollowness of the present system. That being so, we are perfectly justified in laying before this House all the points which go to prove that the system has failed, no matter whether the authorities concerned feel that it has succeeded or failed here. Our point is that the system as a whole has thoroughly failed and that there must be a complete change in the view point of Great Britain. There must be a complete change in their ideas regarding the welfare and better government of this country.

19th March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

"There must also be a change in the powers that inhere in His Excellency the Governor. One hon. Member, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, compared His Excellency to an autocrat or a Nabob. We are having a benevolent despotism. We want for constitutional advance for which this province is fitted."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, since the proposition on the floor of the House is one to discuss the question of further constitutional reforms for this province and grant of provincial autonomy, I, as a representative of the depressed classes, have to voice their feelings on this important matter. If I am asked whether my community is ready for further reforms and provincial autonomy, I would say 'No'. The depressed classes form one-sixth of the population of the Presidency and are undergoing the gravest disabilities, politically, socially and economically. Dogs and swine may roam over the sacred precincts of the temples but the shadow of the untouchable is an abomination. Our economic conditions are worse, and unless and until we are given a wider field of education and our social condition is uplifted, we cannot and are not in a position to join with the other section of the House in claiming more reforms. Had it not been for the advent of the Britisher, our position would have been still worse and we need the Britisher at the heads of all departments from whom we can get justice. Now, coming to the question of provincial autonomy, I might say that until untouchability is removed from the face of the Presidency, our depressed state is vanished and our state is raised and we are given chances in all departments of the Government services, it cannot be an accomplished fact. If you all carefully see about the Government services you will find not a single depressed class man as the head of any department. Their disabilities are many and unless these are removed, we cannot claim further reforms and I oppose the motion."

* Mr. D. THOMAS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I would heartily support the motion now before the House. It is rather a pity that this particular motion is before the House in connexion with the salary of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. I understand that the hon. Mover of this motion intended merely to raise the question of the fitness of this province for further reforms and did not intend to refer to the Private Secretary to His Excellency at all. I believe the Private Secretary is a very useful and necessary officer and that it is not intended by this motion to cavil at his usefulness.

"Now coming to the motion itself, several hon. Members referred to the difficulties and anomalies which are prevailing in connexion with the working of the diarchic system. I believe the authors of the Montford scheme did not intend this diarchy to be a permanent system or a permanent stage in the political development of this country. It was intended only as a temporary measure, a sort of rest-house or halfway house on our march towards the attainment of full responsible Government. This is a sort of wilderness period which has to be spent in the wilderness itself in order to come later to the promised land. In that view of the matter, I would submit for the consideration of the House that every difficulty and every anomaly that is found in the working of this diarchic system is really a stepping-stone for further progress and advance. The real success of the diarchic system lies in its failure. The object of the diarchic system will have been attained when it is taken away and we attain complete freedom and provincial autonomy.

[Mr. D. Thomas]

[19th March 1927]

"Mr. President, various defects have been pointed out in the present condition of affairs which might be considered as arguments against the grant of provincial autonomy to this province. One is the position of the depressed classes in the Presidency. I would suggest that if we are to wait for the attainment of provincial autonomy till every communal problem in our province is settled, till all the communities are brought to the same level, we may have to wait till Doomsday. This problem of communities and classes is not peculiar to India. It exists in every country in the world and in some countries, it is as acute as it is in our country. They have also various other problems to deal with. Take, for instance, the question of employees and capitalists in England. The labour situation there is as acute as it can be and necessitates a careful handling. I would therefore say that the difficulties which the depressed classes are labouring under and for which they claim just redress ought not to stand in the way of the province attaining full provincial autonomy. On the contrary, the only way of solving the various problems connected with these communities is the attainment of provincial autonomy. It has been stated in various quarters that the Madras Province has been specially successful in the working of the diarchic system. From the way in which this Presidency has worked that system for the last seven or eight years, it has justified its demand for the grant of provincial autonomy."

12-15
P.M.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is clear that no other province has started its work in such favourable circumstances as this. In the year previous to the introduction of the reforms our revenue was 1,560 lakhs and the expenditure 1,130 lakhs. During the first year after the reforms, our revenue was 1,576 lakhs and the expenditure was 1,697 lakhs, thereby leaving a deficit of about 108 lakhs. In the budget year, for a revenue of 1,655 lakhs, our expenditure is 1,724 lakhs and we have a deficit of 69 lakhs. This is the result of the diarchical form of Government. Salaries have been enhanced in every department. The permanent settlement on which this country had set its heart was successfully opposed by the Government and the request of this Council to bring the rates of resettlement within the control of the House was successfully resisted by the Government. In the matter of the separation of the judicial and the executive functions, we are to-day in the same position in which we were a century ago. In other matters also we have not advanced very much. Though a few motions only were carried by this Council they were mostly restored by His Excellency the Governor. Our best men were thrown into prison because they happened to preach temperance and acted in a manner which would be considered to be innocent in any other country. These are the things that we have got in a diarchical system of Government. Unless we are granted full provincial autonomy it is not possible for us to do anything good to the country. It may be that we have three Ministers who are administering the transferred subjects, but in reality they are to a great part guided by the Finance Member who holds the strings of the purse. They have not got freedom of action and initiative. Some people think that we are not fit for self-government because we have got caste and other distinctions in our country. We had all these difficulties perhaps more when we were free. Our freedom was taken away from us by the English. It is anomalous to say that they are going to teach us how to rule ourselves when they have deprived us of our freedom. It was admitted even by Lord Curzon that the Englishmen were roaming in the woods with painted bodies when India had

19th March 1927]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

attained the highest form of civilization. Government in some of the Indian States is much better than the Government here; they manage their affairs much better than we do here. It is absurd to think that we have to be tutored by Englishmen in the art of self-government. We are fully qualified to rule ourselves. Only we are yet unable to throw off this Government. The methods that we adopted hitherto did not appeal to them. If there is anything that we are lacking in, it is self assertion. Fortunately or unfortunately, we are being guided by a sage who thinks that peaceful methods would solve the problem. Even this Government should yield as any other Government in the world. Having tried all these methods, if we find that we have failed to attain our end, no one except the Government will be held responsible for having recourse to other methods. With these few words, I recommend the motion for the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to discuss the question of provincial autonomy. Before doing that, I want to know whether a member who is nominated to this Council can discuss that question. I believe he can. When the reforms were first introduced into this country, it was given to understand that the goal of British Government in India would be to raise India to the status of the self-governing dominions of the Empire. The present question is whether we are fit for provincial autonomy in this Presidency."

"The management of a country is just like the management of a household, but only on a more extended scale. The difficulties in the management of a household are not sometimes much less than those in the management of a state. Have we not managed our affairs in this country for centuries, nay, for thousands of years? Democracy did exist in this country. That fact has been shown by recent researches. The village was an autonomous unit in the government of the country for a long long time. After the advent of the British Government the village, as a unit, has been broken down and it is important that it should be reinstated."

"I was away from this country five years before and after the Reforms and I had the privilege of comparing the conditions before and after. I can say with certainty that the people do appreciate the franchise that has been given, though it is only to a limited extent. They realize now that they have some control over the Government which rules them. Take the Police Department for example. It is only when the Government is made to be a servant of the people that the policemen in the streets of the villages will be friends of the people rather than merely servants of the Government, whom the people must obey."

"If the Ministers had full freedom in the working of diarchy they would be able to do something. Huge salaries are paid to the officers. We are in a country where seven rupees per mensem is a big wage. There are many officers drawing thousand rupees and more. If the villagers had any power in determining how the taxes are to be raised and how they have to be spent they will be able to effect more economy than the British Government have been able to do."

"There are other ways of being economical. 90 per cent of our people live in huts. When such is the case, the villager will not approve of the large expenditure that we are incurring on buildings, etc. He would certainly economise the expenditure a great deal more. This point has been lost sight of."

[Mr. R. Nagar Gowda]

[19th March 1927]

"The high salaries have been fixed for people who come here from a long way off leaving their relatives and their own social surroundings. For them, the salary has been fixed at a large amount. That ought not to be the rate which we Indians living in our own native country amidst our own surroundings ought to be paid.

"If the village is made the unit, the villager will decide upon the question of taxation and expenditure. For that it is necessary that adult franchise should be given in this country as early as possible."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Mr President, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, has placed this House under a deep debt of gratitude in having raised this question of questions, the grant of complete responsible government for this province, under the head of general administration.

"The real object of this motion is not to effect any saving from the allotment for the staff of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. That staff will continue as complete and as comfortable as ever before even if this motion is carried by the House unanimously. The object of this motion is to invite this new Council which has come with a mandate from the electorate to declare in unmistakable terms its considered opinion that the people of this province are fit to bear the burden of complete responsible government.

2-30 p.m. "The House is invited by the motion to declare whether in its opinion there is any longer a necessity to maintain the highly illogical, unscientific and arbitrary distinction between the three seats occupied by the hon. the Ministers on the Treasury Bench and the four seats next above them in the same row. If you ignore for the moment those Members of the House who, by reason of the disability of their offices under the Crown, cannot expect to occupy any of those seven seats under a system of complete responsible government, it is difficult to imagine any good ground, in the light of the experience gained hitherto, for any of the other Members of the House to be obsessed by a sense of the inability of the elected Members of this House to bear the burden of complete responsible government. Sir, it is not true that complete responsible government would add to the burden that will be thrown on the elected Members of this House. Far from it. It only removes the shackles and obstacles that prevent this House from functioning to the best public advantage. Does not the effectiveness of this Council suffer to a very great extent and is not our capacity to serve our constituents to the best of our ability—at a considerable discount by reason of the anomalous distinction between the Reserved and the Transferred halves? Sir, it is indeed a misnomer to refer to them as halves. If they were equal halves, one-half would be no more reserved than the other. Sir, it is not a Cabinet of equal halves by any means or to any extent. It is a combination of unlike, incompatible and conflicting elements thrown together with excellent provision in the machinery for friction, deterioration and wastage. Sir, six long years have already been spent over this entirely misconceived and unfair experiment. If these six years had been spent in working a system of complete responsible government, this province with its extraordinary genius for harmonious co-operation would undoubtedly have made considerable headway in the direction of good government. But has even this unfair experiment of diarchy been worked by us? With all its handicaps, the experiment has been worked very successfully. I would say that it is due to the whole-hearted desire on the part of the bulk of the people of this

[19th March 1927]

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

Presidency, to prove their fitness for complete responsible Government. It is this nearly universal desire that is turning, even under the most trying conditions, the powerful energy of the largest single group of elected representatives in this House in aid of the honest and *bona fide* efforts on this side of the House to make the best out of the present unsatisfactory constitution. We thus stand together in a common endeavour sustained by the hope that our capacity to sink our differences and pull together towards our common goal will not be tested unduly long. Sir, we are sustained by the belief that having established our fitness to govern ourselves even under diarchy, we will before the next general election be enabled by Parliament to take a definite step forward. The electorate has given no uncertain mandate on this point. The electors well realized during the last campaign the significance and effectiveness of the Party System. His Excellency's appeal for the formation of real political parties was very appropriate and opportune. The country had already made up its mind in that direction and His Excellency merely gauged the public opinion that was making itself felt and set the seal of his approval on it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member's speech is not relevant to the matter under discussion, and as his time-limit is over, I call upon the hon. the Revenue Member to reply."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, the subject which has been chosen for discussion on this token motion makes me the official spokesman of this bench. We have listened with attention and interest to the speeches of hon. Members from all parts of the House, and it is impossible not to feel their sincerity. It is impossible not to sympathise with the expression of their aspirations. Sir, this is a Provincial Government, that is to say, a subordinate Government. We are therefore not responsible for the present constitution, nor have we the power to alter it. Our duty, so long as we remain in office, is to administer it to the best of our ability for the good of the people. Three years back, the Government as then constituted was called upon to report on certain aspects only of diarchy and its working, and they did so. That report is in the hands of hon. Members. They will of course understand that it is the report of the collective Government. It seems probable that at no distant date, we may be called upon to consider the subject possibly in all its aspects. Hon. Members may rest assured that, when the time comes, we shall not fail to give full weight to the sentiments which have been given expression to in this House on this occasion. I would now merely ask hon. Members not to imagine that any section of the Government is hostile to the fulfilment of their legitimate aspirations."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, this is a very important subject as you are aware and I hope you will excuse me if I exceed the usual time-limit."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The demand is to be put to vote at 12-52"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"One thing upon which I wish to congratulate the hon. the Revenue Member is that this is the first occasion on which he has made himself quite audible in this House and I should be glad if this is an earnest of what is going to come. Sir, it would be conceded that the feeling with regard to this question from all sections of the House is unanimous, except a very few Members who represent the depressed classes. They seem to be under the impression that the privileges and

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [19th March 1927]

rights which they are now enjoying are due to the permanency of British bureaucracy in this country. May I put to them a question? The English bureaucracy has been here for the last 150 years and I would like to know if they have moved their little finger to improve the condition of the depressed classes until a few years ago. Even the sympathy which they are now showing is not due to their desire to improve the condition of the depressed classes in India but with a view that the depressed classes complain against the higher classes and make the higher classes unpopular. In the attempt which the Government will make to improve the condition of the depressed classes, sincerity and co-operation will not be wanting on the part of the higher classes. It was never felt until the British Government came in that there should be no difference of caste. Caste in this country has a history of its own. The system with all its faults, has its advantages as distinguishable from the class divisions in western countries. In every caste there is more democracy than there is between classes in western countries. One caste is never meant to arrogate any of the functions or duties which any other caste owes to society in general. I do not propose now to use my time on any dissertation on the usefulness of the caste system. But it must be admitted that the present state of things is due to various causes. I think the representatives of the depressed classes will be generous enough to admit that now at least the higher classes are realizing their fault or any laxity on their part and trying to make amends in that direction. As has been very pertinently pointed out by hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas, if our getting provincial autonomy should depend upon settling all differences amongst all communities of this vast country, the Englishman might feel himself completely relieved of any anxiety on his part and might find himself comfortable.

"I join issue with what has been stated by my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudawami Udayar. He has attributed the improvement which we have had, to the British Government. No doubt, to some extent. The restoration of peace and order is due to the British Government. But at what cost, at what national degeneration, and at what loss of national wealth, is a different story. It is true we have been educated not with a view to make ourselves useful citizens of the country but educated, educated so as to serve as clerks in their offices. Our commerce has been subordinated to foreign commerce. Our industries have been starved to give an upper hand to the industrialists in western countries. I am not prepared to grant that the bureaucracy have been in this country in our interests. Nor do we expect they will say that they are here in our interests. If they should say so, I do not think that that contention can hold water for a second. The hon. Mr. Marjoribanks said that, when they would be consulted with regard to the feeling in this country for further reforms, they would not stand in our way and that they would give due weight to the sentiments given expression to in this House. But in the communication which they submitted to the Government of India when this Government were called upon to express their opinion on the working of the Reforms they said:

'His Excellency the Governor in Council is inclined to doubt whether opinion is as unanimous as the Ministers have been led to believe and he is not prepared to agree that the time has come for a complete transfer. Moreover, he feels that the limitations laid down in the memorandum prepared for the new Reforms Committee, according to his construction of the utterances in Parliament on the subject of the policy and purpose of the Act, preclude this Government from discussing the transfer of the three fundamental subjects, which are (1) the administration of the land revenue, which connote the general administration, (2) Law and Order including Jails and (3) Finance.'

19th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

"Again they say, referring to financial relations,

'His Excellency the Governor in Council does not desire in the present connexion to embark on a discussion of this controversy. It is sufficient, for the present purpose, to point out the result of the financial embarrassments of the Province, as they have affected the working of the Reforms, and popular opinion in relation thereto. Unless these embarrassments can be mitigated or removed, His Excellency the Governor in Council anticipates that no changes in the Reform scheme, whether in the direction of extending the sphere of Ministerial control or otherwise, will result in material improvement.'

"Now there is no prospect of the removal of this great octopuslike grip over our head. I hope it would be proper for His Excellency the Governor now to indicate that some change in the Reforms may be made with safety.

"So far as the grant of Provincial autonomy is concerned, Sir, I should think the Government which has watched working of the Reforms for six years and certified, from its own point of view, that it has been a success, should have no hesitation in taking the initiative on behalf of the country and moving the authorities concerned for the grant of complete Provincial autonomy and for the transfer of all the subjects to the Ministers, including Finance, which is perhaps the key to all the other departments. With these words, Sir, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House." 12-45 p.m.

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"Sir, as everyone knows, all countries which enjoy Self Government have no untouchability among the various communities, and if India wants Swaraj, it should first remove untouchability. It would then be fit for Self-Government just like the other countries which enjoy Self-Government. I ask, Sir, whether there is any punishment on earth worse than untouchability. A man may even be hanged and be done with but an untouchability, generation in, generation out is intolerable. We all know that there is this crime in this country and we also know that equal rights and privileges are accorded to all communities in the other countries which enjoy Self-Government. It is a useless thing if more responsibility is given without elevating the depressed classes. Diarchy is trying to ameliorate their condition. The oratory and eloquence in this Council will not be a test to grant the autonomy. The coming Royal Commission should go to the villages. There is the tissue of administration. Since of late there is an awakening among the Depressed, not one out of a hundred villages that is not suffering. The depressed classes are all suffering from prosecutions and persecutions to an unlimited extent. Since the introduction of diarchy, the condition is being looked after by the Government, I mean only from a few years back. If diarchy is to go now, then their fate is sealed. We are quite prepared to be ruled under diarchy at present and we want no reformed Government or autonomy. Now, Sir, what is the opinion of the six millions of India? They are not a negligible community; they are a large community and not a floating population. They are the people of the country, the tillers of the soil and the bulwarks of the British Empire. Are they to be ignored when they say that they do not want this Self-Government? If India gets Self-Government, where is the guarantee and what is there to safeguard them against further tyranny? I fully oppose the motion."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded.

Mr. ABAS ALI KHAN:—"On a point of order, Sir. The discussion on the Demand automatically closes at 12-52 p.m. when the Demand should be put to the House. Will any object be served by putting this motion now?"

[19th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not a point of order."

A poll was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 29. Mr. R. Srinivasi Ayyangar. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 30. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 3. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 31. " A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 4. " H. F. P. Hearson. | 32. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 5. " C. E. Wood. | 33. " K. R. Karant. |
| 6. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 34. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 7. " T. Adinarayana Chetti. | 35. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 8. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 36. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 9. " K. Koti Reddi. | 37. " M. A. Minickavelu Nayakar. |
| 10. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 11. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 39. " C. S. Ratnasabhapati |
| 12. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | Mudaliyar. |
| 13. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 40. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 14. " C. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 41. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 15. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 42. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 16. " K. V. R. Swami. | 43. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 17. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 44. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chetti. |
| 18. " D. Narayana Raju. | 45. Syed Khadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. " M. Narayana Rao. | 46. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami |
| 20. " K. Uppi Sahib. | Reddiyar. |
| 21. " C. Marudhavanam Pillai. | 47. Rao Bahadur R. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 22. " J. A. Saldanha. | 48. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 23. " C. Obi Reddi. | 49. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 24. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 50. " P. T. Rajan. |
| 25. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 51. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 26. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. | 52. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 27. Sciman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 53. Mr. J. Kuppuswami Chowdri. |
| 28. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 9. Mr. G. T. Boag. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 10. " V. Pandrang Row. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 11. " S. H. Slater. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 12. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 13. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-Jah |
| 5. Mr. J. F. Hall. | Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. " T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 14. Subadar-Major Nanjappa. |
| 7. " P. L. Moore. | 15. Mr. K. Subrahmanya Moopannar. |
| 8. " H. T. Reiman. | |

Ayes 53 : Noes 15.

The motion for closure was carried.

The motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,100 for Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by Rs. 100 was then put and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 20. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 2. Mr. H. Ari Gowder. | 21. " T. Adinarayana Chetti. |
| 3. " J. Bheemayya. | 22. " P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 4. " M. Hampayya. | 23. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 5. " V. Ch. John. | 24. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 6. " J. Nagan Gowda. | 25. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. |
| 7. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 26. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 27. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 9. " W. P. A. Sundarapandiya Natar. | 28. " C. N. Mutturanga Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " T. C. Srinivasi Ayyangar. | 29. " Abdul Hamid Khan. |
| 11. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 30. " K. V. R. Swami. |
| 12. " D. Thomas. | 31. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 13. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 32. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 14. " S. Venkayya. | 33. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 15. " A. B. Shetty. | 34. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 16. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 35. " C. Marudhavanam Pillai. |
| 17. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 36. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 18. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. | 37. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 19. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 38. " A. Parasurama Rao. |

19th March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

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| 39. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 54. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 40. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. | 55. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 41. Sciman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 56. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 42. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | 57. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 43. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 58. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 44. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. | 59. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chetti. |
| 45. " A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. | 60. Mr. Khadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 46. " L. K. Tulasiram. | 61. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami |
| 47. " K. R. Karant. | Reddiyar. |
| 48. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 62. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 49. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | 63. Rao Bahadur R. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 50. " B. Venkataratnam. | 64. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 51. " M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. | 65. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 52. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati | 66. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| Mudaliyar. | 67. Mr. J. Kuppuswami Chowdri. |
| 53. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 14. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 15. Subadar-Major Nanjappa. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 16. Mr. V. Gangadara Siva. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 17. " K. Subrahmanya Moopannar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 18. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 5. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 19. " J. F. P. Hearson. |
| 6. " J. F. Hall. | 20. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 7. " P. L. Moore. | 21. Mr. Sahajanandaswami. |
| 8. " H. Tireman. | 22. " C. E. Wood. |
| 9. " G. T. Boag. | 23. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 10. " V. Pandrang Row. | 24. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 25. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 12. " C. B. Cotterell. | 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 13. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-Jah | |
| Sahib Bahadur. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 4. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chetti. |
| 2. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 5. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 3. " Diwan Bahadur E. N. Arogya- | 6. " K. Krishnan. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 7. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |

Ayes 67. Noes 26. Neutral 7.

The motion was carried.

Demand VIII minus Rs. 100 was then put to the House and carried.

DEMAND IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"On the recommendation 1 p.m. of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 2.70 lakhs under the heading "General Administration—Legislative Bodies".'"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I move
'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,000 for pay of establishments by Rs. 100.'

"To discuss the question of increased accommodation and provision of amenities for Members of the Legislative Council. I move this motion with a view to elicit information with regard to increased accommodation and provision of amenities for Members of the Legislative Council. While expressing satisfaction for the amenities and accommodation so far given, I must say they are still short. The Legislative Council buildings were intended for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council but several rooms are now being occupied by departments of the Secretariat. Perhaps it may be possible for the Government to shift them on to the Secretariat, so that the rooms may be used by the Members of the Legislative Council."

[19th March 1927]

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, two wings are now being built for the purpose of accommodating the Members, which will remove the difficulty which has been pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition. In 1925 certain proposals were made for extensions and improvements at a cost of Rs. 74,000. They included the insertion of an intermediate floor over the Council Chamber to provide additional accommodation for a Committee room, rooms for the Deputy President, Council Secretaries, Whips and the Leader of the Opposition. They were approved by the Finance Committee and necessary provision was made in the budget for 1926-27. Finally a revised scheme was formulated for the extension of the Secretariat buildings to the west from the northern and southern ends and this will set free some other accommodation for the Legislative Council. This will satisfy the hon. the Leader of the Opposition with regard to extensions to the Secretariat building. This work has been undertaken. Provision for three temporary rooms in the eastern portion of the gallery in the east end of the Council Chamber and provision for two temporary rooms on each side of the entrance lobby to the Council Chamber, the spiral staircase being removed, has also been made. The scheme also provides for the installation of sanitary fittings. From the above, it will be seen that the Government have been alive to the need for increased accommodation and we have done our utmost in the matter and the inconvenience pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition will very soon be rectified."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 43,000 for pay of establishments be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I may say at the very outset, Sir, that I have no complaint whatever against your staff and if I may be permitted to single out one or two members of your staff for special mention, I may congratulate you on having a Secretary who is as genial and amiable as he is highly intelligent and cultured and as unostentatious and simple as he is courteous and obliging, and a cashier who places his services at the disposal of the Members and looks after their convenience. But what I say is that the Members must have some kind of special staff."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I believe the hon. Member has given notice of the supply of stationery, etc., and not about the staff."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Yes, Sir, and also to discuss the need for improving the staff. I press upon this Council the need for having, if necessary, some additional staff, at least a staff of peons, for it is very difficult for Members to go to the office or the Secretariat Library to get some official papers. I remember the other day my Friend Mr. Ramachandra Reddi was not in his place when you called him to move the resolution standing in his name. He wanted to get the Famine Code and having waited for two hours, he had to go to the Secretariat Library to fetch a copy. This is but one instance out of many which proves conclusively the need for an additional staff. It seems that there is no understanding between the Council Library and the Secretariat Library. Therefore Members have either to go there themselves to refer to official documents which are certainly very necessary for their work, because they have to base their arguments on certain facts and not supposition, or must have them supplied to them. So there must be some special staff, or more peons who will undertake to get

[19th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

the papers for them. And secondly as regards stationery and forms, it should be possible for Members from their seats in the Council Library, or in the Committee room or here to get whatever stationery they want. I may tell you that I myself applied nearly four times, twice in person and twice by means of letter for the supply of stationery; and the answer was invariably that they were out of stock. But if there was a special staff, the requests of Members for stationery, etc., would be registered and supplied to them without any inconvenience. So, I press for the improvement of the staff and also an additional number of peons to be placed at the disposal of the Members to do the work of bringing stationery, forms or even official publications from the Secretariat library, and otherwise to attend to the comforts and convenience of the Members."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I shall first deal with the question of the library. There is a special librarian and an attendant for the Council Library. The Council Office reported, and it was also generally felt that the number of peons was insufficient and therefore one temporary peon was sanctioned for three years and in addition six temporary peons for a year, so that there are seven additional peons now sanctioned for the convenience of the Members of the Legislative Council. My hon. Friend has referred to some difficulty in connexion with the supply of stationery and forms, etc. Having made enquiries on the subject, I find that although at one time there was a little delay, at present all the causes for the delay have been removed and no difficulty is now experienced, or need be experienced by hon. Members in this matter."

"As to the delay in the supply of books of reference from the Secretariat library, I have received certain suggestions on that matter, not only from the speech of the hon. Member who spoke, but also from one or two other Members and the question will be considered as to whether the supply of books from the Secretariat library and the Council Library should not be facilitated in order that the Members may get the books they want as early as possible in future."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 43,000 for the pay of establishment be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the anomalous constitutional position of the single largest party in the Council forming the Opposition and furnishing Leaders of the Opposition. I crave the indulgence of the House if I may exceed the time-limit."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, with your leave, I would like to raise a point of order. Under our Rules and Standing Orders, the seating arrangements can alone be reasonably construed as being comprised in this motion. The seating arrangements are entirely in the discretion of the hon. the President. We are now concerned with Provincial Legislative Councils. The grant relates to Legislative bodies—Provincial Legislative Councils. In that grant, the question of the anomalous constitutional position of the single largest party can only be raised, if raised at all, with reference to the physical station occupied by certain Members in the House. It cannot be raised under this head for any other purpose and a constitutional question such as this can only be raised under some other head. But as it is

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [19th March 1927]

done under the Demand for Provincial Legislative Councils, I should say that it can only be raised with reference to the seating arrangements, which is solely and statutorily in your discretion. I, therefore, submit that this motion is out of order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Leader of the Opposition got anything to say on this motion?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I have none so far as this is concerned."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Any Member of the Justice party wishing to speak on the motion?"

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The point of order raised was that this subject was not in order, on the ground that it was not germane to the demand that has been moved. I ask, Sir, whether the motion that was moved in regard to Provincial autonomy and passed just before with regard to the additional staff of His Excellency the Governor was germane to that demand?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Is it open to question your ruling, Sir, in this House?"

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am not questioning your ruling, Sir, but I am only pointing out the practice of this House to allow questions not necessarily germane to a particular demand being discussed as constitutional questions. The constitutional question of the grant of provincial autonomy was raised in the demand relating to the pay of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor which did not involve any constitutional question. I am only mentioning it as an instance in which such constitutional questions are being discussed whether they are germane to a particular grant or not. Of course, I am not questioning your ruling, but you have allowed us to discuss such things in previous grants."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it a subject with which the Members of Government are officially connected or for which they are responsible in the course of their administration of the departments in their charge?"

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"That is a subject on which this House can express its opinion and which the Government may take notice of."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I believe, in all questions connected with the debate on the budget, the subject should be one connected with the Government officially, i.e., should relate to matters of administration for which they are responsible. Does the hon. Member hold the view that the Government is responsible for determining which shall be the constitutional opposition to Government in this House?"

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"I think the hon. the Law Member as the Leader of the House is connected with the matter and it is with a view to help him in making the Opposition more effectual that I move this motion."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I wholly disclaim any responsibility for the effectuating of Opposition or making it more effective. The position in regard to this motion is this. The point of order that I raised was two-fold. My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, has dealt with only one aspect of it. The point I raised was this. Primarily so far

19th March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

as the seating arrangements, so far as the position or the juxtaposition of the parties in the Council is concerned, it is a matter statutorily and solely vested in you, Mr. President. It is not vested, or it is not regulated by anybody. Nobody has a right to dictate and nobody has a right to advise you in the matter, though you may choose to take advice from any one. As to how these parties should be seated and whether the Opposition should be put into the category of opposition, or certain groups, that is solely left to you. As Members of Government, we have nothing to do with that. As you very rightly observed, all these demands deal only with questions on which there is some responsibility involving in or attaching to Government as such. My submission, therefore, is that first of all it is not germane to this topic; secondly, whatever relevance it may have had to the other topics and other demands, it is not relevant to this demand; and thirdly it is not relevant, as the hon. the President has the sole function of it."

1-16
p.m.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, it seems to me that probably we are labouring under a misapprehension. We have not yet heard anything from the hon. Mover, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, as to what points he would raise and what he intended to be the matters on which this discussion is to be based. On the assumption that the hon. Member who has given notice of this motion is going to speak only about seating arrangements, we are proceeding with this discussion now. At any rate, I do not know, and probably none of us is aware what are the points that he is going to raise. And unless we know definitely what his intention is, probably all this discussion will not be useful."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, kindly furnish any information as to the points on which he is going to deal, so that I may be able to decide whether they are in order or not. The question is raised by Mr. Krishnan Nayar that, apart from the question of seating arrangements, there may be other matters regarding which the hon. Member may be willing to raise debate, and that the Government may be held responsible for them. I want to know whether there are any such points."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Yes, Sir, I am going to prove that an Opposition can be formed only by ex-Ministers and that leaders of the Opposition should come from those ranks."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that a debate on the Budget in regard to this subject is in order. It is a matter that entirely concerns the President and the President is dealing with leaders of various groups in the House including leaders of the Opposition in connexion with the seating arrangements and other arrangements in the House. I do not think Government deals with any group in the House as a group for any administrative purposes, and therefore I hold the view that this is not in order at this time. But I may inform the House that the question was raised by one of the leaders of the parties and I requested him to communicate his wish to me in writing or take the opportunity of raising this question immediately after questions any day. Then it will be a question presented to me and I will have to consider the question to the best of my ability. I have not got the least objection if the leader of a party gives intimation to me beforehand, and I will fix whichever date will be most convenient. I rule that this is out of order."

[19th March 1927]

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Very well, Sir, I shall raise it on any later occasion as you please."

The motion was accordingly not moved.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,10,000 for travelling allowances be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the reduction of travelling allowance and daily allowance of the Members of this Council to double third-class fare and five rupees a day respectively. I do not desire to make a speech on this subject, and I formally move it, and I know I shall have the vote of this House on my side."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, the hon. Member from Kurnool stated that he formally moved it. I could have said that I formally opposed it, but I do not propose to stop there. As a matter of fact, it is pretty obvious that the reduction of the rate of travelling allowances would not conduce to convenience. As it is, we are very often inconveniencing Members coming from the mufassal in many ways, and when other Legislatures tending towards democracy have gone in the direction of payment to Members, to make it a question of double third class and Rs. 5 a day, though it may be a deterrent, will certainly be not helpful in the doing of business in the House. Though Government as such have nothing to do in the matter and leave it to the free vote of the House, I consider, Sir, if I may be allowed to express an opinion in that direction, that a departure in that direction would be inexpedient."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I only want to draw attention to the practice obtaining in the Assembly and other legislative bodies where the method of drawing travelling allowance is much simpler than what we have got here at present, a pre-audit and a post audit . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If that be the case, this is not the proper occasion for it. The hon. Member will do well to move his cut separately."

* Diwan Babadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I am afraid that my Friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, is very optimistic in his conclusion, namely, that the whole House would support him. I am here to oppose him, and I think there will be many others also to side with me. Certainly I have no objection whatever to my hon. Friend imposing a self-denying ordinance on himself and on such of those as would agree with him. He may want to lead an ascetic life but the majority of this House are not prepared to follow him. As a matter of fact Members of the Provincial Councils in India are treated in the matter of travelling and other allowances in a very much worse fashion than the Members of our own Legislative Assembly in Delhi and the Legislative Assemblies in other parts of the world. For instance, in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, Members receive halting allowances for seven days preceding the day on which the Council meets and also for seven days succeeding the date on which the Council terminates. (A voice : 'Three days only'.) Well, even then, it is seven days preceding and three days succeeding a meeting, and in addition to that, they get haulage allowances for their motor cars. Members of the Legislative Assembly from whichever part of India have the right of drawing haulage charges from the Government of India if they take their motor cars with them. Whether they take their motor cars or not, they have got a daily allowance of Rs. 20

19th March 1927] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

and also Rs. 5—my hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad will correct me if I am wrong—for the charge necessary for going to and returning from the Council Chamber. We do not enjoy any such privileges here. Again, Sir, if we compare this Legislative Assembly with the similar Assemblies of the world, we find that practically in all parts of the Empire, in England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., the Members of the Legislatures are paid very handsome allowances. For instance, in the House of Commons, as my hon. Colleagues know, Members are paid annual allowances of £400 each, and in addition to that they have first-class free passage overseas to and fro. Again, in Canada when the House is sitting, they have what is called a sessional allowance of 4,000 dollars, that is about Rs. 10,000, taking the dollar to be equivalent to Rs. 2½. And then, in addition to this 4,000 dollars, they have free transport not only for themselves but for their wives and families and stenographers, so that they are paid for all the conveniences for themselves and their families. Then again, if we go to the Australian Parliament, the Members there get free railway passes and in addition they have also the privilege of taking lady typists at Government expense. (Laughter.) Then in South Africa there is this additional privilege. So far as the privileges of travelling are concerned, once a Minister always a Minister. That is, a person who has once been a Minister is allowed free railway pass for the rest of his life. (Laughter.) And then, in New Zealand, Sir, the allowance is £450 a year. There is no necessity for us to deprive ourselves of even the small privileges we are now having. I do not want to go into the question of the expenditure which individual Members of this House may be put to. Probably some Members may be able to limit themselves within the amount of the daily and travelling allowances given to them, but I believe there may be other Members also who have to pay for their expenses to some extent out of their own pockets in addition. I do not want to state anything personally. But for these reasons I am not asking for any increase. The question of expenditure depends upon various circumstances. This is not the first time on which this question has been raised in this House. After all, my hon. Friend Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar has, if I may say so, rightly said that he would leave it to the House. That, if I may venture to say so, is the correct attitude for the Government to take. But it seems to me that it would be better for the Government to oppose this motion for this reason; if the Members of this Council are well fed and well clothed and well lodged (laughter), they will be in a very good temper and they are not likely to attack the Government Members. In these circumstances, I hope my hon. Friends in this House would agree with me and vote with me if my hon. Friend presses his motion."

The motion was put and negatived.

The House then adjourned for lunch

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,000 for travelling allowance of members by Rs. 100'

in order to discuss the question of reforming the present dilatory and cumbersome and costly system of drawing travelling allowance.

"I may also say that it is rather an undignified method by which we have to draw our travelling allowance. At present, after we come here, we have

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[19th March 1927]

to prepare the bill, get it endorsed, and wait for it and then we get the amount after some delay. We cannot draw the bill for our return journey unless we go back, then send a bill, and get an endorsement, and there is all that sort of dilatory work. That is not also consistent with the dignity of a Member of this Council. (Hear, hear.) Even a gazetted officer draws a bill without getting an endorsement for it. I never in my life as a gazetted officer drew a bill with an endorsement for my bill. When I come here it is rather humiliating that I should get the endorsement in order to get my bill cashed. I am told that in the Assembly there is a much simpler method which is more consistent with the dignity of the Members of the House. I am sure we do not hold a position less important or less dignified than the Members of the Assembly. I therefore propose that Government should devise some method in consultation with the Accountant-General by which we can draw our travelling allowance quicker and by an easier method. I would propose the method pursued by the Assembly which can be gathered from the hon. Member who has been a Member of the Assembly. There, first of all, as soon as a Member comes to the Assembly he is presumed to have come from the place of his ordinary residence and before he leaves he is presumed to leave for his native place. On that presumption on the last day, or one or two days before that, his bill is drawn for the whole period from the day of his departure until the day of his return to his native place. In that way the matter is simplified. The bill is not sent to the Accountant-General by the Member but it is presented to the Secretary who draws and gives a cheque. That is the procedure followed even in the matter of special committees of the Government of India. When we went to the Taxation Committee or the Civil Justice Committee we had only to present a slip stating the day on which we left the place and returned, and we got at once a cheque both for staying and travelling. It was a very simple procedure. I therefore propose this token motion in order to suggest a more dignified and quicker course for getting the travelling allowance."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member from South Kanara will be gratified to learn that Government propose to accept the suggestion of following the example of the Legislative Assembly in this matter. Orders will be issued very shortly."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for books and periodicals by Rs. 100', to discuss the election of a Library Committee.

"I only do this, Sir, as a token motion to suggest the necessity and the desirability of appointing a committee to select books. I think this idea of having a library committee has been in contemplation and therefore I do not dilate upon the advantages of having a library committee for the selection of books."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It has already been decided by the hon. the President to form a library committee for the selection of books and the leaders of the various parties have been asked to nominate each a member, and Messrs. P. T. Rajan, S. Satyamurti and A. B. Shetty have been appointed to be the members of the committee which will be presided over by the hon. the President. It is expected that the hon. the President will announce that he has come to that conclusion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

19th March 1927]

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for supplies and services by Rs. 100'

in order to discuss the question regarding the cancellation of the privilege of Members posting letters on service unpaid system. This is a privilege, Sir, we had enjoyed according to the parliamentary privileges in England, where the members have got many other privileges as well, as was mentioned by the hon. Member for Malabar this morning. This one privilege has been cancelled and no reasons have been given why this has been cancelled. If members of Parliament and members of assemblies in America have enjoyed this privilege—I do not know if the privilege of the members of the Assembly has also been cancelled—I do not know why we should be deprived of this privilege of addressing the officials of the Local Government without stamps."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I agree with my hon. Friend. I do not see the reasons why the Government have cancelled it. We are asked now to pay even for those letters in which we send up resolutions and questions to the Secretary to the Legislative Council. That is how I understand it. The practice till now was that all letters addressed to the Secretaries of Government, including the Secretary to the Legislative Council, were free of postage. Recently we received a circular cancelling that ruling and since then—that is my interpretation—I have been paying even for those letters in which I send the questions and resolutions to the Secretary. Apart from that, we had the privilege of addressing other officers of Government free of postage. That has been recently taken away. I see no adequate reasons. So I propose the desirability of restoring those privileges."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Prior to the issue of G.O. Mis. No. 440, Legislative, dated 9th October 1926, the M.L.C.s had the privilege of following the procedure laid down in clause 357 (2) of the Post and Telegraph Guide whereby letters, post-cards and packets pertaining to affairs of Government superscribed 'Service unpaid' and signed by the Members of Council were accepted by the officers of the Local Government who paid the postage on receipt. In June 1926, in connection with a reference to them on the subject by the United Provinces Government, the Government of India informed this Government that the procedure adopted by the M.L.C.s in Madras was wrong and was due to a misapprehension underlying clause 357(2) of the Guide. With a view to making the position clearer the Government of India have amended the clause. In their letter the Government of India also stated that they did not wish to encourage the extension of the privilege of sending service unpaid communications to cases which are clearly beyond the intention of the rule. It is really under the orders of the Government of India and it applies to the whole of India."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Law Member has explained and I think under the rules he is perfectly right. But may I suggest to the Madras Government and the hon. the Law Member that service stamps may be issued to members periodically once a month, so that it may enable the members to send their letters?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That matter has not been raised till now and I wish to consider that. Even there we cannot act without advertence to the Government of India because post and telegraph facilities are Central subjects. I shall bear this in mind."

[19th March 1927]

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will you allow me to explain myself ? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am sorry the rules do not permit a second speech by non-official Members.”

The motion was put and carried.

* Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya :—“ I move

‘ to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,800 for Provincial Legislative Council by Rs. 100.’

In so doing, I want to bring before the House the necessity of having elected members for the standing advisory committees that we have for certain departments and to suggest also the necessity of having standing advisory committees for other reserved departments for which we have not at present standing committees. Sir, the famous declaration of August 1917 regarding the progressive realization of self-government contemplates the necessity of educating Indians in the matter of administration. To realize this idea the Montford Report in paragraph 235 laid down : ‘ Our next proposal is intended to familiarize the other elected members of the Legislative Council, besides Ministers, with the process of administration and also to make the relations between the executive and the legislature more intimate. We propose that to each department whether it is placed with the Executive Council or the Minister there should be attached a standing committee elected by the Legislative Council from among their own members.’ Sir, this recommendation of the Montford Report was referred to the Government of India who thereupon, with the opinion of the various Provincial Governments, have discussed the matter in their first despatch of March 1919. Sir, I now refer hon. Members to the first despatch that was sent from Delhi on the 5th March 1919 wherein the Government of India definitely accepted these recommendations. I beg to quote are extract from that :

‘ The first of these is the proposal to establish Standing committees elected by and from the Legislature, to the departments under each Member of the Executive Council. I think that such committees would be purely advisory and will ordinarily be consulted on questions of policy or new schemes of large expenditure and on annual reports. The majority of Provincial Governments accepted the proposal. We propose to retain them.’

2-45
p.m.

“ Sir, having accepted the proposal of the Montford Report, various Provincial Governments, such as Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, etc., after the inauguration of the Reforms, are having elected standing advisory committees for various departments. Unfortunately, however, the Government of Madras have not at all accepted this suggestion so far as the Reserved part of the Government is concerned, I believe, except the Forest department. The Ministers, on the other hand, took the very unsatisfactory course of constituting advisory committees nominated by the Ministers themselves. I take it, Sir, that it is wrong in principle to have nominated Members to these advisory committees which have been meant to deal with matters of policy, such important questions as administration reports and big items of expenditure. I therefore appeal to the Members of the Treasury Bench to accept this proposal to have advisory committees for all departments, be they under the Ministers or under the Executive Councillors, for training the Members of this honourable House in matters of administration, and secondly to have these members elected by the Members of this Council. I once again request them to leave these committees open for election. This year, Sir, the new Ministers after having taken charge of their departments, have nominated members for these standing committees. We have been

[19th March 1927] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya]

approached and I thank them for their kindness to accept offices under their patronage, and we need hardly mention here that we have refused such offers. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Ministers, as well as the Executive Councillors, to accept the principle and I may tell them that unless they accept it we will be justified not only in passing this motion, but also in throwing out the resolution that is shortly to be moved by the hon. Mr. Moir to elect members to the Standing Committee on Finance. With these words, I move the motion that stands in my name.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, to my mind, this is a very small matter. But yet, I feel that it is a matter that tests the Executive side of this House. This morning we heard from the Executive side that when they have to give an opinion about the Reforms once again, they would take what all was said in this House into consideration and would do all that they could to make progress possible. That was how I understood the speech of the hon. the Revenue Member. These advisory committees have been there all along all these six years and more, and the Government in this province has not made any move to improve the working of the Reforms in this Presidency by making at least these advisory committees elective. These advisory committees are elsewhere elected. Why they should not have been elected in this Presidency long ago I cannot understand. There must have been something very materially wrong that the progress with the Reforms here was otherwise. I should have expected this reform to have been achieved long, long ago.

“ With regard to the Ministers, I fail to understand what their psychology is. This year when they got into power, it was open to them to put this through very easily. It was open to them to say ‘ we shall have these advisory committees elected by the House’. They have not said so. So, both the sections of the Members sitting on the Treasury Bench have been practically neglecting their duty in regard to this matter. May I not ask them, Sir, if they are sincere in the professions that they are making, if it is not time—surely I think it is high time—according to them to get provincial autonomy, whether the representatives of the people of this poor Presidency, after these six long years of work in behalf of the reformed Council, whether all of us do not deserve this small mercy from the hands of the bureaucrats that are now ruling us. I do not believe there is much to be said on this point. I do not desire to make quotations from authorities. It is a very small matter, and if in this the bureaucracy is unyielding, it shows the way in which the wind blows.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I think, Sir, the motion runs on very sound lines, and as a matter of fact there are advisory committees in some departments which are under the administration of the Ministers now, and, so far as I know, the Forest department is the only department which is under the control of a member of the Reserved side and that in which there is an advisory committee. Practically, these advisory committees’ advice is accepted by the Minister or by the Member in charge when the advice is agreeable; when the advice is disagreeable or is not acceptable, it is brushed aside because it is only the advice of an advisory committee. Now, that may be the case even if the members of the advisory committee are elected. But there will be some difference between the weight that should be attached to the opinion of an elected advisory committee and the weight attached to the opinion of a nominated advisory

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[19th March 1927]

committee. To take one example, there is a Standing Advisory Committee of this Council to the Finance Department of the Government. That Committee is composed partly of elected members and partly of nominated members. I believe the number of elected members preponderates. The opinion of that Committee also is merely to advise the Finance Member, which he is not bound to accept. But we know from personal experience that the opinion of the Standing Committee on Finance is regarded with far more weight than the opinion of any other advisory committee which is formed to advise a Minister or a Member of Government. So that it seems to me that when advisory committees, in which all the members are elected, or in any case the majority of the members are elected, are formed to advise the Members of Government, that will certainly be an improvement on the existing state of affairs. So, I think, my hon. Friend's motion should be supported."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Very recently we had the curious phenomenon of the hon. the Ministers inviting several members on this side to be members of the advisory committees. That was quite laudable on their part (laughter). If they had only done it by asking the House to elect the members, that would have been far better. The question was whether it was consistent with the dignity of those sitting on the Opposition, and also for that Opposition on this side to accept positions in the advisory committees constituted by the Ministers themselves. I think it would be conducive to the improvement and efficiency of their own administration, by being in touch with the different phases of thought of the different parties, for the hon. Members of the Executive Council as well as also the Ministers to have these advisory committees elected by the Members of this House. With these words, I support the motion."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend the Member for Ganjam already referred to the paragraph in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report which deals with the projected function of the standing committees. They stated in that report that these committees should be elected by the Legislative Council and they propose that a committee should be attached to certain departments or groups of departments, whether those departments were placed under Members of the Executive Council or the Ministers, and the committees were contemplated as merely advisory, and in the language of the report 'they are not to have any administrative control in the departments'. Again, in their own language, questions of policy, new schemes involving expenditure and administration reports should be placed before them. The only committees in this Presidency which are elected by the Legislative Council are the Standing Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. The question of appointing other committees was considered by Government in 1921, and the decision arrived at was that a standing committee may be appointed by Government whenever a Member or a Minister wanted it for any department in his charge. In accordance with that decision, standing committees have been formed from time to time. No doubt, they have been till now nominated by the various Members or Ministers from various sections of the House. I take it that the hon. Member who has moved this motion is in favour of the constitution of committees analogous in composition to the Standing Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. So far as the Transferred Half of this

19th March 1927]

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

Government is concerned, prior to the constitution of the new Council, department appears to have had an advisory committee, and with the formation of the new Council I am told that fresh committees are being constituted. So far as the Reserved Half is concerned, the following committees have been formed: the Finance Committee, an Advisory Committee for the Forest department and a Depressed Classes Committee. That is so far as the history of this question is concerned. It will be remembered that the Standing Committees have got the functions which I have already enumerated before this House, and, in regard to this motion, I am perfectly prepared to take the vote of the House and to undertake that the collective Government will consider the suggestion with a view to acting."

The motion was put and carried.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I propose

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,800 for Provincial Legislative Council by Rs. 100'

with a view to reform the manner of speaking in the House so as to be more audible to a majority of Members and to provide a platform for speakers, etc. Sir, the acoustic properties of this House are notoriously bad. We feel a sensation of sinking, as it were, when we begin to speak in this House. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: Question) We feel our voices are 3 p.m. drowned by some sort of echo from above and from all sides, and the effect of it is worsened by the hon. Members addressing the Chair, and addressing the Chair in a form as if he were a judge of the High Court, because every Member has to address the Chair and the Chair alone. The effect of this is made more ridiculous by some Members putting up their legs, and addressing the Chair as if he were a judge sitting in a Court of Justice."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I did not know that it was either necessary, or a concomitant of being in a Court of law, to put up your leg." (Laughter)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Personally, as a judicial officer, I was very much against this practice (laughter). Somehow or other, this sort of courtesy or discourtesy is allowed even in the High Court. Members of this Council, who have been pleaders, may like that practice, because they are accustomed to it all their lifetime when addressing a judge of the High Court. Back-benchers however find it very hard to hear the speeches from the front bench. I have myself experienced very great difficulty; I have to strain my ear to catch their words, and straining one's ear is not pleasant, and sometimes we go to sleep in trying to be more attentive. Of course, there is a history behind it. We follow the practice of the House of Commons, which my hon. Friend the Member for the University the other day called the Mother of Parliaments. This practice has been followed in the English-speaking countries, but it is not at all followed in most countries where there are parliamentary institutions, and for good reason. The President of the British Parliament is called the Speaker, because in former times he was the real spokesman to the King; he collected the quintessence of the speeches and carried them to the presence of the King."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I was carefully listening to the speech of the hon. Member to find out if it had anything to do with the subject matter he has given notice of. He is speaking as to how the business of the House is to be carried. I think that is a matter for the Standing Orders,

[The President]

[19th March 1927]

and I should like to know from the hon. Member how his speech is relevant to any budget debate before I rule it out of order."

* Mr. J. A. SAIDANHA :—"I am leading to the point that Government should provide a platform for which some expenditure may be necessary. I will not call it by the grand names of tribune, or rostrum, or pulpit. What I want to propose is simply a platform by the side of the President from which Members if they prefer it can go and address. There are Members who think that they ought to speak from a higher place instead of from below the gangway. The convenience of addressing from a platform will be very great. The speech will be heard distinctly and the address will have dignity about it. The present practice is based upon the old antiquated idea that the President was Mr. Speaker. I may point out our President is not Mr. Speaker at all; our President is the Presiding agent of the Council; he is the Chairman and therefore we address the Chair. Therefore, from a platform it would be more convenient to address the House, the speaker will be heard distinctly and the proceedings will be more lively and not so painful as it sometimes is when it is not heard."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Standing Order No. 23 says: 'A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before this Council shall speak from his place,' etc. As long as the Standing Order is there which can be amended by the Council, I do not think the speech of the hon. Member is in order."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,800 for Provincial Legislative Council by Rs. 100.' (To discuss the hours of sitting of the Legislative Council).

"Mr. President, Sir, as it is, we are sitting from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an interval of one hour for lunch, i.e., for five hours. I wish to propose that instead of sitting from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. we shall sit from 2-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and do the five hours work. I may tell you, Mr. President, the House of Commons and the House of Lords sit from 2-30 p.m. in the evening till 11-45 p.m., i.e., for nine hours, with no interval whatever for dinner or tea. Only between 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. no votes will be taken."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is also a matter that has to be controlled by the Standing Orders. Standing Order 4 says: 'While in session the Council shall ordinarily sit at 11 o'clock.' I wish to know how the Government is responsible for the sitting hours of the House. It is a matter for the House to decide as to when they should sit. Before I rule you out of order I should like to know how the Government is responsible for the sitting of the Council at 11 o'clock or at 2-3 p.m."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. the Law Member, the Leader of the House, as the chief executive officer of the Government, could move an amendment to the Standing Orders. This may be taken as a suggestion to the Member of Government who is the Leader of the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Leader of the House is really the person that is generally expected to move the amendments to the Standing Orders. But in this House the practice is otherwise. And if he moves an amendment to the Standing Orders, I do not believe he moves it as a Member of the Government but as the Leader of the House. I am not able to see how this is in order."

19th March 1927]

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether motions which are not consistent with the rules and regulations under the Act and which are against Standing Orders can be included at all in the agenda. We have already wasted more than 10 or 15 minutes on such irrelevant motions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As regards the point of order raised by Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, I have got the question examined. The President has got the power of disallowing questions by rules and standing orders; he has got the power of disallowing resolutions by rules and standing orders, but he has not the power vested in him to disallow motions not only regarding budget but even regarding Bills. He has only to pass orders, whether they are in order, in the Council when the point of order is raised."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"As regards the point of order with regard to my motion, I wish to submit to your consideration, Mr. President, that the hon. the Law Member, the Leader of the House, is the chief executive officer of Government. It is in his capacity as First Member of Council, and not because he is a Member of the House, that he is the Leader of the House. So any suggestion to the hon. the Law Member is a suggestion to the Government."

"Mr. President, I wish to suggest that the Council may sit between 2-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. and I am perfectly sure most of the Members in the Madras City and the Members on the Treasury Bench will fall in with my suggestion. It will be convenient to Members of Government to perform their official duties in the forenoon before 1-30 p.m. and come here at 2-30 p.m. and attend diligently to the proceedings here. As regards Members of the commercial community, they will appreciate it very much, because they can attend to their transactions in the mornings, and to the Members of the profession to which I belong and who happen to be in Madras, I think they would also to a certain extent relish it. As regards Members of the mufassal, I am perfectly sure such of them as are not professional men, and such of them as are landowners and employers of labour would like it because they are accustomed to take late meals and their digestion is apt to be disturbed by coming here at 11 o'clock. Thus my suggestion will conduce to the convenience of all Members. The Members of the Treasury Bench may perhaps not like it on the ground of some rise in electric charges. But I do not think that will be an objection. My suggestion will meet the convenience of the House better and be more in conformity with parliamentary practice. There is also another convenience. It will give ample time to Members to go to the library and have the necessary papers and study them and proceed with their work in the Council more expeditiously. I suggest for these reasons that the Council may sit between 2-30 and 7-30 p.m."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I very much regret I have to oppose this motion. It may be more convenient to the City Members—I do not attribute motives—who want to attend to their other work till about that time and go over here leisurely as it suits them, spend a few hours here and then go home. If I understand the mover of this motion aright, he said that this was likely to give relief to the Members of the Executive Council. Does he really expect them to go to office at 11 o'clock, attend to their business and then come over here to receive the attacks to be made against

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

[19th March 1927]

them? On the other hand, it will throw an extra amount of work on them, because they will have to sit from 11 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Moreover, the hon. Member also said that we would be better fit to start the work at 2-30 p.m. and it would not interfere with our digestion. As for that matter, from personal experience I cannot accept it myself. It seems to me that the work when commenced at 11 o'clock will be far more acceptable, as we may bring to bear upon our work more vigour and energy than at 2-30 p.m. I do not think it is possible for us to command at 2-30 p.m. that energy and vigour which we have at 11 o'clock. As a matter of fact, all courts and institutions all the world over commence their work at 11 o'clock when we are in excellent spirits.

8-15
P.m.

"What about the mufassal? The mufassalites, so far as this Council is concerned, are about 100 strong. Are we to waste the whole of our time till 2-30 p.m., there after attend the Council and go home after 7-30 p.m. denying ourselves the recreations of the evening and even the sea-breeze? On every ground, utilitarian, economic or even hygienic, I am sorry I am unable to agree with my hon. Friend Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar."

Mr. RAMANATHA GOENKA:—"Sir, I must support the proposal of Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar, not because I am not against the convenience of the mufassal Members, but because I am a business man and, on behalf of the business community, I say that the assembling of the Council at 2-30 p.m. will be most suitable to the business community. We can look after our business from 10 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and attend the Council at 2-30 p.m. It will not interfere with our business also. I may point out that many of the European Members of this Council do not attend the Council properly because they have to look to other business in the Council time. I may point out, also, if I am correctly informed, that the Bengal Council sits at 2-30 p.m. only. In the Bengal Council there are Members from the mufassal also. So, I think the Members of the mufassal, for the convenience of the Members of the city, will kindly consent to the sitting of the Council at 2-30 p.m. instead of at 11 a.m. which causes them a great deal of inconvenience. I hope the mufassal Members will put up with a little inconvenience for the sake of the Members of the city belonging to the business community and will agree to the proposal."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, it seems to me it is a question of mufassal versus the city (laughter) and as one coming from the mufassal I certainly take my place among my Friends coming from the mufassal. I oppose this motion. My Friend there said that the Bengal Council sits at half-past two. It may be so or it may not be so. (Mr. Ramanatha Goenka: It is so.) If it is so, it is a bad example (laughter). Let us not follow it. I hope in course of time Bengal will follow our example. It is not for the first time that this question is raised. This question was raised first in the first year of this Council and the Council came to the conclusion that the existing practice, which is sanctioned by the Standing orders, should be continued."

"Sir, the Mover and Mr. Goenka said that we might begin our sitting at 2-30 p.m. and continue till 7-30 p.m. and quoted the practice in the House of Commons. Why not my hon. Friend follow the example of the House of Commons in the matter of the duration of the sittings? The House of Commons sits till 11 o'clock in the night. Why not he make that

19th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

suggestion? Probably it is not agreeable to him. He cut a slice out of the practice of the House of Commons and, to suit his convenience, suggested its adoption in our Council. We the mufassal Members can now attend the Council at 11 a.m. and enjoy the open air in the evenings. If we are to begin our work at 2-30 p.m., the hottest and most inconvenient part of the day, I think it will be highly difficult and uncomfortable for Members living in Mylapore, Adyar, Cosmopolitan Club, etc., to ride over here in the hot sun. I very much doubt how the proposed change will add to the convenience and comforts of the businessmen. I suggest therefore the continuance of the present practice."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam (spoke in Telugu opposing the motion).

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"This is not a party question so far as we are concerned. But at the same time I regret that my Friend, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, should have with his usual cleverness tried to give a twist to this question as if there is a necessary conflict of interests between the mufassal and Madras Members in these matters. Once that is introduced I know the result. Because, naturally, human nature being what it is, what one party thinks is likely to be of undue advantage to the other, it resists. My hon. Friend has played up to the weakest part in human nature. I do appeal to my hon. Friends from the mufassal not to look at it from that point of view. Does this motion add one hour to the stay of the mufassalites in Madras? Does it take away one pie from their travelling allowance even if incidentally it is of some advantage to the Madras Members? Is it to be a reason why we should vote it down?"

"Reference has been made to the practice of the House of Commons. I may also mention, Mr. President, that in Bombay and Calcutta the House meets only in the afternoon. It does not meet in the morning. The Assembly at Delhi alone meets in the morning. Some of my friends have said that they do not like to sacrifice club life. Sir, under your distinguished auspices, I hope this House will become very soon, what the House of Commons is well-reputed to be in London, the best social club in Madras. We would then have fine lunch rooms, etc.; it would be possible also for Members to go out and come here in time for divisions. There is a standing rule in the House of Commons that between 8 and 9 p.m., the dinner hour, no division shall be called. We can make a similar arrangement. We can agree that between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. for example, this House may go on with as many Members as are necessary for a quorum allowing the rest to enjoy the evening. But I may plead with the mufassalites that they can do committee work in the mornings and attend to the Council in the afternoons and finish their work before the time allotted for their stay in Madras is over. I suggest that by agreeing to this practice the mufassalites lose nothing whatever. (A voice: 'Health'). My hon. Friend says 'Health'. We have accepted John Bull's hours of business, Mr. President, as one of the dispensations of Providence. He gets up at 7, breakfasts at 10, has his tea at 4 and takes his dinner at 8. But it is not suited to us. Our business takes us till 11 or 12 a.m. for breakfast. I appeal to the mufassal Members whether in their own homes they breakfast earlier than 11 a.m. or 12 noon. Why on earth should you adopt John Bull's hours of business? Why not adopt the system of an afternoon siesta after having a full meal and a nap between 1 and 2 which is the glory and luxury of Orientals? (Laughter). Nerves and tempers will have no place then and you can do your business in

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[19th March 1927]

a pleasant way. I do plead with the mufassalites to take a human view. If Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar makes some money at the bar, why should you grudge it? (Laughter). We ought to have here men at the top of the profession in every branch. Men like Sir John Simon and Lord Oxford could not have become Members of the House of Commons if the Commons sat during business hours. You would never have in the Council men at the top of the professions, whether legal or mercantile, if you do not sit in the evenings only. I do ask for a human view of the question."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Coming from the mufassal I should like to express my own opinion in the matter. It seems to me that there is a difference of opinion among mufassal Members. I really feel that the suggestion of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar to have Council meeting between 2-30 and 7-30 p.m. is quite convenient for the mufassal Members also. (Cries of: 'Hear, hear'). One thing I feel with regard to the hours of sitting is this: I believe if we are to sit at 2-30 p.m. we will have ample time in the morning to study questions that are likely to be debated. Usually, Sir, in the evenings we go to the beach and have no time to study the subjects coming up on the next day. If the Council sits at 2-30 p.m. we will be able to study the questions coming up and do better work than now. This is an advantage which I believe even the mufassal Members ought not to disregard."

"Secondly, Sir, this arrangement would not be against the interests of the Government also. Members of Government can devote their forenoon entirely to their departmental work and can thus avoid piling up of papers on the desk here. Personally, I feel it very difficult to be present here at 10 o'clock taking my meal before that. Further it leaves very little time to study the questions properly."

"Some hon. Member, I think, seems to have expressed a doubt whether if the hours of sitting are likely to be changed, he would be able to leave Madras the very day on which the Council adjourns. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'We can adjourn the Council in the evening of that particular day'). I have considered that question. As the Deputy Leader points out, if the change is not likely to be detrimental to the mufassal Members, I do not see why we should disregard the wishes of the Members of the city. In view of the fact that more and more people from Madras are likely to represent mufassal constituencies I really do not see why, as Mr. Satyamurti puts it, men who are in the business or in the legal or other professions, should not be enabled to come and do legislative duty also. I believe therefore that there will be no conflict of interests between the mufassal and the city."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Sir, I think that if this motion had come not from a Madrassee but from a mufassal Member, it would have received greater support. It seems to me that because it has come from a Member from Madras, some Members are opposing it. (Cries of 'No, no'). I come from the mufassal and I feel that it would be very much better for us to sit in the afternoons. I have been trying for the last two or three days to read an Act and I have not found time to read anything in the Library. I believe that the new practice would be a very great help to us. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear'). But I wish that for the convenience of mufassal Members, on the last day of a Session the House might rise a little earlier."

8-30 p.m. * The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, this is a matter which, as has been stated by more than one hon. Member, is essentially for decision by the vote of the House. I am however glad to say

[19th March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

that this House, at all events certain number of members of this House, take a different view from that which was taken by the House on a previous occasion when I think, Mr. Thanikachalam Chettiyar introduced a motion. Also it gives me a little satisfaction for another reason. I was concerned with the framing of the rules as soon as the Reforms scheme came into operation in this province. The Madras Government appointed a non-official committee on which I was also a member. I being a member of the bar at that time, put forward a similar suggestion that the House may sit in the afternoon which was turned down somewhat unceremoniously by my learned and very good friends, Messrs. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, Ramachandra Rao and, I think, Sir, yourself also (Laughter). Leaving these personal reminiscences aside, the following statement gives the hours of sittings of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Councils of the various provinces. The Legislative Assembly begins at 11 a.m., but the hour of closing is not certain. It sits up to 5 or 5-30 p.m., and to my knowledge recently it sat on one occasion up to 7 p.m. The Bengal Council sits at 3 p.m., and goes up to 6 or 7 p.m. In Bombay it is between 2 to 5 or 6 p.m. In Bihar and Orissa it is between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. In Assam again it is between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. The Central Provinces Council sits between 12 noon and 5 p.m. The Burma Council sits between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. In the Punjab it is between 2 to 6 or 7 p.m. This shows the hours in which business is transacted in other Councils. There is no uniformity of rule. It is entirely for the House to decide which is more convenient."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr President, Sir, I think that most of the mufassal members should not oppose this motion for many reasons. The chief reason is that the best men in Madras whether lawyers or businessmen should be enabled to attend the meetings without any inconvenience. It is up to the mufassal members to respond unreservedly to the request of the Madras members that the meeting may be held during the hours mentioned by Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar."

The hon. Sir. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I should like just to correct a mistake in the statement which I just made. The Legislative Assembly commences its sittings every day at 11 a.m. and ordinarily terminates at 4 p.m."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"As far as I can see, except it be the sentimental objection or the usual aversion of Indians to any change, I do not see that the mufassal members will be in any way inconvenienced by the change. At any rate, it is the case with me and a certain number of friends of mine here. Even if that be so, I would earnestly request them to respond to the desires of the Madras members. We often accuse the bureaucracy of not responding to our desires. When we are asked a small request, it is up to us to grant it without discussing about it."

"From the point of view of health it is very good to take a walk in the beach in the morning, go home and have a good bath and a meal and then come here in time to use the library—I do not know how many of my mufassal members use the library—and then be ready for the meeting at 2-30 p.m. I think that will be the most suitable arrangement and I heartily support the motion."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, as a mufassalite, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion. It is a common experience, at least

[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar] [19th March 1927]

of mine, that we cannot be very active, especially intellectually, immediately after a meal. We generally take our meal in a hurry, in the morning at an early hour and without taking rest come here and feel drowsy. (A voice: Angry also) I do not generally get angry. We are expected to be here half an hour before eleven for studying the questions and answers. We are hardly able to come here in time, not to speak of half an hour earlier. Therefore, we have not been able to put supplemental questions properly. I wish to state another small experience of mine. All the offices, banks and firms open at about 10 o'clock in the morning. I have been unable for the last four or five days to transact some private business in the bank since I have been obliged to be here during the banking hours. Other consequences await us, if we fail to be here and I do not want to mention them. My friend, Mr. Satyamurti, with his usual eloquence cried down our slavish imitation of English habits. I may tell him that the French nation order their things much better. In Pondicherry and in all the French colonies, the meetings are held in the afternoon. If the work cannot be finished in the afternoon, a morning session will be held. The offices and the courts also work in these hours. As regards the mufassal members, they are here for good during a session and they cannot get out of the place. It does not matter when they come here and when they do not come. But if the forenoon is left free for themselves, they can transact their own business and then come here in time for using the library and studying the questions and answers. I want to mention one other matter also. In spite of the best efforts of the House Committee, there is sometimes cause for complaint against the tiffin supplied here and one would rather like to have his homely food. If the Council were to begin at 2 or 2-30 p.m. we have not only the breakfast but also our lunch and have here only a cup of tea in the evening. For these reasons—very material reasons no doubt—I hope the House will vote for the motion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"I second it."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried.

The question that the allotment of Rs. 1,85,800 for the Provincial Legislative Council be reduced by Rs. 100 was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Balakrishna Shetti. | 17. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " V. Ch. John. | 18. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 3. " Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 19. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 4. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 20. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 5. " Ramanatha Goenka. | 21. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 6. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 22. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 7. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 23. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 8. " D. Thomas. | 24. " Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 9. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 25. " K. R. Karant. |
| 10. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 26. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. " S. Satyamurti. | 27. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 12. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 28. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 13. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 29. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. " K. Koti Reddi. | 30. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 15. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | |
| 16. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | |

19th March 1927]

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 27. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 28. Mr. S. Venkayya. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Mohammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 29. " K. Krishnan. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 30. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. | 31. Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 32. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 33. Swami Sahajananda. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 35. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 36. " K. V. R. Swami. |
| 11. " H. Tireman. | 37. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 38. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 39. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 40. Nriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 15. " C. B. Cottrell. | 41. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Buzl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 42. Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 17. Mr. Wahab Sahib. | 43. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 18. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. | 44. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 19. Mr. C. D. Appayya Chettiyar. | 45. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 46. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 21. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 47. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 22. Subdar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 48. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 23. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 49. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 24. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. | 50. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 25. " W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar. | 51. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 26. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. | 52. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |

Ayes 30. Noes 52.

The motion was lost.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for elections be reduced by Rs. 100'

"I want to raise the question of the necessity for devising a system to ensure secrecy of the ballot amongst the illiterate voters. All the benefits conferred on the people by endowing them with the right of voting for the various bodies constituted under the Reforms scheme—if they are really benefits—are taken away by the illiteracy of the voters in this country.

"It is a fact that is quite known to us that most of the voters are illiterate and that the present system has a number of disadvantages. If it is a question of disadvantages only, I will not press the point very much, but the matter goes deeper than that. As a matter of fact, owing to various circumstances, most of the illiterate voters are not really in a position to exercise their vote freely, because they have to proclaim openly before the polling officers as to which of the candidates they have to vote. Not only that. The voters are put to a lot of unnecessary trouble and enmity feelings have risen on account of their open declaration before the polling officers. When a number of candidates want the vote of a particular elector, naturally all sorts of influences are brought to bear upon him. On account of such influence and on account of the fact that the voter has to openly declare to whom he wishes to vote, he has to give his vote to people to whom he would not have given it if the system was different. This is my experience and I think it is the experience of a number of members here. The literate voters are asked to declare that they are illiterate and that they cannot mark the votes properly. Then they are asked to declare openly for whom they would vote. If a candidate is sure that a literate voter would vote for him, he asks him to do so. On the other hand, if the candidate is suspicious that a literate voter

3-15 p.m.

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

[19th March 1927]

would not vote for him he says to the voter 'you must go to the polling officer and say that you do not know how to vote and ask the polling officer to mark the votes, this system may be advantageous to some people who exercise their influence in many ways. But in the interest of the voters and of democracy in this country I think it would not be proper if the Government are not in a position to devise a scheme by which the secrecy of the ballot is maintained even with regard to illiterate voters. It is not difficult to devise a system of colouring boxes in various ways or of representing the candidates on the ballot paper by some symbols or animals, horse, ass, (laughter), etc., so that the voter may know to whom he has to vote. It is not for me to suggest the ways. It is very easy to devise a scheme to safeguard the secrecy of even the votes of the illiterate electors. I am told that such a system exists in Bombay and in other places. In the mufassal it is my experience that many of the voters during the last general elections, wanted to get rid of the trouble of exercising the franchise, because they have to promise some candidates and vote for others on account of all sorts of influence brought to bear upon them. They do not want to go to the polling station and incur trouble. If the secrecy of the ballot even with regard to illiterate voters is maintained, there would be no difficulty at all.

"The second point I wish to discuss is with regard to the amount of deposit. It is also necessary that the amount of the deposit should be raised. The present sum is Rs. 250. It is not enough. Of course some hon. Members might object to this proposal which will not be in the interests of poor people. But I wish to point out that there was one gentleman who contested for a seat and got 126 votes out of 14,000 votes. I think that his deposit was forfeited. There are considerations which induce some candidates to contest seats not in the hope that they can get into the Council but because they are interested in other candidates. Since it is only a question of Rs. 250, such candidates ask others to pay the deposit. Some candidates set up others because by so doing, they would be in a better position. We ought not to give room to this and the only way to do so is to raise the deposit sufficiently high as to make a candidate think twice before he stands for a constituency because he would have to forfeit a large sum. With these words I move the motion standing against my name."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, during a debate on the floor of the House, the suggestion was made that what is called the Bombay system should be introduced. That suggestion was conveyed to the Government just about a month and a half before the last elections and we had no time to put those regulations into effect. The Bombay system is assigning either a symbol or an animal to each candidate. The choice of the particular animal referred to by my hon. Friend did not arise. But complaints have been heard from Bombay that the choice of particular animals gave rise to embarrassment and certain difficulties. So also with regard to symbols. Colours were then recommended. Then again it was found, according to the experience of one Local Government, that the illiterate voters were not able to differentiate between the different shades of colours. If there are six or seven candidates there will be much difficulty. However, the instructions that were sent on the 10th July were these :

'It was represented to the Government that the existing system was unsatisfactory as it enabled some influential candidates or their agents to interfere in the exercise of the franchise by illiterate voters and as it did not enable their voting to be kept secret, and the question

19th March 1927]

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

whether the system obtaining in some other provinces of assigning to each candidate some symbol or colour could not be adopted has been considered by the Government to be impracticable. They have decided that the existing arrangement should continue to be in force during the coming elections.'

"At the same time, the Government requested the various Collectors and persons who were in charge of the elections to make suggestions after having consulted important persons in the locality as to amending the regulations. This question will be considered. It is felt by Government that there are practical inconveniences. Reports have come to us. There is no getting away from this fact, viz., that persons were asked to go to particular places and say 'I am illiterate; therefore please record my vote for so and so'. Through speeches in this House, a certain amount of inconvenience the voters are put to has been reported to us. Cases also have been reported to us of persons otherwise literate outside the polling booth have, for the purposes of the polling booth, become illiterate. These cases have come to us. They have to be carefully considered and no easy solution is possible.

"Now, Sir, as to the question of deposit, I am afraid my hon. Friend the Member from Cuddapah will not be supported by many others. The amount of deposit fixed is Rs. 250. There have been cases where in one constituency, certain persons were set up obviously as blimps and they get practically 150 or 200 votes as against 20,000 or 15,000 votes for other candidates. These cases apart, increase in the amount of deposit to be paid by candidates may deter a few persons. On the whole, it has been considered expedient not to change the amount of the deposit. So far as the latter point is concerned, I am not in a position to give my support to it. So far as the former point is concerned, we are awaiting representations. The matter is a difficult one and has to be carefully considered. I appeal to my hon. Friend not to press his motion because we have to come to an immediate conclusion on this point."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I beg to move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the question of (1) improving the present system of preparing voters' lists, (2) the burden on officials preparing them to make careful enquiries, (3) publication with fuller details and (4) increase of polling stations. The Government promised to increase the number of polling stations. So far as South Kanara is concerned, nothing was done and there was great inconvenience. The matter of the careful preparation of the voters' lists also was lost sight of. In moving this motion, I request the hon. the Leader of the House to issue orders to prepare the lists more carefully in future."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The demand will now be put to the House. Does any hon. Member wish to raise a point of order whether Mr. Saldanha's motion should be put to the House or not?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am not raising a point of order. May I ask you to kindly elucidate the ruling you just now gave a little further, for the information and guidance of this House as to when a question would be put to the House?"

[19th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think I am guided by rule 29, sub-rule (2), which runs as follows:

'Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.'

"When a motion is made, the House will be seized of the motion when it is put as question by the President.

4 p.m.

"Until the question is put, it remains simply as a motion, and when once the question is put, the House has got the seisin of it to discuss it as a question; but until it is put as a question, I call it a motion. It does not mature into a question till then, and when once the House has got the seisin of the question, I have to put, soon after the time comes up, both the question and the demand to the vote of the House."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am much obliged to you, Sir."

The motion that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2.70 lakhs minus 200 under General Administration—Legislative bodies—was put to the House and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SECRETARIATS.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7.10 lakhs under Demand X—General Administration—Secretariats, for the year 1927-28.'

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 39,800 for Executive Council be reduced by Rs. 16,600.'

"I raise this motion, Sir, in the form in which I have got to raise it. I believe I shall be hitting the unfortunate clerks, but I have to do so because the Executive Councillors' salaries are not votable."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"And also their allowances."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"And also their allowances—I am reminded of it. But I do it, Sir, without any feeling that I am doing something harmful to these clerks, because I know that it is the only way in which we can hit at the Executive Councillors. We also know that if the Government do not care to accept the motion, they can get the Governor's certification. But, Sir, I find that so far as the question of the number of Members of the Executive Council is concerned, it is as old as the Reformed Council itself. There is a feeling that somehow we must have four Councillors, but, Sir, section 47 of the Government of India Act says 'The Governor's Executive Council shall be of such number, not exceeding four, as the Secretary of State in Council directs.' Therefore, four is not the minimum number, but it is only the maximum number, as provided in the Act. As early as 1921, Mr. President, Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar, then a Member of this Council, raised this question. Then, the answer was given on behalf of the Government by Sir Charles Todhunter, and his arguments were twofold. The first was that the amount of work which the Executive Councillors had got

19th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

to do had vastly increased and that therefore there was need for four Councillors, and the second was that the system of having four Executive Councillors had only recently been introduced and therefore there had not been sufficient time to test as to whether there was really work for these four Executive Councillors. Now, Sir, the time which Sir Charles Todhunter wanted has been more than exceeded, I submit. We are now very nearly on the eve of a Royal Commission which even Lord Birkenhead or Earl Winterton cannot postpone beyond 1929. Therefore it is up to this House and to the Madras Government to have some clear idea in their minds as to what is the number they require. But when in 1921 we raised this question, the answer was given that there was no time to decide. It has been raised, I find, consecutively, Mr. President, in 1921, in 1922 and in 1924 and on every occasion the House has been put off with one excuse or another. On the merits, Mr. President, when the destinies of the great British Empire which comprises one-fifth of the human race can be disposed of by about fifteen members on the front Treasury Bench of the House of Commons, it does not seem to me proper that the affairs of the Madras Province, a branch of a subordinate branch of the British Empire, dealing only with internal affairs and having nothing to do with foreign affairs, nothing to do with the army or navy or any of those great problems which the British Cabinet has got to deal with, and having nothing to do with central subjects, should need be managed by as many as seven members. I remember the time, Mr. President, young as I am, when the Madras Government consisted of three, the Governor and two Executive Councillors, the Governor being also ex-officio President of the Legislative Council. To-day, Sir, the work which was done by three men is done by seven men. Whether it is done very efficiently or not, opinions may differ on that point; but I am certain in my mind that the work to-day is not more efficiently done than it was done in those days.

"Then, Sir, we have been treated to this argument, that the demands of the Legislative Council on the time of the Members are so great that they would like to have some rest. After all is said and done, this House meets for not more than 50 days throughout the 365 days of the year and mostly for less than 50 days. And even during those 50 days, I have latterly seen a continual tendency on the part of the Executive Councillors to do their official work here, or if I may respectfully refer to it, in that bench there, or to be absent when their departments do not come up for discussion. Even on these days, they seem to be so overworked that when debates take place, they either absent themselves or, if the work is pressing, they dispose of files on their own table which is practically full always, or they dispose of files on that table there which is being kept ready for the officials, the secretaries and under secretaries. Therefore, the argument that the demands of the Council on their time are so great is not an argument which will weigh with this House.

"The one clever act of the bureaucracy is that if they want two Europeans, they say they also want two Indians; and for the four Executive Councillors, they have got two Indians and two European Civilians. That is another argument which I hope the House will not swallow. There is no work for four Councillors. The Justice party pleaded for three members and they also voted for three members, but that was probably because they wanted to distinguish themselves from the Congress motion. Now that they are in opposition, I hope they will agree, as they have been agreeing

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[19th March 1927]

generously to vote with us in other matters, and see that the motion to reduce the number of Executive Councillors from four to two is a just demand and will have no anxiety to side with the Government directly or indirectly when we are all naturally anxious for retrenchment and economy. Whenever we want money for this or that scheme, we are told there is no money and the hon. the Finance Member was at great pains the other day to reconstruct the mangled body of his budget and failed in his attempt because he was not helped in the manner in which he felt he should be helped by this House. Here is a simple help offered by this House. Let two of these gentlemen go elsewhere and also let them get their salaries elsewhere. There may be some reduction—though there won't be much—but if you start with it, we can continually retrench; it will have its repercussion in the Secretariat also where the number of secretaries and under secretaries is growing at a pace which can be excelled only by the Indian army. The way in which the bureaucracy can multiply its officers is simply astonishing. I therefore suggest to the House that it should be pleased to vote for this cut, which I know is substantial, because we feel in this matter that the House is the best judge and we know that if the Secretary of State is to be addressed, he will point to the Government of India, and if the Government of India are to be asked, they will say, 'ask the Madras Government'; we know this game of shuttle cock has been going on for a long time and this must be stopped. I move, Mr. President, the motion of which I have given notice."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I agree with the substance of the arguments that have fallen from my friend, the hon. Member for the University, but I shall go further. My friend stated that on the last occasion an argument was advanced, namely, that because there is a Legislative Council sitting for a longer time now than before, that would absorb some time of the Members of Council and therefore there is a need to agree to the present number. My friend's argument on that point is substantially correct, namely, that the sitting of the Council does not take away much of the time of the Members of Council. That argument is sound; but I shall go further. There is absolutely no need for four Council Members even if the Council sitting absorbs a portion of their time. As a matter of fact, Sir, the motion before the House is only to reduce the number of Councillors from four to two. Even if two are reduced, there are still three Ministers, so that there will be in all three Ministers and two Councillors, altogether five members. This number, five, is quite adequate to dispose of the work which was formerly done by a very much smaller number. I do not want to advance any further argument; practically all the arguments have been advanced by the hon. Member. We have heard this subject discussed over and over again on the floor of this House. I remember that on a former occasion this Council voted that the number should be reduced from four to three. My friend goes further than that and says that the number should be reduced to two. I agree with that. There is no need for having four Executive Council Members, and even if an Indian and a European are to be appointed as Executive Councillors, that number, two, will not create any difficulty. I support the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar propose to move his motion on the same subject separately or does he propose to speak on this motion?"

19th March 1927]

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I do not propose to move it separately. I do not think it is worth while."

"Sir, I support this motion with very great pleasure. We have been going on with several annual farces year after year and this is one of those annuals, practically speaking. If the Government have got any sense of responsibility so far as resolutions of this Council are concerned, I think at least in this small point it must yield. This Council some years ago carried the proposition that the number should be reduced to three no doubt, and then we asked questions about that, and the Government were pleased to say that the matter had been reported to the Secretary of State and that the Secretary of State was considering over the matter. We will be glad to know what this Government has been thinking over that matter, what the opinion of the Government of India has been and what the Secretary of State has decided upon. It would be something for us to know whether there is any feeling of responsibility anywhere in any Government on this point. We have been crying hoarse, Sir, that the only result of the Reforms, so far as the public are concerned, is the increase of taxation; and so far as we know, there has been a decrease in the efficiency of the work that is done to-day. We are realizing more and more and from day to day that we are here absolutely doing nothing of any use. Our votes, our personalities and our Councils are all utilized whenever we are ready to play the second fiddle to the Government. And even on the smallest point, even the question of a small reduction of Rs. 3 lakhs in respect of registration fees or a few lakhs of rupees for this or that matter and even when the vote of the Council is practically unanimous, and what is more, unanimous year after year, the whole thing is thrown to the winds. And still, we are told that we are not realizing our responsibility here and that we want to move cuts and carry cuts. Well, Sir, if the Government can come to our rescue, here is one way in which they can do so. Unless the people at the top are prepared to make some self-sacrifice, it would not be possible to reduce the heavy expenditure incurred. If only we compare the annual Civil List issued five or six years ago with that issued this year, we can very well realize the gravity of the large amounts spent upon this item. Probably, the cost has grown double, and I suppose it is no exaggeration to say that, so far as the gazetted officers are concerned, there must have been at least 50 per cent increase in their number in addition to the large increase in their pay. Therefore, if there is to be any earnestness on the part of the Government benches to come to the rescue of the poor tax-payers, and what is more, to respect the feelings of at least one of the Governors of this Presidency who at one time, before the present taxation was very much increased and the present heavy expenditure came to be incurred, said that at least 20 per cent of the expenditure should be cut off in every department, the Government will accept the motion."

"The only result probably has been that if we look into the figures then and if we look into the figures now we will see that in spite of promise of reduction there is at least 50 per cent increase. As I have said the other day, we are paying a very heavy toll for the pay of establishments. The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter when he was the Finance Member referred to Kautilya and said that Kautilya did not know anything about taxation, but he was at once reminded of what Kautilya says, that the establishment charges should never exceed 25 per cent of the expenses of Government. Now we are paying practically 75 per cent, and if we include pensions, the

4-15
p.m.

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [19th March 1927]

Government House, and the buildings for Government officials and other things, we may see that practically 90 per cent of our income and expenditure goes towards establishments. Therefore it is a crying need that we should do something, and the best way in which the Government can show their earnestness, if they are earnest, is to have some reduction. We do not ask that all these people should go home at once; they will certainly continue and pass an order that at least as vacancies occur they may not be filled up. That would have been quite satisfactory. Therefore I think, that Government, instead of saying the usual thing that this is a matter for the Secretary of State and all these things, will readily tell us that so far at least as this Government is concerned they are prepared to make a recommendation on the lines we suggest and probably in our life of nearly seven years we will be justified. Even if this is not done I am afraid there is absolutely no use in our existence either for seven years or seventy years. Therefore I have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* MR. ABBAS ALI KHAN :—" Mr. President, I rise to oppose this motion. I find myself out of alignment after what my distinguished predecessors have spoken on this subject. Mr. President, if this resolution is agreed to, we will neither have a Brahman member nor a Mussalman on the Executive Council. I am a Mussalman here, being a member for two consecutive Councils and have come here a third time. I know the feeling of the Mussalman community. I know the feeling of the community at large and with that information I speak with a certain amount of authority, which I am sure will not be controverted. I am personally convinced that whether the Swarajists are ruling this House or the Justice party rule this House, the Muslim community will never be occupying a seat in the Cabinet. The bureaucracy have been accused in season and out of season. The Muslim community always looks to the bureaucracy for protection and succour, and I am going to say that I am entitled to my rights, and I say that we look actually to the Government to protect and to look after our interests. Therefore, Sir, I beg to submit, as I said, that whoever rules this House, I am sure, they will not sufficiently safeguard and protect the interests of Muhammadans. Personally I have no confidence, and I feel other communities are not so advanced as to give us that amount of support, that amount of consideration and courtesy which we could expect from our co-religionist; and the result will be to deprive a Muhammadan from occupying a seat. I also warn my Brahman friends that they will also be reduced to a minority and when they are in a minority they will also ask this Government that their minority community should also be recognized. If in the next general election there is an overwhelming majority of the Justice party, then you will find that the Brahman will also require some person to look after his interests. Therefore, Sir, I strongly oppose this motion which aims at the suppression of two appointments that will naturally follow by the exclusion of two Indian Members."

* MR. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, I beg to support this motion and I am sorry that I cannot agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Abbas Ali. He seems to have very grave doubts that if a Brahman gentleman happens to be there his interests will not be protected. But, I am ready and I am willing that a Muhammadan gentleman may occupy that place. I am willing to be ruled by a Muhammadan gentleman and I am quite sure that my interests will be quite safe in the hands of Mr. Abbas Ali, if he happens to be a Member of the Government. The question is not who should be there. If we consider this point from that standpoint, we should have a Christian

19th March 1927]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

gentleman, a gentleman belonging to the depressed classes and a gentleman belonging to other castes; that is not the question; nor is it a political question. We do not base it on the political standpoint of view, but we simply move this cut, because we want some retrenchment to be effected. I have myself proposed a number of cuts, because I feel that most of the revenues are spent on departments, that the moneys are spent with both the hands and that the rate-payer is getting very little benefit out of the moneys he is contributing for the upkeep of this Government. It may be asked that if two places must go, who will have to go just now. The seniormost are, I am told, the Law Member and the Revenue Member and so, the Home Member will continue and there is no room for the fears of my hon. Friend Mr. Abbas Ali. And if the Home Member is to be succeeded, my hon. Friend Mr. Abbas Ali may succeed him, since he has got very many doubts and I think he will have pleasure for some time to rule over us all, and we will show implicit obedience as we have faith in his discretion. It does not matter who is there, but so long as he is there I think he will look after the interests of all Indians irrespective of caste or creed. With these few words I support the motion to have some economy effected in the Government expenditure."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, I did not wish to speak on this motion, but from what I heard from the hon. Member Mr. Abbas Ali, I think we must make our position clear. Some of the Mussalmans who are Congressmen are more interested in the Mussalmans than those gentlemen who seem to take upon themselves the representative character of representing their own community . . . (Hear, hear.) Mr. President, I wish to point out to this House the fact that the Congressmen, be they Hindus, Mussalmans or Christians, stand for equal justice to all communities and certainly when they put that principle into practice they will show it to those gentlemen who have been talking only of communal representation and of communal rights. We know the salaries of the Executive Councillors are non-voted, and if we have tabled a motion of this character, it is in order to point out to the Government that we are at present not able, under the present conditions, to put up with such a large number of Members of the Cabinet. It is more or less a point of economy; it is an economic question. It is that our finances should not be spent on such a large number of Councillors, and besides we have seen that only two Executive Councillors were able to manage whereas there are now seven. Mr. President, it is very wrong to say that if this motion was carried and if it was to be given effect to, it is the Mussalman Member or the Brahman Member who would go. Why should we think so? It does not matter how this economy is brought about. But certainly we Muhammadans do want and say that Mussalmans are given proper share in every respect and Mussalmans get their proper share in the higher officers as well as anywhere else just as we have got representation in Council, but certainly not at the risk of economy. Mr. President, I am sure that every Muhammadan who wishes to see that the Cabinet consists of a Mussalman Member will certainly not go to the extent of saying that we must increase the number of Executive Councillors even at the risk of economy. Mr. President, I say that although I belong to the Congress party, I shall be the last man to see that the Mussalman community suffers to any extent. I wish to say that my fellow members of the Congress party, Hindus as well as Christians, would do justice to the Muslims; but the moment I see that

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan] [19th March 1927]

any injustice is done to my fellow Muslims I shall be ready more than any other Mussalman to fight that community which stands in the way of proper representation of the Muslim community."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, have I your leave to make my motion in a slightly amended form?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The amendment must come from another Member and not by the mover of the motion himself."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, may I have your permission to slightly amend the motion, that the figure Rs. 16,600 be reduced to Rs. 100? In substance it will mean that the amount of the grant be reduced by Rs. 100."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that in substance it means that the substantial cut be turned into a token motion. I suppose there is no objection to it."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"So far as our rules are concerned, they do not make a differentiation between a substantial motion and a token motion. It is a matter more or less of adjustment or of convention and I submit, Sir, there is no point in it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Since there is no objection and there is already the practice in this House as elsewhere by which substantial motions of this nature have been converted into token motions by the substitution of a smaller figure, I allow the motion to be made."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I second the motion."

4-30 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Sir, so far as the stated purpose of the token cut goes, which is that the number of Members of the Executive Council be reduced, as I said on another occasion in connexion with diarchy and provincial autonomy, it is not a matter within the competence of this Government, nor is it one on which we have any power at all unless we are invited to make a recommendation or give an opinion. Whenever that happens, any views expressed in this House will of course be taken into consideration. But more than that, Sir, this not being a concern of the Local Government, I can say nothing."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"Sir, I have no objection to support this motion provided a place in the Executive Council is reserved for a Muhammadan." (Laughter.)

* Mr. D. THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I belong to the Indian Christian community, and I yield to no member of any community in representing its interests, so far as it is consistent with the country's interests. But over and above the interests of my community, there is the paramount interest of the economical administration of the country. So far as, and inasmuch as, the question is in favour of reducing the expenditure of the administration of the province consistent with efficiency and general good government, I submit that such a motion would command the attention and support of every reasonable Member of this House. Only one point I wish to submit to the House and it is this. The effect of this motion would be two fold, one as regards the Executive Councillors themselves and the other as regards the establishments attached to each Executive Councillor. So far as the Executive Councillors are concerned, it is admitted that our vote will

19th March 1927]

[Mr. D. Thomas]

only be a resolution and will not really affect them. But so far as the establishments are concerned, our vote will have a much more radical and destructive effect. And I may submit that it is to our interests to see that establishments which have been long sanctioned and which have been attached to the Executive Councillors should not be straightaway cut off so as to turn adrift a large number of clerks. I would also submit one other point for the consideration of the House. We are all talking and giving our opinions about the number of Executive Councillors sufficient for carrying on the administration. It is one thing to speak from outside and say what number would be sufficient, but it is another thing to get into the Executive Council itself and see what amount of work is turned out by each Executive Councillor. I believe and I think that a certain amount of misapprehension is possible for an outsider as to the number of Executive Councillors necessary for carrying on the administration of the country. But allowing for such differences I still believe that, considering the number in existence previous to the Reforms and the number of Councillors that are now carrying on the administration, there is some room for reduction. Therefore as a token motion, I am in favour of the motion before the House and would cordially commend it for the support of the House."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise to oppose this motion not because no Member of our community is represented on the Executive Council or the Cabinet, but because seeing the nature of the debate that has been going on for the last three or four days, this House has committed itself for spending crores of rupees on irrigation and such other schemes and it is not the proper time that we should try to make a cut in the number of Executive Councillors."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar seconded it.

The motion for closure was put and adopted.

The motion of Mr. Satyamurti as amended by Mr. Sami Venkatachallam Chetti was then put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 22. Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 2. " Balakrishna Shetty. | 23. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 3. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 24. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 4. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 25. " B. S. Mallayya. |
| 5. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 26. " K. Uppi Saib. |
| 6. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 27. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 7. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 28. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 8. " D. Thomas. | 29. " C. Obi Keddi. |
| 9. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 30. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 10. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 31. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 11. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 32. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 12. " S. Satyamurti. | 33. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 13. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 34. Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 35. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 15. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 36. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 16. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 37. " K. R. Karant. |
| 17. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 38. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 18. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 39. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 19. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | |
| 20. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | |
| 21. " K. V. R. Swami. | |

500

DEMAND X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SECRETARIATS

[19th March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 40. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 46. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi- |
| 41. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | yar. |
| 42. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur. | 47. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 43. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 48. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 44. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 49. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 45. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 50. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| | 51. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |

Noes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 17. Mr. M. Hampayya. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 18. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kuma- |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Uman Sahib Bahadur. | ran Raman. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 19. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Baha- |
| 5. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | dur. |
| 6. " J. F. Hall. | 20. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 7. " P. L. Moore. | 21. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 8. " H. Tireman. | 22. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 9. " G. T. Boag. | 23. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 10. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 24. Mr. S. Venkiah. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 25. " K. Krishnan. |
| 12. " C. B. Cotterell. | 26. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 13. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 27. Swami Sahajananda. |
| 14. Mr. Wahab Sahib. | 28. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 15. " Abbas Ali Khan. | 29. Mr. C. E. Wood. |
| 16. " J. Bheemayya. | 30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 31. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Ayes 51; Noes 31.

The motion was carried.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, I move
'that the allotment of Rs. 74,900 for Chief Secretariat be reduced by Rs. 100 (to discuss the need for retrenchment and for further Indianization of all Secretariats).'

"Sir, I have not got the exact figures with me just now, but I am sure every hon. Member of this House must have been impressed with the fact, as I have been, that the way in which the number of Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and what not—their name is legion—is being increased, in a staggering manner. It was your distinguished predecessor, Mr. Ratnaswami, who in one of his excellent speeches on the floor of this House as a non-official Member pointed out how the Secretariat had grown up by leaps and bounds and all kinds of special officers were appointed; and I want that the Government should begin earnest retrenchment by reducing the number of Secretaries.

"One other matter I raise, and that is the further Indianization of all the Secretariats. It is a curious fact, Mr. President, that while the front bench is predominantly Indian, the second bench on the official side is predominantly European. I believe it is the subtle game of the bureaucracy that while they make a concession or a gesture of Indianizing the front bench, they are entrenching themselves in the rear bench by means of the European civilians of the Secretariats. Under the Reforms the non-official Ministers have got their masters not in this House but in the European Secretaries who have got the statutory right to go direct to the Governor behind the back of the Minister and say 'The Minister is ignorant. He is a non-official. He does not understand this matter. I can understand it better. If you carry out the suggestion of the Minister, the whole administration will come down. I am of the steel frame and you are here to protect me. Therefore do as I suggest.' I see that the hon. the Chief Minister is shaking

19th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

his head vigorously out of loyalty to his servants, and I hope he will be rewarded by similar loyalty on the part of the servants to him. But apart from that, while official etiquette may prevent them from speaking out their minds, I believe all Ministers who have ceased to hold office, or Ministers who while in office write confidential reports will agree with me that more often than not their masterful secretaries get the better of them, in any case in which there is a difference of opinion between the Secretary and the Minister. I believe Sir Patro in his memorandum submitted to the Muddiman Committee stated that one of the difficulties in the working of diarchy is the extreme difficulty of having Secretaries who have got the statutory power of getting the Governor's ear. I am not suggesting—my experience is rather to the contrary—that because the Secretaries are Indians they are going to be more amenable to the Ministers or less amenable to the influence of the steel frame. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend, if I may take note of any interruptions, because I know that Indianization is by no means equivalent to democratization. On the other hand, the tragedy of Indians joining the bureaucracy and out-Heroding Herod in their attitude towards Indian aspirations is too common a fact to need particular mention here. But at the same time, I believe that one of the objects of the declaration of the 20th August 1917, as important as the development of self-governing institutions, is the increasing association of Indians in the public services and I do submit therefore that if that part of the Royal announcement is going to be given effect to, it must be given effect to in the Secretariats at headquarters where policies are framed; and as time goes on, while Ministers come and go, we must be able to command an efficient body of men who will loyally carry out the policy of the Legislature, and do not have their own ideas of right and wrong to be put in the way of Ministers who may come into power. I believe, Sir, democracy requires it. And I also believe that that retrenchment of which I hear so much, should be practised at the headquarters. I do hope that the hon. the Finance Member and the Finance Secretary sympathize with me at least with the first part of my motion that we must have more retrenchment. I believe their department is somewhat an extravagant department. They want always special assistants and assistant officers to prepare the budget and so on and so forth. This must stop. I therefore move that the allotment of Rs. 74,900 be reduced by Rs. 100."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I support this motion, Sir, for these reasons. I endorse every word of what my hon. Friend the Member for the University has said. I have no personal experience of these Secretaries. But I am told that even in the Transferred departments, though the Chief Minister was shaking his head the other way, it seems that the whole department is being run by the Secretaries only. He had a manifestation of that feeling when a gentleman approached him. It is uncomfortable both for the Secretary and the Minister. Unfortunately the Secretaries are Indian Civil Service men. They are accustomed to lead a certain kind of life which does not enable them to adjust themselves to the present situation. They would carry their word in spite of anything and everything. They were brought up in an atmosphere which no outside influence would make them bend to the popular will. Also there is this thing. If there is no such difficulty though the orders might be passed by the Minister, on account of this

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[19th March 1927]

prevailing opinion, it will be thought that the Minister is being ruled by the Secretary. In one case it appears that the Minister was assuring a certain gentleman that he would pass orders in a certain way in a certain matter. In the meantime, the orders went in the name of the Secretary. Then the Minister said that he had changed the opinion and therefore he had to do that. It is very much better for the Executive Councillors and more for the Ministers to have Indians as their Secretaries. For Europeans it is better to have Indian Secretaries because they will have to some extent an opportunity to know the Indian point of view. I have no faith in the Indian Civil Service men either. My reason is this. As soon as they get into that department, they would lose all their nationality and national feeling as my friend has observed. Sometimes the European Secretaries are more amenable than the Indian Secretaries. He feels that unless he behaves just like a European, he would not be thought a good and efficient officer. Anyhow, it is better that European Members of the Executive Council should have Indian Secretaries, so that they may know at least to some extent the Indian point of view. Under these circumstances, I support the motion and I feel that the hon. Members of this House would support this motion because there are very many complaints in this matter."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I only want to draw attention to the fact that there appears to be a sort of ban upon the Provincial Civil Service officers from entering the Secretariat. We have got hardly one man as secretary or deputy secretary recruited from the Provincial Civil Service. Surely I think it is possible to find men from the Provincial Civil Service who will be quite fit and qualified for Secretariat work. There are very competent men in the judicial service and there are also competent men in the subordinate executive service who have got the necessary qualifications by education, by training and by resourcefulness, to do any work in the Secretariat. One thing that could be expected from this service is that they would generally understand the Indian point of view better and more easily than the Indian Civil Service gentlemen who are raw men recruited from England after a long stay there and who have no touch with the Indian point of view. Well, at least most of them imagine that they should always bow to the Indian Civil Service point of view. Because as pointed out by an eminent gentleman, the Indian Civil Service is neither Indian, nor civil nor serviceable to the Indian cause. Their point of view is almost always altogether European, whether the Indian Civil Service man is an Indian or a European. There are very few of them who would take the Indian point of view. So, what I would urge is that there should be more recruitment from the Provincial Services for the Secretariat."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Much as I would support the motion, I really do not believe all that has been said with regard to the attitude of the Civil Service officers in the Secretariat here, whether Indian or English. To me it is not so much in the personality or persons as in the Secretariat itself. I believe there is a rule—I do not know whether it is a fact—that where the Secretary and the Minister differ the matter has to be referred to the Governor. As such, the Secretary has some responsibility in all things that come up for discussion here. I believe if there is a difference of opinion between him and the Minister—an honest difference of opinion—he has to send it to His Excellency. I mean so long as there is a rule like that—I believe there is a rule like

19th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

that—so long as there is that responsibility with the Secretary there is no good finding fault with the difference. Let us attack the system and not the particular Secretary or Secretaries concerned. I personally do not believe they are so unsympathetic as they are represented to be. Possibly when we have Indians and when they differ from the Ministers they might do the same thing. So long as the rule is there, we ought not to complain against the persons so much. But it is really necessary that some more Indian Secretaries should be provided in the Secretariat. As my friends have said, so far as the service is concerned and so far as their attitude with regard to questions Indian is concerned whether they are Indian or European, it is the same. But at the same time, let us have some more Indian Secretaries getting more experience so that when the time comes we may not need the help of Europeans. I believe the system of drawing more Indian Secretaries may be useful. Having said all that, I support the motion not because of the attitude taken by the European Secretaries. I believe they are not so very unsympathetic. My complaint is more with regard to the system. If we could possibly change the system by which the Minister is made all powerful and not the Governor to whom complaints of differences of opinion now go, it would be better."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion. We have found that the Reforms have been only useful to this extent, namely, that they have increased expenditure in all the higher branches of administration. Instead of three men doing the whole work of the Presidency now, we have got seven gentlemen for the same departments, of course distributed in various other ways. Along with these Executive Councillors and Ministers, the Secretaries have also increased. So first from the point of view of retrenchment we have also to cut down the number of Secretaries. The question of Indianisation is really not so important as the question of powers. What is really happening is the Ministers have very little control over their Secretaries. The Government of India Act has given a statutory guarantee that the Indian Civil Service men alone should be Secretaries except in a few departments. Secondly, we see the Minister and the Executive Councillor have a joint Secretary. For instance for Law and Education, the same gentleman is the Secretary. He is the Education Secretary for the Minister and the Law Secretary for the Law Member. The Law Member is the Vice-President of the Council, he is the Leader of the House and he has got all the powers, whereas the Ministers belong to the Transferred department and have to depend for everything on the Reserved side. There is also a motion here given by one of my friends for the redistribution of the Secretariat portfolios in a way giving real powers to the Ministers. This sort of joint secretaryship is not in the interests of the Ministers. The Ministers may be compared to the position of the Telugu pandits. If any student in his class does mischief, he goes to the headmaster to get him punished. The Minister can neither suspend nor punish the Secretary and really the Secretaries are the masters of the situation. The Indian Civil Service officers are not known for their sympathies with regard to the advancement of the country politically and constitutionally. In the Local Self-Government Department we see so many difficulties in the way of the Ministers. Of course, the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts were passed in 1920, just before the commencement of the Reforms. Those Acts still continue. Not to have amended them till now is all the

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

[19th March 1927]

fault of the ex-Ministers I must say. The Indian Civil Service Secretary is there behind the Minister controlling everything and there is the Collector who has got the control of the municipal and local boards. Through him the resolutions have to come. Through him the nominations have to be made. A man who wears khaddar has no chance of nomination. He is called a non-co-operator, this and that. The Justice Ministers have changed and a party that claims to be more progressive has come to power. It has yet to be seen how far they will prove progressive in action. The Collector's intervention has to be removed altogether and the Inspector of Local Self-Government or somebody has to be the link between the municipalities and district boards and the Minister. In education it is the European Director of Public Instruction who has a lot of control and the Minister has no control over him. Whenever any person cannot punish his servant there is no control over that servant. When the Minister and his Secretary differ they both go to the Governor and we know the Governor will be on the side of the bureaucrats and not on the side of the Ministers. So the cut is necessary; a readjustment is necessary and also a change in the condition of things."

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. 404 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1927, page 441 supra.]

Resolutions passed at the Elementary Education Conference held at Ootacamund on the 26th and 27th May 1923.

Resolutions passed at the meeting held on Saturday, the 26th May 1923.

I. Resolved that, with a view to the gradual expansion of elementary education in rural areas, each village with a population of 500 inhabitants and over should have a school.

II. Resolved that, with a view to start elementary schools in the four thousand and odd villages with a population of 500 and over, which are now without any school facilities, in districts where the number of such villages is below one hundred the Deputy Inspector of Schools should be directed to visit such villages and endeavour to start aided schools, and in districts where the number of such villages exceeds one hundred, the District Educational Councils be empowered to employ one or more special officers for such time as the Government may sanction and on such salary as the Government may allow, for the purpose of investigating in those villages and starting schools.

III. Resolved that the Deputy Inspectors of Schools shall be officers of the District Educational Councils, just as sub-assistant surgeons are placed at the disposal of local boards.

[19th March 1927]

IV. Resolved that in villages of less than 500 inhabitants it will be open to the District Educational Councils to consider the starting of schools in such villages with the aid of the present inspecting staff.

V. Resolved that the programme of starting schools in villages with a population of 500 and over should be worked out within three years and the opening of schools in the other villages should be carried out in ten years.

VI. Resolved that indigenous schools shall be developed and made eligible for aid and that the new schools to be started shall ordinarily be aided schools, and, when it is not possible to start aided schools in some villages, local bodies shall take steps to start their schools in such places.

The following rider to the above resolution, proposed by Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, was agreed to by the Committee:—

The necessity of entrusting the management of aided schools to village panchayats rather than to teacher-managers may be examined by the District Educational Councils.

Resolutions passed at the meeting held on Sunday the 27th May 1923.

I. This Conference has to point out that frequent transfers of Deputy Inspectors of Schools from one range to another cause great inconvenience, particularly to elementary schools, and therefore advises that such frequent transfers may be avoided.

II. It is resolved that, as regards the question of the preparation of the annual statistical returns, No. 3 prescribed under section 26, for this year, pending examination of Resolution III passed at the meeting held on 26th May 1923, this Conference is of opinion that the Deputy Inspector of Schools should gather and consolidate the returns from each school either under public or private management, in his range, and that the District Educational Officer should consolidate these returns for the whole district and transmit the same to the District Educational Council to be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

III. This Conference is of opinion that sessional and lower elementary training schools be abolished, as far as possible, that local bodies and private managers be encouraged by grants-in-aid to start training classes attached to their institutions, that certificates in higher elementary training be given to those trained in those aided institutions by the District Educational Officer as to their fitness for the teaching profession, and that local boards be permitted to appoint persons who have studied up to the third form in recognized secondary schools under their control.

IV. This Conference resolves that the third form man may be classed as equivalent to a lower elementary trained teacher.

V. Resolved that general education in the training schools is not necessary and that vacation classes for elementary teachers be introduced.

VI. (a) This Conference is of opinion that the courses of study prescribed in the rules is quite sufficient and comprehensive.

(b) Resolved that District Educational Councils may adopt text-books selected by them with the approval of the President of the Text-Books Committee and that the text-books selected by them be continued to be used until the Director of Public Instruction objects to them.

[19th March 1927]

VII. This Conference is of opinion that in addition to the 3 R's one or other kind of manual training should be made compulsory as far as possible.

VIII. This Conference is of opinion that on the question of the relations between District Educational Councils and local bodies and aided institutions, the harmonious working between them should be watched and no action is necessary at present.

IX. This Conference suggests that the District Educational Councils should organize associations of non-Mission aided teacher-managers.

X. This Conference is of opinion that section 7 of the Elementary Education Act should be amended so that every local body may get the Government contribution within the current year.

XI. Resolved that each member of the Conference should prepare a memorandum proposing any amendments necessary for the Act as well as the rules and forward the same to Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao (Secretary to Government, Law Department) before the 15th June 1923.

APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to question No. 406 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1927, page 442 supra.]

List showing the names of the Municipalities which have resolved to introduce compulsory elementary education.

Name of Municipality.	Date of Resolution.
1. Negapatam	9th November 1921.
2. Kumbakonam	11th " "
3. Vellore	18th April 1922. "
4. Conjeeveram	19th May "
5. Tiruppur	24th June "
6. Tellicherry	28th " "
7. Erode	12th July "
8. Tinnevely	28th " "
9. Masulipatam	24th October 1922.
* 10. Coimbatore	23rd November 1922.
* 11. Tanjore	16th December "
12. Cochin	15th January 1923.
13. Mayavaram	16th " "
14. Chingleput	17th February "
15. Madura	16th March 1923.
16. Hindupur	29th September 1923.
* 17. Proddatur	26th October 1923.
18. Madras	28th March 1924.
* 19. Dindigul	8th January 1925.
20. Calicut	26th " "
21. Parlakimedi	11th July 1925. "
22. Hospet	13th November 1925.

* These municipalities have not yet introduced compulsion.

[19th March 1927]

APPENDIX III

[Vide answer to question No. 410 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1927, page 448 supra.]

Serial number and name of fish-curing yard.	District.	Taluk.	Village.
1. Gangolli	South Kanara ..	Coondapoor ..	Gangolli.
2. Hungerootta	Do. ..	Udipi ..	Kody.
3. Malpe, I	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kodawo.
4. Malpe, II	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
5. Padu Tonse	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tonse.
6. Udaiawar	Do. ..	Do. ..	Udaiawar.
7. Hosabettu	Do. ..	Mangalore ..	Hosabettu.
8. Bockpatna	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bolur.
9. Thanneerbhavi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thanneerbhavi.
10. Mangalore	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mangalore Tota.
11. Ullal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ullal.
12. Manjeshwar	Do. ..	Kasaragod ..	Hosabettu.
13. Kumbha	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kumbha.
14. Uppala	Do. ..	Do. ..	Uppala.
15. Kasargod	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kasaragod Kasba.
16. Adkathbail	Do. ..	Do. ..	Adkathbail.
17. Khyor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalnad.
18. Bekal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bekal.
19. Hosdroog	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hosdroog.
20. Thaikadapuram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nileshwar.
21. Madai	Malabar ..	Chirakkal ..	Puthiyangadi.
22. Matool	Do. ..	Do. ..	Matool.
23. Baliapatam	Do. ..	Do. ..	Azhikode.
24. Cannanore	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tayyil.
25. Tellicherry	Do. ..	Kottayam ..	Chalil.
26. Thalayi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thalayi.
27. Madapalli	Do. ..	Kurumbranad ..	Madapalli.
28. Badagara	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuriadi.
29. Meladi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Meladi.
30. Quilandy	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kovilkandi.
31. Elathur	Do. ..	Calicut ..	Elathur.
32. Pudiappa	Do. ..	Do. ..	Puthiyangadi.
33. Calicut North	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalathikunnu.
34. Calicut South	Do. ..	Do. ..	Panniyankera.
35. Beypore North	Do. ..	Do. ..	Beypore.
36. Beypore South	Do. ..	Ernad ..	Chaliyam.
37. Parappanangadi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Parappanangadi.
38. Kadalundi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
39. Tanur North	Do. ..	Ponnani ..	Rayirimangalore.
40. Tanur South	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
41. Paravanna	Do. ..	Do. ..	Siramaruthur.
42. Kootayi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mangalore.
43. Ponnani	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kodavanad.
44. Pudu Ponnani	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
45. Veliangode	Do. ..	Do. ..	Veliangode.
46. Palapatty	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ayiroor.
47. Mannalamkunnu	Do. ..	Do. ..	Punnayur.
48. Edakazhiyur	Do. ..	Do. ..	Edakazhiyur.
49. Chowghat	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kadapour.
50. Blangod	Do. ..	Do. ..	Manthala.
51. Vadanapalli	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vadanapalli.
52. Kodumbi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Palliprom.
53. Kurikuzha	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chantrapini.
54. Kaipemangalam	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaipemangalam.
55. Vanagiri	Tanjore ..	Shiyali ..	Vanagiri.
56. Tranquebar	Do. ..	Mayavaram ..	Tranquebar.

[19th March 1927]

Serial number and name of fish-curing yard.	District.	Taluk.	Village.
57. Aroot Thorai ..	Tanjore ..	Tiruturaipundi ..	Thopputhurai.
58. Point Calimero ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kadaikarai.
59. Muthupet ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Muthupet.
60. Adirampatnam ..	Do. ..	Pattukkottai ..	Adirampatnam.
61. Sethubavachattam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sethubavachattam.
62. Nambuthalai ..	Ramnad ..	Tiruvadanai ..	Nambuthalai.
63. Attankarai ..	Do. ..	Ramnad ..	Attankarai.
64. Mukkur ..	Do. ..	Mudukulattur ..	Mukkur.
65. Sippikulam ..	Tinnevely ..	Koilpatti ..	Sippikulam.
66. Pinnakayal ..	Do. ..	Tiruchendur ..	Pinnakayal.
67. Ovari ..	Do. ..	Nanguneri ..	Ovari.
68. Idinthakarai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Idinthakarai.
69. Kadapakam ..	Chingleput ..	Madurantakam ..	Kadapakam.
70. Sattankuppam ..	Do. ..	Ponneri ..	Pulicat.
71. Pulicat ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
72. Mangodu ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pungolam.
73. Mediakuppam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Elavur.
74. Irakam ..	Nellore ..	Gudur ..	Irakam.
75. Pulianjerikuppam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sriharikota.
76. Kondurpalaiyam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kondurpalaiyam.
77. Kottapatnam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kottapatnam.
78. Nelaturpalaiyam ..	Do. ..	Nellore ..	Nelaturpalaiyam.
79. Prayagi ..	Ganjum ..	Chatrapur ..	Prayagi.
80. Gopalpur ..	Do. ..	Berbampur ..	Revugopalpur.
81. Markandi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Markandi.
82. Patisonapur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Patisonapur.
83. Peddakariyanipalam.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Peddakariyanipalam.
84. Iskalapalam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Iskalapalam.
85. Baruva ..	Do. ..	Sompeta ..	Baruva.
86. Battigallur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Battigallur.
87. Gedduru ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Gedduru.
88. Althada ..	Do. ..	Tekkili ..	Revunalthada.
89. Pundi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nooval Revu.
90. Manchineelapeta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Manchineelapeta.
91. Guppipipeta ..	Do. ..	Narasannapeta ..	Koduru Madura Guppipipeta.
92. Calingapatam ..	Do. ..	Chicacole ..	Maohalesam (Calingapatam union).
93. Komaravanipeta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Komaravanipeta.
94. Pukkilipeta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pukkilipeta.
95. Mukkum ..	Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	Mukkum.
96. Bimlipatam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bimlipatam.
97. Kothuru ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kothuru (Chapulupeta).
98. Montgomariapeta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Montgomariapeta.
99. Lawson's Bay ..	Do. ..	Vizagapatam ..	Waltair.
100. Gangavaram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Gangavaram.
101. Jalaripeta ..	Do. ..	Anakapalli ..	Jalaripeta.
102. Pudimadakka ..	Do. ..	Sarvasiddhi ..	Pudimadakka.
103. Polavaram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Revu Polavaram.
104. Raziahpetta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Raziahpetta.
105. Pentakota ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pentakota.
106. Konapapapeta ..	East Godavari ..	Pittapuram ..	Ponnada.
107. Uppada ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Uppada.
108. Mulapetta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mulapetta.

19th March 1927]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 411 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1927, page 449 supra.]

Statement showing the number of patients treated for malaria in the medical institutions of South Kanara district.

Years.	Sullia.	Kasaragod.	Hosdurg.	Manjeshwar.	Headquarter Hospital.	Women and Children Hospital.	Puthur.	Moolky.	Belangadi.	Moodabidi.	Karkal.	Udipi.	Bantwal.	Coondapoor.	Balndur.	Total.
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	738	1,080	..	..	1,139	2,074	..	..	..	22,570
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	991	..	..	..	1,712	2,958	..	..	..	33,756
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	878	1,853	..	..	2,664	2,419	..	..	..	38,756
1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,450	1,593	..	1,470	3,001	2,922	..	..	..	50,914
1904	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,374	727	..	617	2,575	877	..	..	..	64,312
1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,492	1,206	..	1,162	3,186	2,680	..	..	..	59,183
1906	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,372	1,146	..	848	2,682	2,685	..	..	..	..
1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,503	1,146	..	600	2,682	2,685	..	..	..	..
1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,015	786	..	1,744	2,631	1,084	..	..	..	..
1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,115	1,571	..	1,449	2,631	1,084	..	..	..	..
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,511	1,671	..	1,631	4,677	3,954	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,683	881	..	1,361	2,540	1,581	..	..	..	..
1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,229	766	..	962	1,754	1,363	..	..	..	..
1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	681	..	780	1,746	1,125	..	..	..	..
1914	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,654	963	..	826	1,696	2,015	..	..	..	..
1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,648	1,222	..	1,927	2,756	2,440	..	..	..	..
1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,671	773	..	804	807	1,731	..	..	..	..
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,017	828	..	633	1,014	1,368	..	..	..	..
1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,782	694	..	440	609	662	..	..	..	..
1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,005	1,222	..	493	764	1,645	..	..	..	..
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,016	1,158	..	530	743	1,127	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,278	1,466	..	611	1,615	1,491	..	..	..	..
1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,760	1,746	..	1,233	2,337	1,652	..	..	..	..
1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,052	2,116	..	2,374	3,089	2,431	..	..	..	..
1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,482	2,698	..	4,214	4,405	5,318	..	..	..	..
1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,704	3,721	..	3,050	4,668	5,858	..	..	..	..
1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(..) Not available.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 21st March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. |
| Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayana Rao, Mr. M. |
| Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Congreve, Mr. C. K. T. Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B. | Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ganadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F. | Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V. Karant, Mr. K. R. | Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Raja of Ramnad. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. |
| Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur O. S. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. |
| Kappuswami, Mr. J. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Mr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. | Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| | Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., 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 Mooppanar, Mr. S. Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S. Swami, Mr. K. V. R. |
| | Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. |

[21st March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati 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.
 Venkataratnam Mr. B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. GNANAVARAM PILLAI made the prescribed oath and took his seat.

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

Industries

Transport and hiring charges for the power-boring plants.

* 420 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what are the charges for moving one of the newly-purchased power-boring plant to a ryot's holding, on his application;

(b) how many applications have been received for their use and how many have been complied with;

(c) whether Government are aware that the generality of the Madras ryots consider the present transport and hire charges fixed by the Department for the hire of these power-boring plants are unduly heavy and beyond the means of the ordinary ryot;

(d) what is the basis on which the present rates are fixed; and

(e) what objections Government have to lowering the present transport and hiring charges for these power-boring plants?

21st March 1927]

A.—(a) A transport charge of Rs. 75.

(b) Applications are not made for new power drills as such but for the services of a power drill. The new power drills have been utilized in complying with seven applications.

(c) There is a feeling on the part of some of the ryots that the rates of hire should be reduced.

(d) The transport charges have been fixed with reference to railway freight while the fee for the use of the plants which is Rs. 6 a day subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 is intended to cover the hire of the drill and the wages of the trained staff necessary for its working.

(e) The question of reducing the fees is under consideration.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, is there any discretion vested in the Director of Industries to reduce these charges?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"And to waive them also in the case of poor applicants?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Whether any applications were received to that effect?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"None, so far."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"If applications are received, are the Government prepared to waive the charge?"

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

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know the average depth the plant is able to bore in the case of rocky soils?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question put is foreign to the subject-matter of the question answered. The original question is only regarding rates. Does the hon. Member propose to put any supplementary question regarding the rates in the rocky soil?"

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Is this rate that is given the same for all districts or does it depend upon the distance?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I think I have already answered it, Sir, previously. It does not vary from district to district."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know whether he proposes to remit the charges in case the power plant does not strike the necessary water that is required for the ryot?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member will be pleased to know that it is one of the matters I am considering with reference to what I said, on a previous occasion."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Is this power given to the Director of Industries to reduce the fee or to forego it made known to the public?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

[21st March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know how many such plants are there in the possession of Government ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" There are nine power drills."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if any of them is placed in the Cosmopolitan Club."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have not seen it. If the hon. Member says so, I have to take it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether there is a proposal to completely return the hiring charges or to reduce them substantially in the case of experiments which prove useless ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As I said in reply to Mr. Biswanath Das, that matter is under consideration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I simply want to know in view of the approaching dry season whether the decision of the Government will be arrived at before the close of this session."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Certainly, Sir. I will see that there is no avoidable delay."

Education

Representation of the Muhammadan community in the Madras Educational Service.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that recently when some eight posts were newly created in the Madras Educational Service, a Muhammadan gentleman was also taken in as a representative of the community ;

(b) if so, whether they are also aware that just after three months, the said gentleman was reverted to the subordinate service ;

(c) whether the Muhammadan community is now adequately represented in the Madras Educational Service, and if so, how ?

A.—(a) A senior Muhammadan officer in the cadre of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, was appointed to officiate as District Educational Officer in the Madras Educational Service in the consequential arrangements made to fill the places of the officers permanently promoted to the eight posts in question.

(b) Yes, as a permanent Madras Educational Service officer returned from leave and as the Muhammadan officer was then the most junior officer among officiating District Educational Officers.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 232 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th March 1927.

21st March 1927]

Overlapping of elementary schools.

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

(a) how many of the District Educational Councils have laid down courses of study and prescribed text-books for the schools within their jurisdiction ;

(b) what is the distance limit generally fixed between an existing elementary school and a new elementary school that is to be given recognition ;

(c) what is the distance limit generally fixed between two similar higher elementary schools ; and

(d) whether any specific instructions will be issued to Educational Councils in the matter of preventing overlapping of educational effort ?

A.—(a) District Educational Councils have not been empowered to prescribe text-books. The Government have not got complete information in regard to the District Educational Councils which have prescribed courses of studies.

(b), (c) & (d) No distance limit has been prescribed. The attention of the hon. Member is referred to rule 1 of the rules framed under section 41 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, and to the draft addition to that rule published in notification No. 396, dated 1st December 1926, on pages 659-660 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th December 1926. The question of confirming the draft rule is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The hon. the Education Minister is not here, Sir, for me to put a question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Was any other Member of the Cabinet requested by the hon. the Education Minister to answer on his behalf ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I take it that, if I am in a position to answer, I can do it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know whether the hon. the Education Minister has requested any of the hon. Members of the Government to reply on his behalf ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have a kind of general authority, Sir, to do so."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether it is not one of the primary functions of the District Educational Council to fix the courses of study for elementary schools ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I shall be obliged if notice is given of the question."

Number of schools opened since 1922-23.

* 423 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the total number of schools newly opened since 1922-23 up to date in accordance with the recommendations of the Ootacamund Conference, under the agency

[21st March 1927]

of (1) local boards, (2) aided agency and (3) panchayat and the total number of boys and girls receiving education since then, in each of the districts of the Presidency and the total number of increase in each district since 1922?

A.—Subsidies were sanctioned to local bodies towards the opening of 825 new schools in 1924-25, 1,469 schools in 1925-26 and 566 schools in 1926-27. Funds were placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils for the payment of grants-in-aid to 478 new schools to be started under private management in 1925-26, and 642 new schools in 1926-27. A special allotment was placed at the disposal of the Registrar-General of Panchayats in 1926-27 for the opening of 300 schools through the agency of village panchayats. The Government have no information as to the number of schools actually opened by the different agencies. The latest information available in regard to the number of boys and girls under instruction in each district in the Presidency is for the year 1925-26. A statement comparing the number of pupils on the 31st March 1923 with that on the 31st March 1926 is laid on the table.^a

Local Boards

Nomination of an Indian Christian to the District Board of Trichinopoly.

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

(a) whether any Indian Christian has been nominated to the District Board of Trichinopoly, and if so, when;

(b) how many Muhammadans and Adi-Dravidas have been nominated to represent those minorities in the said district board; and

(c) what is the total strength in the district of each of these three minority communities: Indian Christians, Muhammadans and Adi-Dravidas, respectively?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Two Muhammadans and one Adi-Dravida were appointed. The term of one of the Muhammadan members has, however, expired in February last.

(c) Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	90,952
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	63,931
Adi-Dravidas	...	...	...	...	349,508

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government is seriously thinking of appointing an Indian Christian?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Surely, Sir. We always bear it in mind."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"May I ask him whether the difficulty arises from want of vacancy?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"That might be one of the reasons."

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 584 infra.

21st March 1927]

Municipal Councils

Enhancement of taxes in Gudiyattam.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Chairman of the Municipal Council, Gudiyattam, North Arcot district, has recently enhanced the property and professional taxes of several people who are members of the Congress Sabha there;

(b) whether this action on the part of the Chairman was due to the refusal of the Congress Party at Gudiyattam to help him in his candidature at the last general elections; and

(c) whether the Government will interfere in the matter and cancel such enhancements?

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

(c) The Government cannot interfere in the matter.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the taxes on the members of the Congress Sabhas have been increased on account of party and political reasons, will the Government be pleased to obtain the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I hope, Sir, that the higher tax is only for sufficient income."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"The tax has been raised eight or nine times only on the members of the Congress Sabhas."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is giving information."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I say that there is a remedy for it by way of appeal?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"The Chairman and his party who are Justices are numerically strong and hence the discriminating levy of the tax."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the rates of property tax and profession tax are not the same for all people in the municipality?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"No invidious distinction is made."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In the particular case, an invidious distinction is made. That is the complaint. Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I shall have the matter enquired into."

Audit

Transfer of Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts.

* 426 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during the short period of one year 1926, there have been four District Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts posted to Coimbatore district;

[21st March 1927]

(b) whether Government are not put to additional expenditure in the shape of travelling allowance by such frequent transfers; and

(c) whether there is any period prescribed for which an officer of this department should remain in a particular district?

A.—(a) Yes. The transfers were made for the following reasons:—

The first was due to the grant of leave to the District Inspector, who had been in the district for over two years. The second because the officiating District Inspector had to revert to his permanent post as clerk on the return of a permanent District Inspector from leave, and the third, as the District Inspector was required to take charge of the Tanjore district, the previous District Inspector of Tanjore having been promoted as officiating Assistant Examiner.

(b) Additional expenditure is incurred in accordance with the Travelling Allowance Rules.

(c) No period is prescribed.

Appointment of a committee of non-officials to visit and report on the Andamans Colonization.

* 427 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: In the light of the speeches made by the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance in the Council on 27th January 1927 that the Mappilla prisoners have gone to the Andamans on a purely voluntary basis and that the conditions of life in the Andamans are satisfactory, etc., will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Member for Finance, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Government is prepared to allow or to arrange for the visit of such of the non-official Members of this Council who are willing to go to the Andamans at their own expense and see the conditions of things for themselves; and

(b) whether the Government is prepared to appoint a committee of the non-official Members of this Council to be elected by the Council to visit the island and to submit a report to the Council on the advisability or otherwise of this scheme?

A.—(a) As the Andamans Administration is under the control of the Government of India the Local Government have no authority to permit the visit of non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council to the islands.

(b) In view of answer to (a), the question does not arise.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"In view of the feeling in this province may I ask the hon. Member whether this Government is prepared to negotiate with the Imperial Government about the visit of non-official Members to Andamans?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, it is not open to this Government to negotiate in this matter. I think the hon. Member can apply to the Government of India direct if he wants."

21st March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Under what authority are the Mappilla women and children sent to the Andamans? Is it under the authority of the Government of Madras or the Government of India?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government of Madras with the consent of the Government of India."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In view of the answer given by the hon. the Home Member, may I ask whether this Government has given up once for all its right to take care of the welfare of the people whom it sends out in such steamer-loads, prisoners though they may be?"

Emigration

Origin and scope of the Andamans Colonization scheme.

* 428 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the Andamans Colonization scheme was started;

(b) whether it was intended from the very commencement to apply for all classes of prisoners in Indian jails without any special reference to Mappilla prisoners; and

(c) if there have been any changes in the scheme, what they are and when they have been introduced?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The scheme was formulated in 1921 when the Government of India decided to stop transporting prisoners to the Andamans and was at first confined to the convicts who were already in the islands. In 1922 transportation to the Andamans was permitted as a special measure in the case of Mappilla prisoners sentenced to that form of punishment and a number of these prisoners were subsequently allowed to settle in the islands as colonists. In December 1925 the Government of India decided to throw open for colonization the Andaman Islands to all classes of prisoners in Indian jails.

As regards the changes introduced attention is invited to paragraphs 6 to 8 and 11 of the Government of India notification No. F. 20/26-Jails, dated 27th February 1926, and to paragraph 10 of their notification No. F. 188/24-Jails, dated 4th October 1926, copies of which have been placed on the Council table.

Forests

Area of disafforested forests in Kurnool district.

* 429 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state how many forest areas within one mile of villages in the Kurnool district have been disafforested since the issue of G.O. No. 1933, Development, dated 14th October 1921, and the aggregate area of forests thus disafforested?

A.—A statement furnishing the information is appended.*

* Printed as Appendix II on page 585 infra.

[21st March 1927]

Report from the Chief Conservator of Forests.

* 430 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 46 17 answered on 25th January 1927—

(a) whether Government have passed final orders on the report of the Chief Conservator on the question;

(b) whether Government called for reports from Conservators on the same question; and

(c) if so, whether the reports together with the report of the Chief Conservator and the Government orders thereon will be placed on the Table of this House?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The question of placing the Chief Conservator's report together with the Government's orders thereon on the Council Table will be considered when final orders are passed.

Report from the Forest Officer, South Vellore.

* 431 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 46 17 answered on 25th January 1927, whether Government will place on the Table of this House the report of the enquiry held by the District Forest Officer, South Vellore, asked for in my interpellation No. 47 32 answered on 25th January 1927?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (c) of Legislative Council question No. 430.

Survey*Resurvey in Kasaragod taluk.*

* 432 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHERRY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the resurvey of Kasaragod taluk in South Kanara holdings belonging to different persons have been clubbed together, and joint rough pattas have been issued in places where there are no clear boundary marks;

(b) if so, whether the fields so clubbed together have to be again subdivided to show each man's holdings separately, and whether in such cases the ryots are compelled to pay subdivision fees once more; and

(c) what is the difficulty in forming sub-divisions on the basis of the existing survey records in such cases?

A.—(a) Such a course would be in accordance with the rules.

(b) The reference to the payment of subdivision fees *once more* is not understood. In any case, such fees are charged only for sub-divisions made during the currency of a settlement and not for those made at a settlement.

(c) As the resurvey is being made because the existing survey records have been found defective and inaccurate, to follow the course suggested would be to fudge.

21st March 1927]

Civil Justice*Revision of the salaries of process-servers.*

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the scale of salaries of process-servers;

(b) whether any memorial has been received from some process-servers regarding this matter; and

(c) whether any organization scheme is likely to be introduced in the near future?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) It is understood that certain memorials from process-servers have been received by the High Court and that the question referred to is under the consideration of the hon. the Judges.

Irrigation*Opening of new canals in Kistna Eastern delta division.*

* 434 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals to open new canals in the Kistna Eastern delta division;

(b) what are the courses of the proposed canals;

(c) through what villages the canals would pass;

(d) how many acres they would irrigate;

(e) what would be the initial expenditure;

(f) what would be the probable income that can be derived from the water-cess excluding mamul wet; and

(g) if there were proposals and if they have been given up, the cause of abandoning the schemes?

A.—As already intimated to the hon. Member by the Secretary, Public Works and Labour Department, proposals are at present under investigation for extending the East Bank canal and providing channels for the Vempad block comprising an area of about 4,500 acres and an additional extent of about 17,000 acres lying on the north of the Masulipatam-Nadakuduru road to start with. Further particulars in respect of these proposals will become available after the investigation has been completed.

Cost of the drag line excavator on the Yenamadurru drain.

* 435 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the drag line excavator was brought to work on the Yenamadurru drain in the Godavari Western delta;

(b) what was the initial cost of the said machine;

(c) what amount was spent up to now in working the said machine;

(d) what amount of work it has turned out up to now;

[21st March 1927]

(e) what is the actual expenditure per unit of work turned out by the said machine; and

(f) how it compares with the expenditure on work turned out by manual labour?

A.—(a) The erection of the machine at site was completed in January 1924.

(b) Rupees 47,415.

(c), (d), (e) & (f) The Government have called for the information.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), does that sum, viz., Rs. 47,415, include the cost of setting up the machine ? ”

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

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ Are the Government aware that for a long period in the year the machine is not in a position to work, whether on account of repairs or on account of the state of water in the drain ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It was so on the last occasion when I was asked certain questions regarding this excavator. At the present moment, it can work.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know why the Government did not try to inquire whether the working of the machinery is economical or not, and as to how the work of the machinery compares with the work done by manual labour ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ As I have already said, we have called for information, and on the basis of the figures that reach us, we shall come to a decision on the matter referred to in clauses (c), (d), (e) & (f).”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ In view of the fact that the Government proposes to try the excavators in other parts of the Presidency, why did not the Government so far find out whether working by excavators is economical or not ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Excavators in other parts of the Presidency have been used for different purposes, that is for excavating canals, under different circumstances altogether. No doubt, this information also will be useful. That is why we have called for it.”

Distribution of water in times of scarcity.

* 436 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether an order has been passed that in times of scarcity, water ought to be diverted for three days to the river Manniar, and allowed in the Cauvery for the remaining four days only;

(b) if so, whether the mirasidars likely to be affected by the order were consulted;

(c) on what basis was this distribution of three days and four days arrived at; and

(d) whether the Government will hear the mirasidars concerned and then settle a *morai* (turn) for distribution of water during times of scarcity?

21st March 1927]

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Expenditure and revenue account relating to Dusi, Urlam and Wadada channels.

* 437 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure and revenue account relating to Dusi, Urlam and Wadada channels as parts of Ganjam minor rivers system;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to state the estimated cost of the proposed anicut or regulating dam to secure adequate supply of water to these channels; and

(c) the extent of lands irrigated under these channels and the extent of land that will be brought under second crop assessment?

A.—(a) The information is not available as capital and revenue accounts are not kept by individual channels but for the whole Ganjam minor rivers system.

(b) Rupees 6 lakhs as estimated in 1925.

(c) The present average first and second crop irrigation under the Dusi and Wadada channels is 14,792 acres and 1,093 acres respectively. The extent that can be newly brought under second crop under the anicut referred to in clause (b) is 2,000 acres.

Famine-relief works in Kistna delta.

* 438 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to undertake the execution of the following schemes as famine-relief works :—

(a) High flood channel for Kistna river in the Kistna district from Ibrahimpetta through Ganapavaram, Idara, Ravicharla and Nuzvid giving its tail end to the villages of Ramileru valley; and

(b) constructing dykes to Seethavagu and Pamileru of Godavari in East Godavari district?

A.—(a) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) A staff of two overseers, 14 lascars and one boring maistri has been sanctioned for the investigation of a reservoir across the Seethapalli vagu above Ramanayyapetta village, East Godavari district. The question of taking up the scheme depends on the results of the investigation.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for information whether such a scheme or one of a similar nature to supply Kistna water to the non-deltaic portions of the Kistna district would be possible ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ At present, there is no proposal. But if the hon. Member gives particulars of what he is contemplating, Government would have no objection to call for information.”

[21st March 1927]

Police*Bucket shops in the City.*

* 439 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: With reference to the answer given to question No. 1758 on 24th March 1926, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to put down bucket shops in the City?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (c) of question No. 294.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“ May I know from the hon. the Law Member how soon it would be possible for the Government to put a stop to this? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ As will be apparent from the previous answer, Sir, a Bill is now ready, and it will be introduced on the next available opportunity as a Government Bill.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“ May I know whether that Bill affects only the city or the whole province? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ At present, we propose to legislate only for the city and see how it works, and if necessary, extend it. The Bill provides for a clause enabling extension.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“ May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he is aware that if the city is the only place affected by the legislation, these bucket shops can be opened in the neighbourhood or in the vicinity of Madras, which will nullify the object of the law? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ That point will be borne in mind. If the Bill comes up to a Select Committee, and if it is pointed out, as the hon. Member has done, if legislation affects only Madras, there is nothing to prevent Poonamallee, for instance, being a centre—that matter will be considered.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Military***Strength of the Military stationed in this Presidency.*

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

(a) what is the total strength of the Military ordinarily stationed in this Presidency; and

(b) what are the several places where they are located and how many at each place?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to page 49 of the Indian Army List (latest edition). The Government have no further information.

21st March 1927]

Factories*Working of the Russellkonda Saw Mill.*

441 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what is the capital expenditure incurred in connexion with the Russellkonda Saw Mill since it was started;

(b) when was this Mill started;

(c) what is the gain or loss for each year since it was started;

(d) what is the total loss or gain;

(e) whether in striking the balance any interest is allowed for the capital advanced under this head;

(f) at what rate; and

(g) whether any seigniorage is debited for the timber cut and sold?

A.—(a) The capital invested in the concern according to the audited balance sheet for the quarter ending 31st December 1926 is Rs. 4,34,880-13-9.

(b) The Mill started working in July 1922.

					RS.	A.	P.
(c)	1922-23	...	...	...	Loss	8,311	1 3
	1923-24	...	...	...	"	6,059	5 3
	1924-25	...	...	...	Profit	1,894	12 4
	1925-26	...	...	...	Loss	894	13 2

(d) The total loss is Rs. 13,370-7-4, but during the nine months from 1st April 1926 to 31st December 1926, the Mill has shown a profit of Rs. 11,565-4-6, after deducting interest due for that period

(e) No. In June 1926, the Government have directed that interest should be charged on the capital of Government in the accounts of the concern from its inception.

(f) The rate varies from year to year as follows:—

						PER CENT.
	1922-23	...	...	...	...	5.48
	1923-24	...	...	...	...	5.69
	1924-25	...	...	...	...	6.08
	1925-26	...	...	...	...	5.20

(g) Yes.

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks*Formation of the new Pamaruru taluk.*

442 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have come to Government to reconsider the adding of some villages of Bezwada taluk to Gannavaram taluk, Kistna district, in connexion with the formation of the new Pamaruru taluk; and

(b) whether the Government have received representations to keep all the villages of the Kankipad firka situated to the east of Bezwada and to the

[21st March 1927]

south of the Ryves canal or at least those which are within ten miles from Bezwada in the east in Bezwada taluk itself, on the ground that that arrangement would be much more convenient to ryots in various ways?

A.—(a) & (b) No representations on these points have been received after the publication of G.O. No. 502, Revenue, dated 31st March 1925.

III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the Table copies of the ^aProceedings of the tenth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1926-27 held on Monday the 14th March 1927.

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

IV

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28—cont.

DEMAND X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SECRETARIATS—cont.

The debate on Mr. S. Satyamurti's motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,900 for Chief Secretariat by Rs. 100 was resumed.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that we have come to a subject which unlike those which I have had to speak on in the course of the motions on this Demand is one that is, to some extent, within the powers of the local Government. If you look at the powers of the local Government, they are limited partly by statute and partly by statutory rules made by the Secretary of State. Further, I would like to point out that the question of the Indianization of the services has been dealt with by the Lee Commission, and that on this matter their unanimous recommendation in respect of the Indian Civil Service is that the recruitment should be 20 per cent from the Provincial Civil Service and of the balance 40 per cent and 40 per cent should consist of Europeans and Indians respectively. That is calculated to produce in 15, from now 14 years, a cadre of 50 per cent and 50 per cent. It is not practicable to lay down a fixed rule that the Secretaries should be in a certain proportion, that the Collectors should be in a certain proportion, or what the number of Europeans and Indians should be in each particular section. We must have for administrative purposes discretion to choose for these appointments those who are best fitted for the particular work. But lest the hon. Members should think that there has been some disproportion in regard to the number of Indians in the Secretariat, I would like to tell them that if you take the total number of those eligible for the appointment of Secretary, of 12 years' service and over—and I presume they would hardly expect our Secretaries to be appointed if of less than 12 years' service—in the executive rank omitting persons who already hold posts above the rank of Secretary and those who are serving elsewhere within this Presidency, we have 46 altogether in the Indian Civil Service and Provincial Civil Service of which 9 are Indians, and 2 out of 7 Secretaries are Indians. So the proportion is not unfair. I merely point that out to prevent misapprehension and not to support the idea that there should be any particular proportion in any particular branch. We must consider the individual qualifications and fitness of each man and therefore hon. Members must recognise that in the circumstances it

21st March 1927]

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks]

is impossible to justify the present numbers without going into the cases of individual officers, which I think all would admit would be most undesirable. As time goes on and as the young men gain experience, the number of Indian Secretaries will naturally increase, and I do not think there need be any apprehension that the Secretariat will be maintained as a preserve either of one class or the other. I do not think I can usefully say anything more on the subject."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am surprised, Sir, that the hon. the Revenue Member gives us some hope of doing something probably about 20 years hence. He expects, under the present scale of recruitment, that within that period 50 per cent of the Civil Service officers will be Indians. But so far as this particular resolution is concerned, I do not think that it lays any special stress that the Secretaries should be Indian I.C.S. officers. The next point on which the hon. the Revenue Member was wrong was when he gave the figures only so far as the executive side of the Government was concerned. There is no reason why the large number of officers of the Judicial side should not be taken into consideration. In fact, one of the Indian Secretaries who has come from the Judicial side has done excellently well, so far as I know. Then, there is the Law Department which, I think, can well have a Secretary from the Judicial side. So far as the percentage of Indian Civil Service officers is concerned, I shall confine myself to this particular cut for the time being as I have given notice of other cuts on which I shall speak later on, it does not attempt at reducing the number of Indian Civil Service officers. All that we want here is that we should have more Indian officers. It does not matter whether these Indian officers are of the Indian Civil Service or Provincial Civil Service cadre. It is an anomaly that the Secretaries serving under and helping or advising the Minister should be of the European cadre. It is always better that some principle is laid down, and not to leave it to mere chance as the hon. the Revenue Member seems to think. At least the Secretaries in charge of the various departments under the control of the Ministers should ordinarily be Indians. I think that that will save a lot of difficulties that have recently been referred to in this Council and outside. Otherwise, it is impossible for these European Secretaries to understand the feelings and difficulties of the various Indian Ministers as regards the various departments under their management. The Secretary for Local Self-Government Department is an European and it has been so ever since the Reforms began. That department generally deals with Indians as a whole, and it is too much to suppose that an European, who is being changed year after year—probably there have been as many European Secretaries as there have been years or councils—could appreciate the difficulties either of the Ministers or the various persons that carry on this department. It is therefore necessary that once and for all a rule is made that this department should be managed only by Indian Secretaries.

"As regards the Law Department, which includes Education, the practice is generally to have an Indian Provincial Civil Service Secretary, but there was an attempt recently to put an Indian Civil Service officer probably an European. Therefore, it is desirable that some rule is made that for this department also, there should be an Indian as Secretary. There is no difficulty as to the proportion, because the number of appointments to be held by the Indian Civil Service cadre is fixed and it does not matter which place

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [21st March 1927]

they fill. Curiously enough, the Registrar-General of Panchayats is an European according to the cadre; but it is an Indian who is holding the post at present. Therefore the Indian Civil Service cadre does not preclude any one appointment going to Provincial Civil Service officers. Therefore, with a view to carry on the work of the transferred subjects more efficiently and more satisfactorily, and with a view to satisfy the feelings and sentiments of a large section of this House—we have been raising this question year after year—I think the hon. the Revenue Member will have a consultation with his Colleagues and come to some conclusion either to-day or later on. We want some satisfaction, and if these ten days are passed over without giving any satisfactory answer, I think the dissatisfaction in the country and in this Council is bound to be very great. Therefore, I hope the Government and the House will unanimously accept this motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I would not have intervened in this debate but for the remarks that fell from the hon. Member for the University and the hon. Member for Godavari East and the hon. Member who just preceded me on the floor of this House. About the exigencies of service, I have not a word to add to what the hon. Revenue Member has said. With regard to the point made by those hon. Members that European Secretaries go behind our back to His Excellency the Governor and get any order they like, I repudiate that suggestion here and now. As far as my experience goes, during the last four months, I have had nothing but loyalty from the Secretaries to the departments in my control, and I can say with all the emphasis at my command that I shall never have one better than my friend Mr. Cotterell and I doubt whether I will exchange him for any one in the Secretariat. With regard to the Law Secretary, he is an Indian, and as our friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar pointed out, whether Indian or European, the Secretaries are all entitled to go to the Governor if they differ from the Minister; but they never have done it because the Ministers also are reasonable men. The exigencies of service demand that it is not possible to Indianize as rapidly as even the Government could wish. I have nothing more to add."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. S. Satyamurti demand a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 18. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar |
| 2. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 19. Mr. D. Narayana Raja. |
| 4. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 20. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 21. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 6. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 22. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantula. |
| 7. " S. Satyamurti. | 23. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 8. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 24. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 9. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 25. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 10. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 26. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 11. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 27. " K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 28. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 13. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 29. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 14. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 30. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 15. " C. N. Mutturanga Mudaliyar. | 31. " K. B. Karant. |
| 16. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 32. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 17. " K. V. B. Swami. | 33. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |

21st March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

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| 34. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. | 41. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib |
| 35. " B. Venkataratnam. | Bahadur. |
| 36. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati | 42. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami |
| Mudaliyar. | Reddiyar. |
| 37. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 43. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 38. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 44. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 39. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 45. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 40. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 46. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| | 47. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |

Noes.

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|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 18. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 19. " J. Bheemayya. |
| Uman Sahib Bahadur. | 20. " V. Ch. John. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 21. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | 22. Sabadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 23. Mr. N. Sivaraj. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 24. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. " W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 26. " S. Venkayya. |
| 9. " J. F. Hell. | 27. " K. Krishnan. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 28. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 11. " Gnanavaram Pillai. | 29. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Row. | 31. Mr. C. E. Wood. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 32. " V. I. Munisami Pillai. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 33. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul-lah | 34. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| Sahib Bahadur. | |

Neutral.

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|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 6. Mr. D. Thomas. |
| 2. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetti. | 7. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder. |
| 3. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 8. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana | 9. The Raja of Panagal. |
| Nambudripad. | 10. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 5. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | |

Ayes 47. Noes 34. Neutral 10.

The motion was carried.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I respectfully move

'that the allotment of Rs. 74,900 for Chief Secretariat be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, my object in moving this motion is to discuss the desirability of reducing the number of Indian Civil Service officers in the Presidency to half its present strength.

"As I said before, the proposition that we have been already able to carry by a large majority relates to the question of Indianization, whether by Indian Civil Service or Provincial Civil Service officers. The present attempt is to induce the Government, if such a thing is possible, to make a serious attempt to reduce the number of Indian Civil Service officers in this Presidency. We have been told several times that the idea of Indianization as also that of retrenchment was being seriously considered. For instance, the hon. the Leader of the House used to say every year. I hope he would

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [21st March 1927]

not repeat it this year—that he was making a serious attempt to reduce the number of appointments of district and sessions judges specially reserved for Indian Civil Service officers and that he wanted to get the permission of the Secretary of State to appoint men from the bar who had given complete satisfaction as District and Sessions Judges to a large number of those appointments reserved for Indian Civil Service officers. But I do not think that at present, so far as the facts that have been published are concerned, we have any hope of realizing that, at least through the hon. the Law Member. It is quite possible that he will give us some figures to show that the number of district judgeships held by Indians—non-Indian Civil Service officers—has been a little larger than before. I think that the proportion depends upon the total number of district judgeships. If the total number of district judgeships has been increased, naturally the small proportion given to Provincial Civil Service officers out of that total might have also gone up. But I challenge the hon. the Law Member to prove by figures that there has been increase in the proportion of district judgeships held by Provincial Civil Service officers. Sir, the number of gazetted officers is increasing by leaps and bounds and with it the number of Indian Civil Service officers also. I will be glad if the hon. the Revenue Member will give us the number of appointments reserved for Indian Civil Service officers twenty years back and the number now. That will be a satisfactory reply to my charge all these years.

“Sir, in this connexion, I would refer to some anomalies that now exist. Some appointments as heads of offices which ought to be filled by Indians as a matter of fact, have been reserved for Indian Civil Service officers although not necessarily European. For instance, who will ever dream that the Registrarship of Co-operative Societies should necessarily be filled by an Indian Civil Service officer, meaning in 90 cases out of 100, a European officer? I believe that a European Indian Civil Service officer has been occupying permanently that post practically from the beginning. No doubt, proofs have been given that Indians can satisfactorily occupy that post as non-Indian Civil Service officers have held that office as acting incumbents. Who will believe it if it is proclaimed that the post of Registrar-General of Panchayats is one reserved for Indian Civil Service men? The Registrar-General of Panchayats has nothing to do with big European firms, etc. He has to deal every day with small union members, taluk board members, district board members and the large number of people in small and big villages. Is it possible to believe that such a thing can possibly exist in any Government except in this blessed British Government that even the appointment of Registrar-General of Panchayats, which has dealings all the 24 hours of the day with ordinary rural population only, is one reserved for Indian Civil Service officers? It is by an accident that an Indian holds it at present but in view of the fact that every appointment in the Indian Civil Service cadre means two appointments for Indian Civil Service officers, this particular appointment also means two Indian Civil Service officers because the permanent Indian Civil Service man of this post is naturally occupying some other post which would go to an Indian otherwise. Therefore, Sir, it is extremely necessary that some attempt should be made to transfer some of these posts reserved for Indian Civil Service cadre to Provincial Civil Service men. Those of us who were here in the last two Councils will notice that

21st March 1927] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

the number of appointments reserved for Indian Civil Service officers is increasing like anything. One of the latest developments in that direction was the appointment of an Indian Civil Service officer as Public Works Secretary. And, curiously enough, every possible addition is made to the posts in favour of the Indian Civil Service officers in spite of the fact that the wisdom of including the appointment of the Public Works Secretary in the Indian Civil Service cadre was questioned on the floor of this House. I do not know, Sir, the exact number fixed for the Indian Civil Service cadre now, as the Annual Civil List has not yet been issued, but I believe it is about 85.

“There is a rule of the Government by which one appointment for the Indian Civil Service means two Indian Civil Service officers. For these 85 appointments fixed for the Indian Civil Service there are thus 170 Indian Civil Service officers. As Collectors, Judges or any other high officers, Indians have done satisfactory work, whether they belong to the Indian Civil Service or the Provincial Civil Service. We are not very much concerned whether the Indian Civil Service cadre is Indian or an European. Whether an Indian Civil Service officer is an Indian or an European the same high pay is paid to him, the only difference being that Indians are not paid such huge allowances such as over-sea allowances and so on. We want, however, rigid retrenchment and unless the number of Indian Civil Service officers, whether Indians or Europeans, is reduced, it is hopeless to expect any retrenchment at the top. The first step towards retrenchment should be to give a large number of high appointments to Provincial Civil Service officers. I challenge any hon. Member here either on the front Government benches or on the back benches, to say that any Indian has been found wanting in any high post he has been holding. I am sure the answer will be ‘None’. The pay of a Provincial Civil Service officer is much lower than the pay of an Indian Civil Service officer, though both of them may hold the same post and do the same work. A Provincial Civil Service Collector or a District Judge gets much lower pay than an Indian Civil Service officer holding the same posts. From the point of view of the ordinary tax-payer, the Provincial Civil Service officers are more useful than the Indian Civil Service officers. Even their pay may be considerably reduced. They have been patriotic enough to say through the Indian Officers’ Association that under ordinary circumstances they would be content with a low salary. They submitted a memorial to the Lee Commission which was enquiring into the matter saying that they would be satisfied with something about Rs. 1,000 a month, which meant a lot of self-sacrifice. They were right in thinking that they had no right to lead very luxurious lives costing more than Rs. 1,000 a month for each officer, while many millions of their countrymen go to bed with barely a meal a day. I do not know how many European officers hold the same opinion. But from the point of view of Indianisation and . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member has far exceeded the time-limit.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“I shall conclude, Sir. And from the point of view of economy, it is better that Government appoint a committee to consider this question. Of course, I know that these are matters

11-45
a.m.

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [21st March 1927]

which are subject to the final decision of the Secretary of State, but if this Government comes to a conclusion, the Secretary of State would not object to giving effect to it."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I am sorry, I cannot agree to this motion not because the Provincial Civil Service Officer is inefficient or less competent than the Indian Civil Service Officer, but because in this Presidency, before you displace all Indian Civil Service Officers there should be some safeguards for giving what the Deputy Leader of the Swarajya Party called 'communal justice' Sir, we urged, in the Law Department, for direct recruitment for district judges in order that all the communities may be properly represented. That idea has not been given effect to. On the other hand, we had ten or twelve officers of the Provincial Service promoted as District Judges and all of them happen to be of one particular community. Again, Sir, the idea at the back of the mind of the hon. Member, the mover of the amendment, in saying that the Provincial Civil Service men should be made to replace the all-India Indian Civil Service officers is that by that process he will have a greater proportion of men of his community."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I never mentioned any proportion between Brahmans and non-Brahmans. There was no such thing at the back of my mind. I have no objection to non-Brahman gentlemen getting Provincial Civil Service offices if they pass in competitive examinations."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I wish his professions tallied with his practice. No doubt, my friend would not be in a position to show it in practice. At the same time, he should show it by his voting. But so far as this matter is concerned, to give straightaway a line clear to this proposal of filling up the superior posts by means of promotion from the Provincial Civil Service ranks would be to perpetuate the inequalities that now exist. If my hon. friend would urge upon the Government to adopt a system of recruitment by which qualified people of all communities can be taken and due representation of all communities be secured I would have no objection to his proposal. But so far as my party is concerned, unless a definite step is taken to secure representation of all communities in the public service, we would oppose any replacement of the all-India Service by Provincial Civil Service officers which would mean the perpetuation of the preponderance of one community. It is rather a sad commentary on the administration report of this Presidency that while figures for appointments held by all the communities in the various branches of the Government service are given, the figures for the judicial service alone are not given there. Is it due to any desire to keep out of the public knowledge the preponderance of one community there? Is it an eyewash to the public? Well, in every service there is some kind of representation; but in the judicial service alone there is not that representation. The public should know to what extent adequate representation exists. Mere promotion is not going to help either efficiency or economy. On the matter of economy I know that the Swarajya Party professes to be wedded to economy but we will see how it is going to vote on other motions for economy that will be coming up before the House. This motion cannot be put forward on the ground of economy alone. If so, I shall certainly join with the hon. Mover. Side by side with economy, in any displacement of the

21st March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

all-India Services by Provincial Civil Service officers, it shall be a condition precedent that communal justice, i.e., equal opportunities for all communities should be given and guaranteed."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, while I echo the sentiment of my hon. Friend from Chittoor, I am sorry I have not been able to follow his reasoning. In the name of communal justice—he has really borrowed the phrase from us and I am thankful to him for it—he thinks that if Indian Civil Service officers are there, better communal justice will be secured. He perhaps does not look at the figures. Alas! for one reason or other most of these Indian I.C.S. men happen to be Brahmans. Therefore for the very communal justice for which my hon. friend pleaded and to which my party is wedded, if not for any other reason, he must vote with us. In that case, these Indian Civil Service officers, many of whom happen to be Brahmans, will be displaced by Provincial Civil Service officers who have passed a competitive examination. And, if necessary, we shall prohibit Brahmans for some years together from appearing for these examinations. It is because our party says that communal justice should be done and done in proper manner, without undue sacrifice of efficiency, that I request my hon. friends to revise their ideas at the time of voting."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Sir, what is at the back of the minds of all of us is that we want a reform in the administration. We are not satisfied with the present state of affairs and we want to advance towards complete self-government. We are going to solve in India a question which has not been solved in any other country. For that we want wise men. We are now labouring under the grip of an executive government. We want to substitute the Indian element for the European element. Unless we are guided by wisdom, unless we have at the head of our administration officers who will ameliorate the condition of our people, how can we have self-government? We ask of self-government; it is because we are not satisfied with the present system. If we have the wisest men and the best men to guide us in every department, we will have justice. We must not consider whether a man belongs to this community or that community, but we must have the best men of noble character, wise men, men of unsullied honour. We want people with hearts. If there is any particular community with any special aptitudes and characteristics, that community ought to place them at the disposal of the country as a whole. The State is not a Brahman State or a non-Brahman State or a Muhammadan State. It is common to all. As such, any man in a responsible position becomes an all-India man; he is an Indian first and then only anything else. We want Indians; we want every one of every community. We want competent men; we want to get rid of narrowmindedness from our midst. We want geniuses. We cannot repeat the old faults any longer. We must replace the present administration. What is aimed at is this. We do not want to substitute the existing officers by men with narrow minds but with those who feel that they are one of us, and are not separate from us. Indeed, no one can be separate, for separatist tendencies are destructive. It is impossible for any group to stand isolated. We are all one, and we must move with one single mind towards the goal before us for therein lies the way to improve ourselves."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, with reference to the remarks which fell from the hon. Member from Coimbatore, may I place

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

[21st March 1927]

before the House with your permission, Sir, certain figures? The men that are actually holding the appointment of District and Sessions Judges to-day, including the Additional Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, are: 11 from the Civil Service, 5 from the Bar, and 11 from the Provincial Service. Therefore, there are 16 Bar and Provincial Service men against 11 I.C.S. officers."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Do the figures relate to the permanent men or acting men?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"So far as the permanent appointments are concerned, we are guided by certain rules with regard to which final arrangements are still expected. The views of the Madras Government are well known as they have been published. The permanent number of appointments are 18 from the I.C.S. and 8 listed posts, 4 from the Bar and 4 from the P.C.S."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I do not desire to enter into a discussion of this question except to ask for information from the hon. the Law Member as to how many of these 16 Provincial officers and members from the Bar are Brahmans and how many belong to other castes, i.e., how many are Muhammadans, Indian Christians and how many non-Brahmans, etc."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Fortunately, Sir, that is contained in one page in the Annual and Quarterly Civil List. I do not have just now separate figures. But I think there are two Muhammadans; there is certainly one Indian Christian, probably two; and about the Brahmans and non-Brahmans they are about equal in number. That is all I can say at present."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for the question."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Sir, I have listened with considerable bewilderment to the speech of the hon. Member who moved this motion. I could not make out what his argument was. At one moment he used language from which it appeared that he objected to the European element."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Not in this motion."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"In the next breath he disclaimed that argument. Then he used arguments in favour of recruitment outside the Civil Service altogether. Later, he was arguing that a larger number of men should be promoted from the Provincial Services. At the end of his speech he said that some posts should not be filled by Indian Civil Service officers. The Indian Civil Service, however, as now constituted, consists of persons recruited after competitive examination in England, or in India, and also those promoted from the Provincial Civil Service. Once a man is promoted from the Provincial Service, he gets exactly the same scale of pay as other I.C.S. officers. As part of the Indian Civil Service, he can be appointed to all posts which are open to the Indian Civil Service. The recruitment, as at present fixed, is 20 per cent from the P.C.S. I gather that the hon. Member's desire is that this percentage should be increased, and that there should be at a larger proportion recruited from the

21st March 1927]

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks]

Provincial Service and a lesser proportion by direct recruitment. That was the very question examined by the Lee Commission and this Government has certainly no intention of opening that question again so soon after the Commission has reported and its recommendations have been accepted."

* The RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Mr. President, Sir, so much has been said about the question of Indianization that, having been a Member of the Government for six years, I deem it my duty to make a few observations on the question under debate. Sir, the question of Indianization is not an easy one. It is beset with serious complications. If Indianization means the concentration of all official power in one community, certainly it cannot be an advantage. In this Province, the communal prejudices seem to be still strong and the moment any one community comes in possession of power, that community is likely to perpetuate it in that community to the prejudice of other communities. I was at one time an ardent supporter of rapid Indianization. But experience has taught me that indiscriminate Indianization was not an unmixed advantage. The result has been not quite satisfactory. Indianization in the Judicial Department, I am afraid, is going on rather too rapidly with the result that in some cases people are losing confidence in Courts. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Question.") This is a thing which ought to be carefully considered. Sir, one speaker said that Indian officers were more sympathetic. Is sympathy alone the qualification of an officer? We have sympathetic officers from all communities. It is not the monopoly of any one community. There are instances of European officers being more sympathetic. Generally speaking, the public seem to have greater confidence in Courts presided over by European officers. The reason is that their judgments are less likely to be tinged by political or communal prejudices."

"There is, besides, one other aspect of the question and that is the monopoly of official power in any one community. It has had its effect upon general elections. We know that our reverses at the last elections were partly due to the Brahman predominance in Public Services. In these circumstances, I would advise caution in giving effect to the principle of Indianization. We must have sufficient safeguards to check the tendency to the concentration of official power in any one community. Indianization does not mean the appointment of officers from any one community. There must be safeguards to secure equal opportunities to all communities. With these observations, I oppose the motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not altogether surprised at the intervention of the Raja of Panagal in this debate. But I must confess to a feeling of surprise that, after having held the responsible post of Chief Minister for six years and after having done something—I am free to admit—during his time to Indianise the services, he should get up, now that he is no longer in office, and say that the services should not be Indianised. Why? Because Indians are not sympathetic. Secondly, Indian Judges do not administer justice properly, and thirdly, Indians interfered with the elections and affected the results of the last elections. Mr. President, Sir, there are certain privileges conferred upon hon. Members of this House. But we owe it to those who cannot answer for themselves on the floor of this House that men like my hon. Friend after holding responsible positions should not hurl charges on Indian officers without having some basis to make

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[21st March 1927]

those charges. May I ask my hon. Friend, the Raja of Panagal, as to whether he considers that the Indianization has been rapid and whether he considers that the rate at which we are going to have complete Indianization only after 50 years from now is rapid? Secondly, Mr. President, may I ask whether my hon. Friend thinks, assuming as he says that Europeans are more sympathetic than Indians—I do not grant that they are—that we ought to have Europeans and not Indians? That seems to be an argument against Swaraj in this country. If it comes to that, I should very much prefer somebody else to the Raja of Panagal as Chief Minister, because, as Minister he did many things which no European would have done. While I am not going to argue that, to say that because he did many things which no European would have done, we ought not to have Swaraj is not right. It seems to be the result of despair and national humiliation, to which the Raja of Panagal only can reconcile himself. As regards the charge that Indians are less sympathetic than Europeans, I fully agree that Indianization is not democratization. I said so the other day and I repeat it to-day. But the charge is against the system and not against the men. I am glad that the Raja of Panagal will give evidence before the Royal Commission in 1929 or 1930 and speak against this Indianization because he has learnt that Indians are not fit to be in charge of high offices. I hope that that great democracy by which my hon. Friend swears at the hustings and in the columns of his paper, will mark, learn and inwardly digest the reactionary words which come from a desperate Minister, because he sees nothing but despair throughout the province, when he is out of office.

"Then, as regards the attack, which I refuse to characterize as correct, hurled against the Indian Judicial officers, it is unworthy of any Member of this House, least of all, of those who held such a high office as the Chief Minister. Can he give a single illustration that Indian Sessions Judges and Indian Judicial officers have done injustice? If it had come to his notice, he had the right of audience with His Excellency the Governor and should have told him the fact. To hurl charges at these Indian Judicial officers who cannot defend themselves is not chivalry nor even justice.

"Then, Sir, as to the last wild accusation that Indian officers interfered in the last elections and therefore he lost, it is human nature to attribute one's loss or failure to anything except to one's own defects. If the Raja of Panagal and his party lost, it is because of the maxim which is well known to everybody: 'You can deceive some of the people for some of the time. You can deceive all the people for some of the time. You cannot deceive all the people for all the time.' You were found out and turned down. To blame officials for your loss is not part of ministerial responsibility. If his party lost, it is because it deserved to lose. I do hope, Mr. President, that in spite of these irrelevant, desperate and unworthy arguments, the House will turn to the main question and vote for rapid Indianization of the services, the Raja of Panagal notwithstanding."

12-15
P.M.

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I rise to inform the Raja Sahib of Panagal that the impartiality that we get from European Judges is the same impartiality that a man shows who throws a stone at two dogs that are fighting with each other, not caring which dog is hit. That is the impartiality that we are getting."

21st March 1927]

* Mr. D. THOMAS :—"Sir, one aspect of the matter I wish to place before the House for its consideration. Reducing the number of Indian Civil Service members in the establishment of the Presidency would necessarily mean a decrease in the number of Indian officers who are holding I.C.S. offices in this Presidency. I believe we are now in a transitional form of Government, and in the present circumstances, the value of any Indian member of the Civil Service who has an opportunity of studying for some time either in England or in other countries the Western forms of Government, administration or procedure, would be particularly great. I therefore believe that at the present stage of our political conditions, to diminish the number of Indian Civil Servants who are administering justice and looking after public governmental affairs in our Presidency would be a retrograde step. I believe, Sir, that at the present juncture and for a short period of some years to come, the presence in our midst of Indians, born in India, with a knowledge of Indian traditions, manners and habits and acquainted with Indian conditions, Indian affairs and Indian points of view and who at the same time have had opportunities of moving with the Western peoples and studying their institutions and civilizations, would be of very great advantage and help in the shaping of things in the near future. I would therefore submit for the consideration of this House that any proposal or any measure which would in any way reduce the number of Indian Civilian officers in our services would be a step, not for the well being of the country.

"Sir, one other matter also I would like to mention. The impartiality of the Indian Judicial officers has been called into question. Mr. President, Sir, I have been a member of the bar for the last 17 or 18 years, and I can say that some of the finest encouragement and widest sympathy I have derived in the course of my existence at the bar has been from Indian Judges."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The time allotted for the demand having expired at 18 minutes after 12 o'clock, I shall put the questions to the vote of the House.

"The question is—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,900 for Chief Secretariat by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7·10 lakhs minus Rs. 200 under "Demand X. General Administration—Secretariats" for the year 1927-28.'"

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MISCELLANEOUS.

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move,

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,000 under "Demand XI. General Administration—Miscellaneous".'"

[21st March 1927]

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, I beg to move

' that the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for Commercial Accountants be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, my idea in moving this motion is to find out why the present system of independent audit has been transferred to the Central Government, at an enhanced cost of about Rs. 4,000 more than the amount allotted last year for audit of commercial accounts by independent auditors, i.e., by Messrs. Fraser & Ross which was Rs. 21,000. This year the contribution to the Government of India towards the cost of maintaining a commercial audit staff in Madras has been fixed at Rs. 25,000. I say that an independent audit is more preferable to an audit controlled by the Central Government. Further, we are handing over this power of audit from our jurisdiction to the Central Government. One after another, we are giving away our powers to the Central Government. Not only that, if this system of audit is kept under Provincial control, there are sufficient clever men to conduct the audit of commercial concerns in this Presidency, such as Chartered Accountants, Incorporated Accountants and G.D.As. and it may be easy for the Government to get their accounts audited by them. My point is, why should we hand over these audits to the Central Government? Last year we found that the Central Government had withdrawn from us the customs duty on stores which we imported into this Presidency. Now we are handing over the commercial audit also to the Central Government. The other day we had a full dress debate on the question of the grant of full Provincial autonomy for this Presidency. If really we want it, I think it is better that this audit system is kept within the control of the Provincial Government as well. On these grounds, Sir, I move my motion."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Perhaps I might explain, Sir, that audit is a Central subject and the responsibility for audit does rest with the Central Government. As hon. Members are aware, during the last few years, a large number of commercial concerns have arisen in the course of the development of our productive departments, such as industries and forests; and a good many of these were experimental measures the object being to find out not merely whether a particular article could be made or a particular industry could be carried on in this country but whether it could be carried on under such conditions as will offer a reasonable prospect of profit to private enterprise if it engaged in similar undertakings. In order to demonstrate that, it was of course necessary that the accounts in connexion with these concerns should be maintained and audited in such a way that any private citizen or merchant could, by studying these accounts, determine for himself whether the prospects were sufficiently attractive to induce him to put his capital into a concern of the kind. At that time, the local accounts and audit department under the Accountant-General was not organized on lines which permitted its undertaking the preparation and maintenance of audit of such accounts; because commercial audits and accounts are entirely different from ordinary Government accounts. At that time we secured the services of a well-known firm of Chartered Accountants in this city who for the past few years had undertaken this work for us. And I might, in passing, say that we have every reason to be grateful to them for the great trouble and the great care with which they have carried out the work entrusted to them. But the Government of India were faced with the same

21st March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

problem as we were faced with, of taking into hand the question of commercial accounts. Probably Members of this House are aware that they consulted various expert firms, such as Messrs. Price and Waterhouse as to the lines on which the audit of these accounts should be undertaken. That being so, the Government of India set up their own branch of commercial audit. It is only recently that they have made practical arrangements for establishing a branch of their commercial audit department in Madras, and that department has taken over, I believe, the auditing of accounts of our commercial concerns as well as the various Government of India's commercial concerns either in this Presidency or in the neighbouring States such as Hyderabad. That having taken place, the Government of India requested us to utilise their agency, so that it may, as in the case of other audits throughout the country, be directly under Government control. We assented to that proposition and the only question that had to be raised was as to the financial terms which should be arranged between the Local Government and the Government of India for carrying out this decision. We are not absolutely in a position at present to say what the ultimate result will be, because we have so far had no practical experience of what the cost would be; the actual cost will not be available until at any rate we have had one year's experience of the system. The amount was however tentatively fixed at that shown in the budget, and that in our opinion, represents a reasonable charge for the extra work which the Government of India audit department have undertaken, for that work is increasing in quantity and considering the amount of money involved every year, we are quite sure it is not an unreasonable amount that we pay to the Government of India. If, of course, we find that the amount paid to the Government of India, which at present we regard as a reasonable sum, is not so, from actual experience, then we are at liberty to reconsider the question of our relations on the subject with the Government of India."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" With the explanation given by the hon. the Finance Member that the audit of commercial accounts is under the control of the Central Government, I am satisfied; but my only point is . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not entitled to make a speech. I want to know whether he wishes to withdraw his motion."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" The hon. the Finance Member has not explained whether an independent audit is or is not preferable to Government audit. My point was that these accounts should be audited by an independent auditor instead of being under Government control; but the reason given by the hon. the Finance Member is that the Central Government had control over the audit department; I withdraw my motion on the strength of the explanation given by the hon. the Finance Member."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 6.33 lakhs under Demand XI—General Administration—Miscellaneous for the year 1927-28."

The demand was put to the House and carried; and the grant was made.

12-30
p.m.

[21st March 1927]

DEMAND XII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MINISTERS AND
CIVIL SECRETARIATS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 4.32 lakhs on account of General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.'

" May I, Sir, with your permission, preface this with a few remarks ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The practice hitherto adopted is that, immediately after a motion has been made, the Member in charge is called upon to answer, and after the debate has proceeded to some length, the Member is given another chance to reply. If the Member now wants to make a speech, I believe, he shall be justified in making a reply at the end. I want to know whether he wants to follow that course or adhere to the existing practice ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am quite willing to follow the usual practice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,74,000 for the pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" As I have stated, my object is to discuss the want of confidence in the Ministers. I may, at the outset, state that so far as the personnel of the Ministers is concerned, I have nothing to complain of and I have got the greatest admiration for the Ministers sitting there. I am also glad that whether the Justice party is in power or not, we still find three non-Brahmans sitting on those benches there. Sir, if I raise this question, it is for the purpose of showing that in a Council constituted as this, when diarchy is being preached from one section of the House as absolutely incapable of being worked, it is not constitutionally proper that the Ministry should be constituted from a party with a small minority. The reason is, if even under diarchy any satisfactory work is to be achieved and in a manner acceptable to the popular portion of the House it must be with Ministers who have a certain amount of backing of their own party, so that they can assert at all times as against the bureaucracy. With a weak Ministry and with a weak following, the Ministers will not have that consciousness of power which they ought to have. Now, Sir, I am glad to note that though they may not have their own party to back them up, there will be the other party, i.e., the Swarajist party helping them. I raise this discussion only with a view to show to the country that, while that section professes to be bent upon killing diarchy, they will really work diarchy in this province through the present Ministry. I leave it to them to show whether their profession tallies with their practice."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, I owe it to you, Sir, to this House, and to the country at large, to state as briefly as possible the explanation of the attitude which my party has decided to take in respect of the motion made under Demand XII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred, that is now under consideration.

" We are here, Sir, to carry out the Congress mandates, namely, to offer determined resistance to every activity of the bureaucracy that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj, and support all such measures as would

21st March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

advance the national development. Moreover, we have to resist every measure that the bureaucracy takes to consolidate its power. The country, when it returned us in very much larger numbers than before, gave the verdict that the irremovable bureaucracy had consolidated its power, more through that part of the constitution which is subject to change.

" It is also unequivocally held that the Justice party had helped to impede the nation's progress towards swaraj. We are, therefore, bound to act in such a manner as not to run counter to this verdict. As we feel that the objective of the Congress as indicated by the vote of the country cannot be achieved to-day by voting for or against the Ministry formed some time ago, we refrain from voting altogether.

" We shall always be ready to use our vote against this Ministry when we are satisfied that such a course will achieve the objective of the Congress, viz., the preventing of any ministry under diarchy."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I support this motion. The policy of the Ministers was laid down by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar when he spoke at Rajahmundry. A reference was already made to that on a previous occasion. Now I wish to draw attention to one or two items of their programme in Council. First, they say

" (a) the introduction of legislation for the fixing and alteration of rates with the sanction of the Legislative Council and the taking of early steps for the initiation and carrying out of schemes of national importance ; and (b) the codification of land revenue on a statutory basis and control of policy by the Legislative Council."

" That is their declared programme and I am glad that they have declared it. But what is their act ?

" The first and the most important question that came up for discussion before this House when the detailed budget discussion was taken up was this, whether it was necessary in the interests of the country that a Revenue Settlement Bill giving to this Council the power of fixing rates, should be passed by this Council and should be introduced by the Government or not. On this question, there was a unanimity of opinion on all sides of the House and the proposition that such a Bill should be introduced was carried by a large majority in this Council. But the Ministers voted, I regret to say, not on the popular side, but on the Government side. I can understand the convention, Sir, that the Ministers should not actually vote against their Colleagues on the Reserved side when there are differences of opinion ; but, if my hon. Friends, the Ministers, felt that the opinion of the House was that such a Land Revenue Bill, as the one I referred to, was necessary in the best interests of the country, I submit that their plain duty was to have, in any case, remained neutral and not to have voted on the Government side. They did not however remain neutral, but they voted with the Government.

" Another item then in their programme is this : the amendment of the Local Boards and the Village Panchayat Acts. They say that they will improve local administration and invest local bodies with initiative, responsibility and power, and gradually enable them to become vital units in the scheme of national self-government performing many of the functions now vested in the Provincial Government. Let us take this programme of the Ministers in connexion with their act and work. The most important

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [21st March 1927]

Municipal institution in the Presidency, namely, the Madras Corporation, appointed a Special Health Officer. I believe the appointment was supported unanimously by all the members of the Corporation. What did Government do and what did my hon. Friend the Chief Minister do in connexion with that? Instead of accepting the unanimous opinion of the Madras Corporation they vetoed that appointment. I know that the Government, subsequent to that, sanctioned the continuance or retention of that officer for a period of six months. This act of turning down the unanimous recommendation of the Madras Corporation was not only against the policy of the Ministry but against the interests of the country.

"Then again, with reference to the appointment of the Special Engineer also, when the Madras Corporation, the premier municipal institution of the presidency, appointed an officer, the Government vetoed it. I understand that the Special Engineer, whose appointment was sanctioned by the Corporation, did within a period of two or three years as much work as his predecessor had done during a period of 14 or 15 years. I understand that the present Commissioner, his predecessor Mr. Boag and all the councillors have confidence in him and he also is reported to have done works when he was in charge of the department costing 30 to 35 lakhs. Is there any justification for this Government in turning down again this decision of the Madras Corporation? This again, I submit, Sir, shows that their programme is in one way and their acts are in another.

"Then, again, the other day, there was a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand for Exoise. That raises an important constitutional question. The decision for the cut of Rs. 100 effected by this Council, in the demand, shows that these Ministers are in a minority in this Council. I submit that it is against all fundamental principles of the constitution to have Ministers from a party which is not the predominant party in the Council. My friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has stated that it is only with the aid of their friends on the Swarajist benches that these Ministers can stand. That shows that power is divorced from responsibility. This is the negation of all principles. With reference to this, I may also draw your attention to the observations of Lord Lytton which were made at the time of the formation of the Ministry in Bengal.

12-45 p.m. "He said that he was asking the Council to vote a sum for the appointment of Ministers, and if the Council voted that sum, he would appoint the Ministers; and after appointing the Ministers, if the Council reduced even by one rupee the allotment made for the Ministers, he would ask the Ministers to resign. That, I submit, is a constitutional principle which ought to be followed. According to that principle enunciated by Lord Lytton, I submit, Sir, that my friends, the Ministers have no right—I have nothing to speak against them personally—to continue to be the Ministers. They ought to have tendered resignation that very day, and their continuing there against that vote, is against all constitutional principles. And in this connexion may I also say that during the period of six years that the Justice party was in power, they did not suffer a single defeat on any of the motions brought forward from the other side? If they had suffered any such defeat, the Justice Ministers would have resigned, and even if the Ministers were not willing to resign,

21st March 1927] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

we the members of that party would have compelled them to resign. (Cries of 'Oh! oh!') There is no use, Sir, of my hon. Friends on the Swarajist benches saying 'Oh, oh.' What is there for 'Oh, oh.' about it? (Laughter.) I am arguing the whole question on a purely constitutional basis and I have tried to avoid, as far as it lies in my power, and I believe I have succeeded in avoiding, all questions of a personal character in this matter so that, I submit, on that constitutional ground alone, if not on any other ground, my friends' presence or continued presence on the Treasury bench is not right. That vote I referred to shows that this House as a whole is against them.

"May I also say one word in this connexion, before I sit down, Sir, and that is about the tours of my friends, the Ministers? During the last three years we heard a great deal about the tours undertaken by the Justice Ministers, and I do not think that there was a single day on which we did not have interpellations on the tours undertaken by the then Ministers. My friend, Mr. Satyamurti, who is very active in all matters in connexion with the business in this Council, was then particularly active in putting questions about the Ministers' tours and the necessity for them. May I in all humility draw your attention and the attention of this House to the tours undertaken by my friends on the Treasury bench? I believe that during the 3 months or 3½ months they have been in office they have done more touring than all the Justice Ministers in all the six years they were in office. There has been hardly a week in which we did not find them touring. On one occasion, I have found two Ministers simultaneously at Madura, and I think, on another occasion, I found all the Ministers in Cuddalore. My friend, the Second Minister, was touring breathlessly between the northernmost part of the Presidency, I think it was Rajahmundry, to the westernmost corner, Mangalore, as if his life as a Minister depended upon his rapid tours. What are these tours undertaken for? Is there such a great benefit to the country that it was absolutely necessary for my hon. Friends the Ministers to have undertaken these tours in such hot haste? I submit that it is a waste of money. I do not deny that it will be necessary for the Ministers to tour, as in their tour sometimes they will be able to get valuable information. But on other occasions, particularly when they go to the same place at the same time, and three of them are found in one place on one day, then it is an unpardonable waste of money. These are the questions that have arisen about them. I would again emphasise that, particularly on the constitutional issue, they have no right to continue in office."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am much obliged to my hon. Friends on the Opposition benches, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and Mr. Krishnan Nayar, who avoided personalities, in the discussion on this motion, as far as it lay in their power. I take the speech that fell from the hon. Member who has just preceded me, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, first. He spoke of a small minority holding office. May I put it to him, Sir, that as long as we call ourselves constitutionalists and as long as we feel that the Government in this country ought to be carried on, when His Excellency the Governor called upon me to form a Ministry, as long as I believed that it was right and proper that the constitutional Government of this province should be carried on, it was my duty to accept office? Under those circumstances, I accepted office. And once I am here,

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[21st March 1927]

may I also tell him that as long as I enjoy the confidence of this House though it may be by the neutrality of my friends opposite (referring to the Swarajists), I have every right to sit on the bench I now occupy? Another point which my hon. Friend trotted out with his usual suavity of manner was about the vote that was given on the Excise policy. May I point out to him that that vote was as much a censure on his hon. Friends, the Ministers that preceded us, as on ourselves, because the question that was before the House, if I understood it correctly, was that the policy as was followed by the previous Ministry was such as was not acceptable to the Members of this House; and I was glad to see that my hon. Friend's party voted for that motion. If they think that it is a vote of no-confidence against us, they may keep their own counsel, but I have my own opinion on that and that is that it cannot be a vote of 'no-confidence' against us. A perusal of the speeches of my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition and my hon. Friend the Member for the University will go to show that my contention is correct. The third point which my hon. Friend talked about was the way in which I have behaved towards the Corporation. Might I point out to him with all humility that I did not do anything wrong, and I did not carry anything, a step further than what my hon. Friend, the Raja of Panagal did when he was the Minister here? My hon. Friend seems to have spent sleepless nights in considering about the way in which I had turned down the opinion of the Corporation. May I point out to him, Sir, that if I did so, I did what I thought was right? As long as I remain the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government, if I do feel that the local bodies, even though it be on a unanimous opinion of theirs, are not doing what I think is correct and what I think is right for the proper administration of municipal government or local self-government carried on by district boards, I am entitled as long as I am the Chief Minister, the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government of this Province, to have my own view and overrule them when such power is given to the Government by the Act itself. The only other point that my friend touched upon was about tours. Might I also point out to him in this connexion, Sir, that these tours have been undertaken long after the elections were over and long before any elections were in contemplation? I can give him this assurance, Sir, that we as Ministers if we remain in power for the next three years, will not tour in the province six months before the next elections come. At that time, I will give this undertaking, we will tour not at the expense of the State, but at our own expense, if we feel that for political purposes, we think we ought to tour. I can give this undertaking on the floor of this House that I will not undertake any tour at the expense of the State six months before the next elections are held. My hon. Friend suavely talked of Ministers being at the same time at Madura. May I ask him in all humility, why should we not? If our office makes it necessary that both of us ought to be at the same time at Madura and that we should arrange to be there at the same time and if we had to be there at the same time, I maintain, Sir, and I challenge my hon. Friend to say anything else, that we have a right to be there.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend says that he found all the three of us at one time at Cuddalore. Might I also ask him, why should we not go to Cuddalore if our office demanded our presence at Cuddalore, and I may say that as long as we remain here we have a right to be in Cuddalore if we wish.

21st March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu did not raise any specific question except the question of our having a small minority. That point I have already answered, Sir, and I have nothing more to add to what I have already said."

*Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, as I read the motion on paper, I thought it was rather a curious motion, and I could not understand whose want of confidence the Ministers were suffering from. It is said here that the object of the motion is 'to discuss want of confidence in the Ministers.' Apparently, the Ministers are suffering, in the opinion of my hon. Friends from Chittoor and Malabar, from a want of confidence from themselves, I mean the Justice party. The House, I believe, will not mind that. The question is whether the Ministers are suffering from want of confidence of this House. The two speakers themselves have given the answer by saying that the other party, the Swarajists, keeps the Ministry in power. Let us consider that. If we take seriously the position urged by the Member for Malabar, it comes to this, that all parties must be warring against one another and that unless a party is in clear majority in the House to carry out their policy in all matters, they ought not to accept office, a really fine illustration of their position and plea for co-operation in the country and their practical advocacy of non-co-operation here, apparently with an eye upon the Treasury Bench! Now, Sir, let us look at the English party system. At one time, the Irish party held the balance of power in their hands, and the English Liberal Ministry could not function without the aid of the Irish party. And recently the Labour party was in power by the help and co-operation of the English Liberal party. I make a present of it to the hon. Member from Malabar. Why does he think that the Ministry should be voted down? Is it because he expects that the Swarajist party would support them in turning the present Ministry out of power? Is it the case of having power to themselves and appeal to the other party for support when necessary? I may advise them to do one thing. Let them themselves adopt our programme or change one or two items of their programme and persuade the people outside and thus try to get into power. Even then this Ministry cannot be said to be suffering from want of confidence. They have been asking why on the Excise question there was a vote carried against the Minister. I think I need not labour this point as the Chief Minister has already answered it. To my mind it appears that that is a want of confidence pronounced, though belated, in the late Ministry. Then as regards the other points which have been mentioned, my hon. Friend took pride in saying that the Justice party while in power never suffered a single defeat; but, Sir, they suffered a crushing defeat at the polls in the country. That is so recent, and my hon. Friends ought not to have forgotten that and taken consolation from the absence of any defeat in the Council earlier. The question about the tours has already been answered. As regards the Madras Corporation affair we heard what the Minister stated in his answer. But about the question of the Gandhi portrait in the Madras Corporation and about Mr. Raghavendra Rao's case, I think the late Justice Ministry certainly owe an explanation to this House and the country before they throw stones on the present Ministry. I think, Sir, looked at from the way in which hon. Members moved and supported the motion, it seems that they themselves suffer from want of confidence in their motion."

[21st March 1927]

P.M. * Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that our hon. Friends on the other side have kept the level of debate high and have not descended to personal attacks against the personnel of the Ministry. The hon. the Chief Minister has explained what led the Independents, by which name we call ourselves, to accept office. The largest single party which has been returned to this House having refused to accept office due to the pledge they have given to the electorate, and the Justice Party on account of the reverses they suffered in the elections not having been in a position to accept office, it was inevitable that we who had come here to work the Reforms for what they were worth have had to accept office. We have published the programme of the party and it does not differ in any material respects from the programme of the Congress Party except in the matter of the acceptance of office. I may say that in the matter of giving equal opportunities for all communities and in the matter of communal justice we are at one with the Justice Party and I believe even in the Congress Party there is hardly anybody who is against us in this matter. We find day after day Christian, Muhammadan and other members of the Congress Party getting up and speaking and voting on behalf of the backward and depressed classes. I am sure, Sir, that no liberal-minded Brahman, no Brahman who is a Congressman, will be against us on this matter. Our party keeps its doors open to people of all communities and creeds. We do not shut out Brahmans simply because they are Brahmans so long as they subscribe to our party programme. There are amongst us three Brahmans who have accepted the principle of equal opportunities for all. I am sorry that the Justices have built up a party not on political programmes and policies but on the mere accident of birth and that is the reason why they are held in such disfavour in several quarters. May I, Sir, in this connexion remind them of the very wholesome advice given to them somewhere about July last year by no less a person than the hon. Mr. S. R. Das? He asked the non-Brahmans of this Presidency not to try to rise to the exclusion of the other communities who have been earlier in the field, and to refrain from unnecessarily incurring the hostility of the Brahmans. He advised the Brahmans also not to be afraid of non-Brahmans but to assist them in every way possible, so that the nation, as a whole, may go forward. He assured the non-Brahmans that their path would become easier, if they go about their business in the right way. I commend these wise words to the earnest attention of our friends opposite. Now, the programme of our party is before the country and before this House. Nobody can take exception to it. Let not our friends on the opposite side be in haste. Let them wait and see. Let them judge our Ministers and our party by our performances and then it will be time for them to come before this House and pronounce their verdict."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"Sir, Mr. President, the new Ministry came into existence only four months back. I think it has not yet understood all the official secrets of the administration. I cannot understand the psychology of bringing this motion when this Ministry has not been tried to its full. Every part of this Presidency welcomed the change, perhaps by that natural instinct which the Poet Laureate of the Queen Victorian Age stated:

'Old order changeth yielding place to new.

God fulfils himself in many ways,

Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.'

21st March 1927] [The Zamindar of Gollapalli]

"We see from the Ministry's tenor that it will be a prosperous one if it continues to go on in the way it has started. Of course, any administration will have its own defects. Especially under the present system of diarchy, any popular Ministry cannot do much to the benefit of its people. This Ministry has promised us many things, in the way of amending the Local Boards Act, Hindu Religious Endowments Act, and in the way of Excise reform. Landholders of this Presidency are looking up to this Ministry, especially the Chief Minister, to safeguard our interests in the Cabinet, when any question that touches us would rise up there. I think it is not meet for the House to oust this Ministry at this early stage of its career. I hope and trust that the Ministry would seriously consider themselves to be the representatives of this Presidency in the Cabinet and fight with the Reserved half to get more for the people, and that they would deeply consider every word that would fall from this House, from whatever party it might be, or even from non-party men. I hope they would try to equitably settle the rights between one class and the other, or one set and the other, by private discussions, conferences, and amicable settlements when such measures like the Factory Act, the Estates Land Act Amendment Bill, the Revenue Settlement Bill and such other measures come before the Cabinet and this Council. I request that this Ministry should show more sympathy towards questions concerning the Andhra districts both in the Cabinet and on the floor of this House. Sir, I request that this Ministry should fight more than the previous one in the Cabinet and in the Council on questions relating to the development of the Andhra University and the constitution of an Andhra province. I think that it is its duty to try in the Cabinet and get equal proportion for Irrigation, Agriculture, Industry, Medical, Education and distribute it to all the portions of the Presidency, especially more to the backward portions of the Andhra districts, to eradicate the sentiment that the chief is a Tamilian. So the Ministers, I trust, would behave true to our expectations and continue to enjoy the feeling of confidence of the people of the Presidency by fulfilling their promises to the very letter.

"So, Sir, with these few words of advice to the Ministers, I oppose the motion, as I think that it is not made at the proper time and that it would be premature to judge the work of the Ministry which has but just begun."

* Swami SAHAJANANDA then addressed the House in Tamil:—"தம்போது மந்திரிமார்களிடம் ஐயப்படுவதற்கு இடமேயில்லை. அவர்கள் இப்பொழுதுதான் வந்தவர்கள். இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷம் சென்றால் அதற்குள் அவர்கள் வேலையைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு அபிப்பிராயம் கூறமுடியும். இவர்கள் முன்னரே மந்திரிகளாயிருந்திருப்பாரானால் இப்பொழுது அங்கத்தினர் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கலாம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்கள் மந்திரிகள் வேலையை மேற்கொண்டுள்ளார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்களிடம் நம்பிக்கை வைத்ததற்கு சரியான காரணங்களுள், 'குணநாடி குற்றமுநாடிய வற்றுண் மிகை நாடி மிக்க கொளல்' என்பதற்குணங்க குணத்தையும் குற்றத்தையும் ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்குமிடத்து அவர்களிடம் அதிக குணம் காணப்படுவதால் அவர்களை குணவான்களாக்கக்கொண்டு நம்பிக்கையுள்ளவர்களாகவிருக்கிறோம். அவர்களுள் இருவர் எற்கனவே இந்த சட்டசபையில் அங்கத்தி

[Swami Sahajananda]

[21st March 1927]

னராகவிருந்து பல நல்ல காரியங்கள் செய்துள்ளார்கள். கனம் பப்ளிக் எல்த் மந்திரியார் திவான் பகதூர் ஆரோக்கியசாமி முதலியவர்கள் சூப் பிரண்டெண்டிங் இஞ்சினியராக விருந்தபோது அவர்கள் ஜனங்களுக்கும் எங்கள் சமூகத்திற்கும் அளவிறந்த நன்மைகள் செய்துள்ளார்கள். இவர்கள் எங்கனவே நல்ல காரியங்கள் செய்தவர்களாதலால் மந்திரி பதவியைக் கொண்டு இன்னும் அதிக நன்மைகள் செய்வார்களென எதிர்ப்பார்க்கிறோம்.

“எனவகையாற்றேரியக் கண்ணும் வினைவகையால் வேறாகுமாந்தர் பலர்” என்பதற்கிணங்க இவர்களை எத்துணை நல்லவர்களென நம்பியிருப்பினும் வினையை மேற்கொண்டவகையில் மாறுபடலாமோ என்னும் ஐயமுண்டாகலாம். இவர்களது இயல்பாகிய நற்குணங்களைக்கொண்டு அவ்வாறு நினைத்தற்கிடமில்லை. அவ்வாறாயின் அடுத்த வருஷம் பட்ஜெட்டின்போது அது தெளியப்படும். இப்போது எங்கள் வகுப்பு அங்கத்தினர் மிகவும் குறைந்து மற்றைய வகுப்பு அங்கத்தினர்கள் கவுன்ஸிலில் அதிகமாயிருந்தாலும் ஈண்டு எண்ணிக்கையில் குறைந்துள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களாகிய நாங்கள் எங்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு அவ்வளவிற்கும் பிரதிநிதியாகையால் எங்கள் வாக்குக்கு அதிக உரிமை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விடத்தில் பேசும் அடியேனது வார்த்தையை பதினைந்து லட்சம் ஆதித்திராவிட வார்த்தையாகவே கொள்ளவேண்டும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா ஆதித்திராவிட ஜனங்கள் கனம் மந்திரியாருக்கு வரவேற்புக் கூறியபோது மந்திரி பதவி ஆதித்திராவிடர்களுக்குள் ஒருவருக்கு வந்ததாகவே மகிழ்கின்றோமெனக் கூறினார்கள். அது மந்திரிமார்களிடத்தில் வைத்த நம்பிக்கையாலேயாம். கனம் ராஜா பனகல் முதன் மந்திரியாயிருந்தகாலத்தில் சென்னை சட்டசபையில் எங்களுக்கு குறைந்த அளவாகப் பிரதிநிதிகளிருந்தார்கள். அது சமையம் ராஜா பனகல் ஆங்காங்கும் ஜில்லா போர்டு, தாலுக் போர்டு, மியுனிஸிபாலிட்டிகளில் எங்களுக்கு ஒவ்வோரிடம் அளித்தார்கள். சீதம்பரத்தில் எனக்கு டெலிகேட் சேர்மன் பதவியும் கொடுத்தார். அவ்விஷயத்தை யாங்கள் மறக்கவில்லை. அவர்களிடம் இன்னும் எங்களுக்கு விசுவாசமிருக்கிறது. தற்போது கவுன்ஸிலில் எங்கள் வகுப்பினர் பத்து பேருக்கு ஒருவர் வீதமிருக்கின்றனர். தற்போது மந்திரிமார்களும் ஆங்காங்கு லோகல் போர்டுகளின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அளவில் எங்களுக்கு பத்துக்கொரு மெம்பர் வீதம் அதிகப்படுத்துவார்களென எங்கள் சமூகத்தார் நம்பியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“இந்தியாவில் உயர்வகுப்பு ஆடவர்களின் நன்மையை நாடி உழைத்துவரும் பெண்மக்களும் தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினரும் படித்துவிட்டால் நம்மை கேள்விகேட்பார்களெனத் தன்னலங் கருதியவர்கள் பெண் மக்களையும் தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பாரையும் படிக்கவொட்டாமல் சாஸ்திர சட்டங்களேற்படுத்தித் தடுத்து வந்தார்கள். நமது மந்திரிமார்கள் முதல் முதல் மந்திரி வேலையை மேற்கொண்டவுடன் ஒரு பெண் மகளுக்கு கௌன்ஸலில் அங்கத்தினர் பதவி கொடுத்து உதவித் தலைவராகவும் ஆக்கினார்கள்.

“அன்றியும், பெண் மக்களுக்கும், லோகல் போர்டுகளில் அங்கத்தினர் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென உத்தரவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்களுக்கும்

21st March 1927]

[Swami Sahajananda]

போதுமான பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுப்பதோடு கல்வி விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்துவதாகக் கூறியுள்ளார்கள். இவற்றைவிட இவர்களிடம் நம்பிக்கைக்கு வேறு காரணங்கள் கூறல்வேண்டுமா? மந்திரிமார்களிடம் குறை கூறுவதாயின் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் மந்திரி பதவி யேற்றாலும் குறை கூறக் கூடும். மந்திரிமார்களிடம் குறை கூறுவதற்கு காரணம் இரட்டையாட்சி குறை கூறுவதற்கு இடமாயிருக்கிறது அது மந்திரிகள் மேலேற்றப்படுகிறது. மற்றப்படி தற்போதுள்ள மந்திரிகள் குணமுள்ளவர்களாதலால் அவர்களிடம் எங்களுக்குப் பூர்ண நம்பிக்கையுண்டு.”

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am really glad at the manner in which the motion was moved. The two hon. Members who spoke in support of the motion gave a few points to deal with. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, put it, it looked as though they had a want of confidence in themselves and their motion. Let us calmly analyse the situation. Is it really so unconstitutional on our part to have formed the ministry in the present situation? The Justice party held the ministry for six years and the country's verdict went against them. The single largest party, the Swarajist party, would not take up office. We should have felt glad if they had accepted office. Those of us who are anxious to see that the constitution is worked were anxious that the administration should be carried on. We, who stood at the time of the elections as independents, that is, as members who did not belong either to the Justice party or the Congress party, who might be said to correspond to the responsive co-operators in other provinces, felt it our duty to carry on diarchy even under the limitations under which it suffers. Though numerically we are not in a majority in the Council, I claim that the country as a whole, has given the verdict in our favour. As already stated the elections went against the Justicites. The Swarajists will not accept office. And more than that, our programme is such as to command the unanimous confidence of every party in the Council and of the country. We should command the confidence of both the Swarajists and the Justicites.

“The position of the Swarajists in this Council requires some examination. Sir, they are slowly coming down from boycott of Councils to co-operation. It is a feature upon which we should congratulate the country and ourselves. We are wedded to national progress and the Swarajists must be at one with us. The Justicites have hardly any reason to oppose us. They cannot be heard to say that we are here in an unconstitutional position. The country has given the verdict against them, and we are here backed up by the confidence of the people determined to work out a programme which in the main should carry the support of the House. Therefore it is, that far from being a minority party, we stand for a party which commands the unanimous acceptance of both the sections of the House. Really no point has been urged on the constitutional side. On the other hand, the circumstances preceding and following the elections have shown beyond doubt that we are the only party which should be entrusted with the task of carrying on the administration. We have accordingly accepted office. If the House were however to pass a vote of censure, we will be the first people to walk out. We have made that position clear in the present debate,

1-15
p. m.

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai] [21st March 1927]

"The hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, without confining himself to the constitutional issue, referred to some minor points, namely, the tours of the Ministers and the vote on the excise policy. I do not like to deal with the questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and other things. But with regard to the tours, I should like to say this, let not hon. Members be under the impression that the tours are undertaken by the Ministers at their sweet will and pleasure, but it is because we invited the Ministers to visit our places that they came. So far as Trichinopoly is concerned, it was our desire that the Ministers should come there. The hon. the Minister for Public Health had a great deal to examine in connexion with the improvement of water-supply to the town of Trichinopoly and with the question of drainage in Srirangam. So it was that the hon. Minister in response to our invitation came to Trichinopoly. In addition to the public works, he had to examine the water-supply and drainage schemes. Let it not be imagined that they undertake tours at their own sweet will and pleasure. Sir, that our Ministry commands the confidence of this House as well as of this Presidency will be made clear if I refer to the numerous congratulations and rejoicings in our favour at the time when the composition of this Ministry was announced. The hon. Member, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, himself has made it clear that he has nothing to say against the personnel of the Ministry. As a matter of fact, he feels very glad about the personnel of the Ministry, and it is because of that that I dissuade him from moving a vote of no-confidence, not merely because they are Non-Brahmans but also because they are efficient and quite fit to form the Ministry. I do not like to speak in praise of their public services in the past. They have been here for the last two terms, and their public service is enough to command our confidence in them. As I said already, hardly any point has been raised in favour of this motion. With these few words, I appeal to the House to reject the motion."

MR. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I also rise to oppose the motion which has been moved. As regards the point that two Ministers were at Madura at one and the same time, may I say this, because I was at Madura at the time the Ministers came and I was one of those who took some part—as I always do when Ministers and Executive Council Members come to my district—in their reception. Whether it be the Justice Party, the Swaraj Party, or any other party, whichever party is in power, I would welcome them. I believe it is because I am a Mussalman and the sense of hospitality is so much ingrained in me that I would not refuse hospitality even to my enemy, for the time being. Now, as regards the incident of the visit of the hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar and the hon. Dr. Subbarayan to Madura, the two Ministers did not know that they were coming there on the same day. The hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar was going to Tinnevely to open the pearl fisheries, and the Zamindar of Seithur asked him, 'on your way to Tinnevely you must break your journey for a day at Madura'. Without knowing each other's presence, the hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar broke the journey at Madura and thus placed us in a very awkward and irksome position because we had already arranged parties to the hon. the Chief Minister and we could not show similar cordiality or hospitality to the other Minister because he never informed us beforehand. However, when he next comes there that defect, we hope, will be rectified. I am sure that

21st March 1927] [Mr. Abbas Ali Khan]

when he comes there next he will be received on a much grander scale. My object in referring to that is to state the circumstances under which the two Ministers happened to be at Madura at the same time.

"Much has been made of the fact that the adverse vote on the excise policy was tantamount to a vote of censure. I beg to differ from the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, for whom I have great personal regard. There were many a critical and awkward position when the Justice party was in power for the last six years, and but for the suave personality of the Raja Sahib, for whom the Mussalman Members were particularly cordial in their affections, the Justice party would have been long ago out of office. I believe in the year 1925 when all the Muhammadan Members *en bloc* voted in favour of the excise policy of that party, it was because the hon. the Chief Minister held out a promise that due weight and consideration would be given to the wishes of the Mussalman Members. But I regret to see that they were not able to carry out their pledges; I can understand their limitations and shortcomings, and I do not blame them. Any other party in that position could not have done better. Anyhow, any adverse vote on the excise policy now cannot be considered as a vote of censure on the present Ministry.

"With reference to the constitutional position of the Ministers, I am glad that they are keeping themselves thoroughly in touch with the opinions of all parties in the House. It is not merely that they are enjoying office at the sufferance of the majority party but that when they lose the confidence of the Opposition benches, they will cease to function.

"One other thing I see is that the most turbulent, the most restive wild horse which the Swaraj party was proving to be has been broken. Whether our claim that we have broken the most restive and wild horse is right or not, they are now sitting quiet on their Opposition benches and are not going to vote for this motion.

"I may also say that we never expected in the least that our party will be called to office. They have been there in office only for two or three months and I hope that the Members will not give a hesitating vote because no chance has been given to the Ministry to distinguish itself."

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"It looks as though the monopoly of moving no-confidence motions is being had by hon. Members from Chittoor. In 1923, when a no-confidence motion was moved by an hon. Member from Chittoor, there was any amount of enthusiasm on the Opposition to throw down the then Ministry. But, now, we see the very sorry spectacle of the Opposition sitting quiet and sullen, not being able to move in any way in regard to their attitude to the existing Ministry. It shows that the enthusiasm that existed about three years ago has come down with a tragic fall, and the Swarajists now are keeping quiet without showing themselves that they are in opposition. And the speech made by the hon. the Leader of the Swaraj Party which seemed that it was intended only to the Chair and to the reporter, and not at all to the House. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. It is always intended to the Chair."

[21st March 1927]

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I mean to say that nobody else could hear it. Sir, that shows the want of enthusiasm on the part of the Leader and his followers in regard to this motion."

"Now, taking the present motion into consideration directly, I will say that, so far, the Ministers have done nothing to gain the confidence of this House or the world at large."

"First of all, I wish to make a few observations on the activities of those three Ministers before I go to answer the several questions that have been raised by hon. Members in this House. The hon. the Minister for Education has been giving out that the furtherance of university education is of no use. I am glad that now he has revised his idea, perhaps for his good and for the good of the country, and if such a Minister should take the responsible office of Education Minister, if he should come with opinions that have not been formed properly, and if he should take the world by surprise by saying that the furtherance of university education is no good, we, Sir, will not uphold the cause of such a Minister. The whole world is moving towards the advancement of university education. But he, with all his foreign education, comes and tells the world, as soon as he takes up the portfolio of Education, that no further university education is needed. That is a deplorable and sad commentary upon the hon. the Education Minister's attitude."

"Next, Sir, I have a word to say about the Development Minister. He seems to have chosen a very light portfolio. No doubt it is a portfolio of the Development Department, which has never developed and will never develop until the Finance Department of this Government gives more money for that department. He seems to have chosen a very light portfolio so that he might have enough time to fish greater support in this hon. House, to support him in season and out of season, and to get more votes from the Opposition to his own side so that his place may be secured for ever."

"Then, Sir, the hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, for whom I have got the greatest respect, has shown his utter lack of sympathy towards the medical institutions in the rural areas. I am not going to weary this House with any details but I will touch upon only one point and leave the hon. House to judge for itself. In answer to a question of mine about the encouragement given to rural dispensaries and the Ayurvedic system of medicine, he told the House that he was not going to give such encouragement at all and when he was asked whether all the local bodies had been asked to furnish information about the working of these Ayurvedic institutions, he said that he did not ask them to do so though at the same time he jumped to the conclusion that the Ayurvedic dispensaries could not be encouraged now. So far the Ministry has not done anything to gain the confidence either of this House or the public outside."

"Just now on a former motion, we heard the hon. the Chief Minister praising the loyalty and devotion of his Secretaries, and we have also heard that he has been making a number of tours in the Presidency, of course to know public opinion, and in these 3½ months, in which he could have gained some knowledge of the work before him, he has not been able to give us a constructive programme of his work. It has been said that it is too short a

21st March 1927] [Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi]

period to know about the present Ministry. Three and a half months in the tenure of life of a Minister is not too short a period to know about the mentality of the Ministers. In these 3½ months, the Ministers have put forth no new ideas for the consideration of this House, and it looks as if they are working on old lines which they have been criticizing before."

"Before the Development Minister takes his office more seriously, I should advise him, Sir, to re-read his own speeches which have been delivered during the last six years in this House, and form a constructive programme for the benefit of this country. If he is not going to do that, if he feels funky over it, he would be better advised to leave the Treasury Bench and go to the Opposition. From the very speech that the hon. the Chief Minister delivered just now about the Corporation and the defence that he put up, so bravely and with so much fury more patent in his face than in his words, I should say that he has gone beyond the limits of autocracy. He has not carried the House with him when he said that he would do everything according to his wish. Of course he would agree with me that in all questions where the country needs reform he ought to take all things into consideration and give an impartial judgment. When the country is against him in this matter, he has the audacity now to say that he has a right to do things according to his will and that is nothing short of autocracy. Autocracy cannot be encouraged by this House, and I hope the Swarajist Members, who are out for democracy and for swaraj and for throwing down this diarchy, with the large numbers at their disposal, will certainly think of throwing out the Ministry and of occupying the Treasury Benches themselves (Swarajists 'Never, never.') Well, Sir, I waited for that answer. They have not allowed any Ministry safe voyage through, and even the latest Congress resolution was to the effect that they should throw out the Ministry. What is the position now? They are keeping quiet without moving an inch. On the other hand, the fact that they are keeping sullen certainly confirms the suspicions in the minds of the hon. Members here and the country at large that they are bought by the present Government. I hope that such a position will not be stuck to by the Swarajist party, and that they would vindicate their party programme and throw down the present Ministry."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, just before lunch the hon. Member from Nellore Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi was heard to have said that the Swarajist party was bought by the Ministerialist party."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Party in the House or Party in the country?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I will explain, Sir."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"On a point of order, Sir. If my hon. Friend wants to point out any particular term as unparliamentary, he ought to have objected to it immediately it was used."

[21st March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know the authority for that ? "

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I shall quote the authority. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" For the time being the Leader of the Opposition will continue his observations. "

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Then the opportunity for an objection of this sort could have been taken to-morrow only when a similar objection was taken. Now, Sir, feeling a doubt as to whether Mr. Ramachandra Reddi would have given expression to such a statement as that I wanted to know whether he referred to the Swarajist party in the country or in the House. I met him in the lunch room and asked him if he had said so. He told me that he did. "

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether it is ordinarily permissible to refer to private conversations outside the House. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No, no. I want first of all to know whether it is a fact. Shall we have information from the hon Member concerned ? "

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Yes, Sir. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know whether the hon. Member Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi said so. "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Of course I used the word ' Bought ', Sir. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Did the hon. Member use that word with reference to the Swarajist party in the House, or, was it in his mind ? "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I shall say, Sir. I never put any obnoxious meaning on it at all. I never meant that the Swarajist party has been bought financially. I only meant that they have been won over. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Won over ? "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir. "

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" That seems to be a strange explanation, Sir, that he did not mean, when he used the words ' bought over ', that we were bought over financially, but by some other method. Probably Mr. Ramachandra Reddi knows how it can be brought about. I am not quite aware of it. Mr. Ramachandra Reddi says that he did not mean any insult in what he said. I have no mind to press it as I learn from him that he did not thereby mean any insult to the party. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member says that he shall be satisfied if Mr. Ramachandra Reddi did not mean any insult. "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I certainly gave expression to that when I made my personal remarks. I never meant anything obnoxious, nor did I attribute any dishonesty to the Swarajist party. "

21st March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now resume the debate upon Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's motion. "

* Mr. V. Ch. JOHN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am a novice in politics and one of my hon. Friends on the other side said, ' Mr. John, you are new to this Council. You do not know this game. So, think before you leap. ' It may be true or may not be true but I somehow feel like that when I hear the charges levelled against the present Ministry. I do not understand one thing. For the last six years the Justice party had been in power. They had been preaching from the housetops that they did not want non-co-operation, and that they wanted everybody to co-operate with them and with the Government. Now, after six years, if the non-co-operators co-operate with the Government or even if they tolerate it how that is going against the interests of the country according to your policy I fail to understand. Not only that, the Justice party is now beginning to attribute motives to people who would like to give the present Ministry a fair chance before they condemn it. Sir, when one attributes motives to the other, one is uncharitable in 99 cases out of 100. Again, the charges levelled against the Ministry are so hollow that they do not require any refutation, because the present Ministers have been in power only for three months. When the country tolerated the Justice Ministry for six long years even after they had done so many obnoxious things, I will call it indecent haste for the Justice party if it cannot tolerate the present Ministry for three months. They ought not to have brought this proposition at all. This reminds me of a story in the Old Testament which I will relate to the House. There were two women living in one house and both of them had children. One of them lost her child and so in the dead of night she carried the dead child to where the other woman was lying with her child. She placed her dead child by the side of the other woman and carried away the living child. This case was taken before Solomon the Wise for judgment. Solomon the Wise said, ' Well, bring that living child to me '. The child was accordingly brought to him. He took a sword and pretended to cut it into two parts so that he might give them one piece each. When he was about to do this the real mother of the child said : ' Don't cut it, but give it to the other woman '. But the other woman said : ' Please do cut the baby into parts and give us one part each. ' The Justice party's argument is something like the latter's. You have lost your child (figuratively) and you do not want anybody else to have children. (Laughter.) Why do you exhaust all this—all your venom—within three months? You say with one breath that this Ministry is not good and with the same breath you say that the present Ministry is also non-Brahman in its composition and that the Ministers are an honest lot and you are glad that they are the Ministers. You say Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar is most honest and yet (laughter) you do not want him. (Loud laughter.) You say that Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar is an honest soul and that his motives are pure and yet you do not want him as a Minister. I think you cannot tolerate anybody else here on the Treasury Bench except yourselves. (Laughter.)

" If the Swarajists play your game and co-operate with you and put you back into power once again would you not like it? It is just this that you want. You want them to co-operate with you and not with anybody else.

[Mr. V. Ch. John]

[21st March 1927]

"If the non-co-operators become co-operators and co-operate with us or even if they are neutral, you ought to celebrate that day. It is for that we have been working all these six years. After six long years they are at least tolerating the Ministry. Instead of appreciating that, you fume and foam and fret and say all sorts of things here which you cannot substantiate. I tell you, you are behaving like children. Although I have been here only for three months in this Council, I may tell you that you are acting like disappointed children inwardly clamouring for things which others possess and which you cannot snatch away from them." (Laughter.)

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—"I did not want to make any speech on this motion, but on hearing the speeches of some of my friends I am obliged to make some remarks. Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai remarked that the Swarajist party was changing its opinion and co-operating with the Independents. I do not know, Sir, whether that is a fact. If I understand them correctly, I think they are remaining neutral, because they think that the Ministry has not made out a case for them to vote it down. In the same manner I heard Mr. Abbas Ali say that the wild horse has been broken, or rather, they were trying to break the wild horse and harness it. It was unfortunate. My opinion, however, is that it was the other way about. It is not a wild horse. It is a trained horse. What they say is that they are not prepared to draw the chariot thinking that there is danger ahead. That is all their attitude. I think no one can take exception to that attitude. I am obliged to say that there is an impression that on this side of the House advantage has been taken of the silence of the Swarajist party into thinking that they have changed their politics. The Leader of the Opposition is yet to make some remarks about the buying over of his party by this side of the House, and so on. It is to dispel any such impression that I have risen to make these remarks.

"As regards the remarks made on the motion itself, I think the less said about it the better. I think it is absolutely impossible to judge a Ministry within three months of its existence. If I remember aright, this is the second occasion when a censure motion is brought before the House. On the last occasion it was after three long years of the existence of the Justice Ministry that a censure motion was brought forward and there were then enough materials to urge in support of that motion and even then it was defeated. The Justice party should have waited to bring in a motion of this kind for about that period, because only then they will know what this Ministry has been able to achieve. I do not think there is any necessity to refute any of the arguments advanced in support of this motion. I simply rose to dispel from the minds of hon. Members any bad impression that might have been created by the remarks made by my hon. Friends on this side of the House."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, the time has not yet come to discuss 'want of confidence in the Ministry'. As some of my hon. Friends rightly remarked, it is only a few months since they have taken charge and they are just now preparing how best they could carry on the Transferred Half entrusted to them.

"Every one in this House is aware of the great predicament in which the Government was placed in choosing a Ministry after the general elections. The Swarajists decided on the Congress mandate not to accept office; the

21st March 1927]

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

mallness of the number returned at the poll of the Justice candidates further added to the difficulties, and His Excellency the Governor of Madras rightly chose the present Ministry from the Independent party which alone could ensure the working of the Reforms at that moment.

"There is a cry for more reforms and it is up to this Ministry to prepare the ground for the further reforms required. In this great attempt the Ministry should make every provision for the betterment of the depressed classes so that they may also rise to the occasion with the other communities."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I want to say a few words. I would not have intervened in this debate at this stage seeing that the House is ready for the question but for the remarks which fell from the hon. Member Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. I do not think he intended to say what he said as is evident from the explanation he gave about the word 'bought'.

"I want to say a few words about university education to which I referred earlier. My point was that the university education given at present is not one that ought to be encouraged. We ought, on the other hand, to try and devise a system by which it will be possible to manufacture not only clerks as it has been the case in India, but also manufacture people who would take an intelligent part in public affairs and who would be able to ameliorate the condition of the masses in the rural parts. We have heard so much about the rural parts being left alone. The fault is not so much that of the bureaucracy as of our educated classes, for the simple reason that, having known that the cost of the university education we have received has come out of the taxes paid by the rural agricultural population, the small tenant farmer, we owe a duty to them to see that the education is moulded in such a way as to be suitable to the conditions of the country. That was what I meant.

"The hon. Member spoke also of the hon. Development Minister having a light portfolio so that he might go from this bench to that bench in order to get support for the Ministry. I am afraid he is making very unjust aspersions on my hon. Friend the Development Minister. On the other hand, the Minister for Development now has far more subjects than the Development Minister had in the late Justice Ministry. He has Public Works and Registration added on and I am sure my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, will be able to tell the House that Public Works, by itself, is such an enormous subject that the Minister in charge will really have no time to do the things which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, complains of. With regard to rural dispensaries again, my hon. Friend mistook the intention of my colleague Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. What he intended to say in regard to Ayurvedic dispensaries was that he was in favour of opening such dispensaries in the rural areas, but at present, competent and qualified men who could run the dispensaries were not available. Owing to the exertions of my hon. Friend the Raja of Panagal, a Government School of Indian Medicine has been started in Madras. When sufficient number of graduates from that institution are available, I am sure my hon. Friend will not be behind anybody in opening Ayurvedic dispensaries when he finds that the time has come for such things.

[Dr. P. Subbarayan] [21st March 1927]

"My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said that our party was not large enough to form the Ministry. I think I may say that we have got as many members, perhaps more than my hon. Friend's party has."

"With regard to the Corporation I am afraid my hon. Friend mistook my word. I only said that there was."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Is my hon. Friend allowed to go over the same ground again and again?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Friend Mr. Ramachandra Reddi referred to that particularly. Probably the hon. Member from Malabar was sleeping during that time."

"What I intended to say with regard to the Corporation was that we have tried to go as far as possible according to the wishes of the Corporation. As Mr. Krishnan Nayar himself said, we have made up with the Corporation to a certain extent. I have nothing more to add."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not feel quite at home in speaking on this motion as I am not quite certain whether a token motion of this nature attacking the Ministers' salaries is to be regarded, if carried, as a call for their resignations, or whether it is merely a warning to record disagreement with their policy."

"If, in such circumstances, the resignation of the Ministers must follow we should now look round the House and decide first who is to replace them."

"I was very sorry indeed, and so were all the members of the small section of the House for whom I speak—the non-official Europeans—when the Swarajist group showed they were afraid to accept office. Had they accepted office they would have had our whole-hearted support in all constitutional measures, and if the day should come when they are found in office they will receive our support so long as their policy is, in our view, sound. Parties are nothing to us."

"As for the hon. Members forming the present Ministry I have known them for many years and have learned to respect each one of them as sincere and conscientious gentlemen. I would therefore strongly deprecate any censure motion at this very early stage which might make it incumbent upon them to resign their portfolios when it must be impossible for them yet to make definite promises about many of the problems with which they have to deal."

"I suggest that this House should at this stage adopt the policy of 'live and let live' and refrain from passing a vote of censure."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is now ready for the question (After a pause.) The question is

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,74,000 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

The question was put to the House and declared lost.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll.

21st March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" (After a pause) "The question is that the allotment of Rs. 1,74,000 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100."

The question was put and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
2. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar.
3. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
4. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
6. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
7. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.

8. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
9. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
10. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
11. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
12. Rao Bahadur K. Sitaram Reddi.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. " Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. " Diwan Bahadur B. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
9. " J. F. Hall.
10. " P. L. Moore.
11. " Gnanavarnam Pillai.
12. " G. T. Boag.
13. " V. Pandrang Rao.
14. " S. H. Slater.
15. " C. B. Cotterell.
16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Basul-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
17. The Zamindar of Seithur.
18. Mr. Wahab Sahib.
19. Khan Bahadur Abbas Ali.
20. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
21. " H. B. Ari Gowder.
22. " A. Balakrishna Shetty.
23. " J. Bheemayya.
24. " V. Ch. John.
25. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
26. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.

27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
28. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
29. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
30. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
31. " Ramanath Goenka.
32. " N. Siva Raj.
33. " M. V. Gangadara Siva.
34. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
35. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
36. " S. Subramanya Mooppanar.
37. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
38. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai.
39. Mr. D. Thomas.
40. " S. V. Vanayudaiya Gounder.
41. " S. Venkiah.
42. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
43. " K. Krishnan.
44. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
45. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
46. Mr. G. Premayya.
47. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
48. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
49. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
50. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.
51. " C. E. Wood.
52. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
53. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Neutral.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. " S. Satyamurti.
3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. " P. Anjaneyulu.
5. " K. Koti Reddi.
6. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.

9. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
10. " M. Narayana Rao.
11. " J. A. Saldanha.
12. " U. Ramawami Ayyar.
13. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayc
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
16. " J. Kuppuswami.

Ayes 12. Noes 53. Neutral 16.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know which of the remaining motions the Justice Party want to move? I suppose the Congress Party is not moving any of these motions?"

[21st March 1927]

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Motion No. 497 regarding the reduction of the salaries of Ministers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The rest are withdrawn."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I should like to move my motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 2,24,600 for Ministers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I merely want to raise the question of Council secretaryship. The Montford Report, the Joint Committee's report and the Government of India Act have recommended the appointment of Council secretaries not only to the Ministers but also to the Executive Councillors."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose to raise the question of the appointment of Council secretaries to Executive Councillors?"

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think it is in order."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I sent up a motion in connection with the allotment for the Legislative Council principally to raise this question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member ought to have brought to my notice when that demand was under discussion. We are now concerned with the Ministers and not with the Executive Councillors. The discussion on this point cannot be allowed to proceed. If really a mistake was committed by my office, the hon. Member ought to have brought it to my notice while the demand was under discussion."

3 p.m. * Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I bow to your ruling; as regards the other aspect of the matter, may I be permitted to say a few words?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, with regard to the appointment of Council secretaries to the Ministers."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" There are Council secretaries provided for the Ministers. For the other half of the Government also the Act provides for the appointment of secretaries. The provision of Council secretaries to Ministers or Executive Councillors should be of great value to the elected Members as it would enable them to come into touch with the work of the departments. Further, the provision will be of great educative value."

"One another matter in connection with this subject which I wish to place before the House is that the secretaryship to the Ministers or Executive Councillors may be of an honorary character. The pay of Rs 500 provided for is too low to attract capable men and to add to the salary would be an unnecessary additional burden as increasing the expenditure. If elected Members have got the necessary enthusiasm and also public spirit, it will

21st March 1927] [Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

enable them to take up the duties and discharge them to the satisfaction of the Council and also to their constituents. I therefore suggest for the consideration of both halves of the Government that secretaries may be appointed and that the secretaryship may be honorary."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad to have the suggestion made by my hon. Friend from Madura. I am entirely in agreement with his statement though I think Council secretaries may be necessary in the sense of learning the work of the department and, as was stated by my hon. Friend, a sum of Rs. 500 is not enough really to attract individuals of the kind and ability we would like to have. I therefore think that it would be very much better to have Council secretaries who would work honorarily. It is for the Executive Council Members to say whether they wish to have Council secretaries. I am only talking with regard to the Ministers. The Council secretaries would help the Ministers in answering questions, etc."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I do not want to press the motion. But I would like to know what the hon. the Leader of the House has to say on this matter."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I beg to move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,600 for Ministers by Rs. 48,000.'

"The motion is for a substantial cut in the salary. So far as I am concerned and my party is concerned, we do not really think that the salary which is now fixed to the Ministers should not be given to them or that they are not entitled to get that amount. I am moving this for this purpose, viz., to express the opinion of this Council as to whether, in view of the former statements made by my hon. Friends on the Treasury Bench and also by this side of the House, whether the salary now claimed by the present Ministry and taken by the past Ministry is or is not a proper salary. I will only quote one statement of the hon. the 2nd Minister made even in 1925, not to speak of pronouncements made by him before or since 1921. This is what he said :—" The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government asked us whether we thought that the ranks of Ministers should be filled by those who had already earned enough money. It is not that. We say that they should be given such pay as would induce honest and efficient folk to discharge the duty satisfactorily and I firmly believe that a pay of Rs. 3,000 is a sum enough for any competent and honest man to discharge the duty efficiently and well." I leave the Minister to say whether he has since changed that opinion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I only want to say this. With regard to the reduction of salaries, if any move of that kind is ought to come, it ought to come from the Ministers themselves. There is provision in the budget and we have not made any announcement. If a motion of this kind is carried, I take it as a vote of censure on the Ministry."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I believe the House is ready for the question."

[21st March 1927]

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. | 8. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib. |
| 2. Mr. B. Rameshchandra Reddi. | 9. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 10. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 11. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 5. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 12. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 6. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | |
| 7. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 28. Subbadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 29. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayana Chettiyar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 30. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudripad. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 31. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 32. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Renganatha Mudaliyar. | 33. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 34. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 8. Mr. L. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 35. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva. |
| 9. " J. E. Hall. | 36. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 37. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 11. " Granavaram Pillai. | 38. " S. Subbrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 39. " K. Ch. Subramania Pillai. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 40. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 41. Mr. D. Thomas. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 42. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Baz-ul-lah Sahib. | 43. " S. Venkiah. |
| 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 44. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 18. Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib. | 45. " K. Krishnan. |
| 19. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. | 46. " M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 20. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 47. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 21. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 48. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 22. " A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 49. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23. " J. Bheemayya. | 50. Swami A. S. Sabajanandan. |
| 24. " V. Ch. John. | 51. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 25. " Mahmud Schamnad Sahib. | 52. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 26. " Kavalappara Muppil Nayar. | 53. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 27. " E. Nagan Gowda. | 54. " C. E. Wood. |
| | 55. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 56. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 11. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 12. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 13. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 4. " P. Anjneyulu. | 14. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 5. " K. Koti Reddi. | 15. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 16. " B. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. " H. Harisarvottama Rao. | 17. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 8. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 18. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 9. " K. V. R. Swami. | 19. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 10. " M. Narayana Rao. | 20. " C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. |

Ayes 12. *Noes* 56. *Neutral* 20.

The motion was lost.

21st March 1927]

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move
'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,700 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the question of nominations of the members belonging to Arundhataya (Madiga) community to local bodies. The depressed classes are indebted to the Government for kindly nominating a large number from among them to this Council. But there are local bodies in this Presidency which cannot boast of a couple of members to represent the backward classes. Even where some seats are reserved, no prompt measures are taken to fill them and no chances given to different sections of the depressed classes. I learn that in the mufassal local bodies obstacles are placed in the way of proper men getting into them. There is also a general impression among the officers responsible for recommending nominations that depressed classes mean only Adi-Dravidas. But I do not grudge my brethren of that community their share of responsibility in carrying on the work of administration of their locality. But I wish to impress upon the mind of the Government, and thus on their district officers, to remember that, wherever proper persons are available in my community of Arundhatayas, their claims should be considered and they must be encouraged to take part in those bodies. I have been, whenever chances are given to me in this Council, representing that men of my community stand in the lowest level of the depressed classes. So I trust that the Government will be pleased to issue effective orders to sympathise with my community by nominating members of my community to this Council as well as to the local bodies, such as municipal bodies, taluk and district boards. My community represented to the Government in time to nominate at least three members from among them to this Council. But my brethren were disappointed. I hope that, should there arise any chance in the near future, members of my community will be nominated."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act and sub-section 5 of section 9 of the Local Boards Act impose an obligation on the appointing authority to have due regard to the representation of Muhammadans, depressed classes and backward classes, and among the depressed classes are included the Madigas whom my hon. Friend Mr. Guruswami represents in this House. We have drawn the attention of presidents of local bodies who have the power to nominate members to taluk boards that they should bear in mind the nomination of the depressed classes whenever they make nominations to taluk boards. The Labour Commissioner has also supplied a list of the local bodies who have no members of the depressed classes on them to the District Board President or Collectors concerned and they have always been told to recommend members belonging to these communities to those bodies. I can give this assurance to the hon. Member that the Government will try, as long as the system of nomination lasts, to see that these classes are adequately represented in the local bodies concerned."

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"In view of the assurance given by the hon. the Chief Minister, I beg to withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 4.32 lakhs under Demand XII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred for the year 1927-28."

3-15
pm.

[21st March 1927]

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

* The hon. Sir. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 84.38 lakhs under the head 'Administration of Justice'.'

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 68,400 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100'.

"The first question Sir, that I want to raise in this connexion is the expenditure that is incurred separately for criminal and civil justice. My object in doing so is this: as the House is well aware, the expenses on the administration of justice, so far as the criminal side is concerned, ought to be borne entirely by the State; but in regard to administration of civil justice, there is no such obligation on the part of the State. At the same time, the State has to see that it gains no income out of dealing justice between man and man. As such, I want to have full information which I think the hon. Member once promised to furnish to this House, as to whether the Government is really making any income out of the administration of civil justice. So far as criminal justice is concerned, Sir, I do not think the Government will say that the people involved ought to bear the expenses themselves. I believe the Government will admit, as they have already admitted, that they ought not to make any income out of the administration of civil justice. It may no doubt be a very difficult problem to get the exact expenditure that is incurred on the administration of civil justice, as the officials who administer civil justice at the same time administer criminal justice, etc., but apart from the difficulty arising in respect of that, the Government ought to try, as far as possible, to see that it gets correct figures to find out whether it is getting sufficient income or not. If it is getting more income than expenditure, it must try to reduce it. So far as the people are concerned, I do not want to see that the general taxpayer is made to pay for the sake of civil justice. I do not want to say more on this matter.

"The second question that I want to raise in this connexion is whether there is any possibility of devising some means to reduce the amount and cost of litigation without impairing justice. It is admitted, Sir, that the expenses that are incurred in connexion with the administration of civil justice are really very high, and the heavy cost is standing as a great stumbling block in the way of many litigants resorting to courts. There are no doubt some ways of reducing the expenditure in which probably the Government will try to see if a reduction could be made, say in the pay of the officers concerned. Of course, that is one possible means of reducing the cost of litigation; because if the pay of officers is reduced, necessarily the cost of litigation also will come down so far as the people are concerned; but that is a matter which requires deep investigation by the Government. For, in the matter of administration of justice, the State has to see whether a reduction of pay would not sometimes tend to various forms of corruption which this House may not be willing to allow. But I believe, Sir, whatever be the pay of the officers, even if the pay of the officers is increased to the maximum amount

21st March 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

possible, there will still be a certain percentage of people who will be amenable to corruption if only a temptation is placed in their way. What I say is, to increase the pay and make it sufficiently high, and to give them all the amenities of life that a State could afford to give is no doubt a great help in the way of putting an end to or at any rate reducing corruption; but, I believe, at the same time, that a mere increase in pay, and a mere increase in their amenities of life, will not by themselves put an end to corruption in any department altogether. I must say that so far as the Judicial department is concerned, complaints with regard to that are really very very few. But, at the same time, I would impress on the Government the necessity of devising some means—not merely to depend on an increase in the pay of the officers—by which corruption in all departments can be put an end to, by which some effective check can be placed on the officials of any department with a view to reduce, if not prevent, the corruption that is now going on. But that is a matter on which at present I do not want to speak. I only want to suggest a means by which the amount of litigation could be reduced—of course, I leave it to the Government to consider the suggestion and adopt it or not. Whether they agree with me on that matter or devise some other means themselves, it is absolutely necessary to reduce the cost of litigation and induce people not to resort to litigation more often than is necessary. It is the experience of many an hon. Member in this House, I believe, that administration of justice is becoming more or less a gamble. Getting a correct decision seems to me to be merely a matter of chance. My hon. Friend, the Law Member, does not seem to admit my statement; but I beg leave to say that I have also some experience—though not much—not only as a lawyer but as a litigant also, and I believe really, knowing the conditions as I do, in the villages, that getting a correct decision is a matter of chance. We can get witnesses, witnesses who are prepared to give evidence on our side, and all that; and somehow or other the way in which the British system of justice is administered has considerably added to this chance of getting justice. So, whatever schemes we devise in order to try to get a correct decision on the matter, a good deal of chance is there. It is my purpose to point out a system by which the amount of chance could be reduced, while at the same time the necessity for resorting to courts on too many occasions may be restricted. You will see, Sir, that even for a small amount of property, say worth Rs. 200, the people go to the Munsif's Court, then they go to the District Court and go again on second appeal to the High Court. Probably, in some cases there will be a Letters Patent appeal also. Even in cases of small amounts like Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 I believe there will be people going even to the highest courts of law, even to the Privy Council; because they believe that if they fail to get what they want in one court, there is just a chance of their getting success in other courts. It is the experience of many a lawyer whenever a client goes to him with a weak case, he tells the lawyer 'Very well, Sir, we shall somehow manage, never mind the cost, we shall just try, it is only a chance and we shall succeed if we have luck', and the lawyer is thereby compelled to take up cases of this sort and file them. So, I put forward this scheme which will not necessitate this kind of gambling in litigation. Now you find only one munsif giving judgment, and then his judgment is considered on appeal by another judge. We very often find that the munsif who tried the case originally is more experienced than the

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

[21st March 1927]

District Judge who sits in appeal over his decision. Oftentimes it also happens that the decision of the munsif is more correct with regard to the facts than the decision on appeal by the District Judge. I cannot really understand what purpose could be served by one man sitting in judgment over the decision of another. My proposal is this : instead of having one munsif, have a bench of three munsifs and invest them with a jurisdiction of say Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 3,000 as at present. If three munsifs try cases, the chance of getting a correct decision is considerably greater than the chance of getting it with one munsif."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have listened with considerable interest to the remarks that have fallen from my hon. Friend from Cuddapah who has spoken with experience, which, according to himself, was born of a knowledge of the courts not only in the capacity of a lawyer, but also, fortunately or unfortunately, of a litigant."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Unfortunately."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That depends on the result."

" Now, Sir, there are two points on which I think it may be useful if I say something in reply. The first is that it seems to be too much taken for granted in all the discussions on this matter that there is something peculiarly characteristic of India in regard to litigation,—that the Indian is essentially or naturally litigious. I want to correct that impression; because reading the statistics of the English courts,—I have got them here,—you will really find that the Indian is by no means, man for man, more litigious or more cantankerous in the matter of pushing forward his rights or assumed rights than any other person. That is the first point I desire to make, and therefore I do not agree with some of the statements that have emanated from the hon. Member for Cuddapah, to the effect that there is a tendency for litigiousness and there is a gamble. As for that, it is no doubt a fact as is apparent from the judgment of the highest courts in the country and also of the Judicial Committee, that when there is an appeal from the judgment of a court of first instance, the appeal court sometimes goes wrong; but even this is not a matter which is peculiar to this country."

3-30
p.m.

" If my hon. Friend goes through the pages of the English Law Reports he will find several instances in which the decision of the first court is confirmed and that of the court of appeal is reversed. My hon. Friend has referred to two points. He said that it ought to be possible to make a differentiation between the cost of criminal and civil litigation and exhibit the amount separately. In regard to that I may say that the Civil Justice Committee examined the question and they suggested that the amount of receipts and expenditure in civil and criminal cases ought to be separately exhibited. The hon. the Judges of the High Court were consulted in the matter. There are many great difficulties that will be involved in the separation of these items, as among the different classes of courts. As regards receipts, the main item is court-fees, which is accounted for by the Superintendent of Stationery. Officers who are not subordinate to the High Court act judicially in certain cases. As regards expenditure, an attempt would have to be made to allot the salary and allowances of the hon. the Judges and of mufassal District and Sessions Judges, their establishments, the

21st March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

contingent expenditure incurred by them on the administration of criminal justice and expenditure incurred by the Advocate-General, Government Solicitor and Law officers in the mufassal in due proportion to the civil and criminal administration of justice. At the present moment, it is thus a well nigh impossible task to differentiate between costs in civil and criminal cases. They must await the complete separation of judicial and executive functions. . . ."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" When ?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, my hon. Friend knows, none better, that when speaking three days ago from his place in the House of Commons, Earl Winterton stated that the Government of India were considering the replies received and if he had paused to read those answers, he would have further noticed that the Governments of Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces have already sent their replies, but certain other Governments have not sent their replies, and that the Government of India and the Secretary of State will come to a decision after all the replies are received. In those circumstances, what is the point of interjecting ? So far as this Government and this unfortunate Law Member is concerned, all I can say is, that such opinion as this Government entertain on this matter has been forwarded to the Government of India. Is it on that opinion or on that of the Secretary of State also that the Council is going to hold us responsible ? Now, Sir, that is supposed to be one of the bubbles that I have blown : whether that bubble is there or not, it is not solely of my blowing."

" The allocation of expenses is difficult. Then, the other point that was made was as to the reduction of the salaries. On that matter I would not like to enter into details. Wherever you start the theory of retrenchment, I would earnestly appeal to my hon. Friend from Cuddapah and to all the Members that the axe of retrenchment ought not to be laid on the judicial salaries, because it is essential that if judicial administration is to be above reproach, as I unhesitatingly proclaim it is at present, all things considered, that any attempt at reduction of salaries should not be made on the judiciary. There is room for retrenchment in many other directions, but the last direction should be that of judicial salary. In this connexion, it was very gratifying to get the experience of the hon. Member from Cuddapah reinforcing the undoubted opinion, with remarkable exceptions no doubt, throughout the Presidency that the administration of civil and criminal justice is above reproach and that there is no room to criticize it. Opinions have been expressed to the contrary on the floor of this House and have been repudiated. Then it was suggested that so far as civil justice was concerned, one way of dealing with the difficulty would be to have a bench of three judges. I would say this : that it has been the idea which has been put forward by the Civil Justice Committee and by certain others. One difficulty of course, is the difficulty of expense. You will have to make a classification of suits. I would perhaps make it clear. Even now there is nothing in the Civil Courts Act to forbid that, it might be an advantage to try appeals like that, so that there may not be any recourse to the High Court. All I can say is that it is a matter which will have to be considered. It is a new idea which has been put forward on the floor of this House and I would like to have some time to consider that and see whether from the point of view of finance it is feasible."

[21st March 1927]

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"There are two points from which this question can be considered, that is from the litigant point of view and from the State point of view. From the State point of view, it is proposed that there should be reduction in the salaries of judges and on that point it is very difficult to pronounce an opinion. Considering the remarks of the hon. the Law Member I should find it difficult to reduce the expenditure on judges. But there is one way. As we have created village panchayat courts for petty civil suits, we might have in the headquarters or in taluks a sort of benches with honorary judicial officers. I do not know whether that experiment has ever been suggested. Should there be panchayat courts at headquarters, retired judicial officers and others could try small cause suits without salaries; and this would reduce to some extent a lot of the cost of litigation. We have got in England a number of honorary judges who deal with civil litigation; I do not know why this experiment should not be tried in India."

"As to the cost to the litigant, England is always pointed out as a sort of model to be followed in India. The English system of litigation has been from the most ancient times most cumbersome, technical and costly."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"What I said was not as to the following of the English procedure, but as to the litigiousness of the people. I said that in England, Scotland and Ireland, the litigiousness is not less than in India and therefore that is no reproach upon Indians in regard to litigiousness."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"If English people are litigious that does not follow that we also ought to imitate them. Litigation has become a real gamble and many people enjoy it as a gamble and to some extent it has been a sort of luxury as it were. Naturally there is an amount of money wasted in litigation which could very well be spent for better purposes. How to avoid gamble in litigation is a point which has been to some extent touched by the Civil Justice Committee, but unfortunately the Civil Justice Committee was composed almost of lawyers and judges who think that the English system is the best in the world. On the continent litigation is much less costly, because on the continent, for instance, in Germany and France they have not got the court-fee system."

Mr. Abbas Ali rose to interrupt.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will be called next."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"There is enormous waste of time and money on litigation in India as compared with Germany and France. Why then the Civil Justice Committee who took so much evidence could not have compared our system of litigation with other countries and found out a way of cheapening litigation and the causes of delay? It is a pity that so much money has been spent by the Civil Justice Committee, and their report is still lying idle in the shelves and is hardly touched. I do not think any action has been taken on the report except on one or two points, and I do not think that any legislation on the lines suggested by the Civil Justice Committee has been undertaken."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Three Acts were passed in the Assembly."

21st March 1927]

* Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN :—"Sir, I rise to controvert two of the points which were raised by Mr. Saldanha. One was that the village panchayat system should be extended. As regards that point, I entirely disagree with the views expressed by my hon. Friend because whatever might have been the success of the panchayat system in ancient days as a practical proposition it has absolutely failed to give satisfaction to any class of people."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I question."

* Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN :—"I know that in my own district of Madura and in Ramnad the villages are so much divided into factions, that people have very little confidence in the panchayats."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"On a point of order, Sir. Are members allowed to sleep in benches?" (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no point of order."

* Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN :—"Almost all the decisions arrived at by such panchayat courts are always attacked. I, as a lawyer of 15 years' standing, can say with an amount of authority that in almost every case, the decision of the panchayat court is always attacked and very unpleasant allegations are made. I have myself moved for the transfer of many cases on grounds of very distasteful allegations. Many of them are completely true and I cannot understand how in the face of the experience of many lawyers in the mufassal that the panchayat courts have failed to function in the way in which they were intended to be at the time they were constituted, my friend Mr. Saldanha with his usual interesting experiences, should have come forward to make a statement on the floor of this House asking for an extension of the principle."

"As regards the second point that in Germany and France the court-fee system does not exist. I was in Germany quite recently. As a litigant I had recourse to a court of law there. When the Mark exchange was in favour of other countries, a number of people purchased a lot of articles, and with a view to prohibit the exportation of goods from their own country, under the Dawes plan, I was mulcted in a considerable sum, and I had to spend some money by way of court-fees, because some people promised to deliver goods but refused to deliver them to me. Therefore I had to go to a court of law and spend a considerable amount of money by way of court-fees to get proper justice. So, Sir, there is no foundation for the observations made by Mr. Saldanha."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that in matters dealing with the judiciary generally the legal profession has got the upper hand in representing the grievances both of the Bench and the Bar. The Bar which has taken so much interest in the political activities, with an eye on the Bench, will certainly be very considerate towards judicial posts. But for the exhortation of the hon. the Law Member that we should not touch the salaries of the judicial officers, I would not have risen to speak on this motion."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"With great respect, what I said was that retrenchment ought to touch judicial officers last."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"But if we take into consideration the extraordinary salaries paid to judicial officers in this country, I think the judiciary should come first in the matter of retrenchment. He was

[Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju] [21st March 1927]

telling us that just to keep it honest we would have to pay the same salaries. I wonder whether he concedes that before the recent increment which was uncalled for and unasked for in the pay of the officers of the Judicial department they were less honest”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“They are even more honest.”

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“If it comes to the question of criminal courts, ‘this experiment of increase of salaries,’ has been tried and I think the hon. the Law Member will be able to gauge how far his other department—the Police department—has increased in honesty by the increase in their salaries. The judiciary in this country is over-paid. Even the highest judicial officer in such advanced and wealthy countries as Germany and France is paid about £2,000 per annum. Making a comparison with regard to litigation, he was telling us that India is not more litigious than other countries. But I may say in trying to weigh or appreciate this fact, we have to bear in mind that of the vast population of the country, most of the people are very poor and even if they want, cannot take to litigation. He is taking into consideration the strength of the population, but if he were to take the number of persons who can afford litigation in this country compared with those in other countries, he will see that even we have got a good share of litigation. My impression is that just as by creating greater opportunities and temptations, by having more liquor shops in this country, drinking has increased, so also by having more Judicial courts and creating facilities for the people to easily go to these courts, the litigation of the country has increased. And after all, with regard to the justice that is meted out to the people resorting to these courts, it is better that little is said about it. My friend Mr. Abbas Ali was telling us that panchayats were not working properly. We have all our eyes open against the actions and activities of unpaid honorary officers whereas we shut our eyes against the paid servants of the country. We bestow pointed attention upon these poor honorary, not well-equipped workers in the country and are able to point out some dereliction or failing in their duties, whereas we leave alone, with our eyes wide open, all the vagaries found in these Judicial courts. But with regard to the honorary courts which have recently been introduced, it does not mean that if they are not now working properly they will not work well even hereafter. In the matter of appointing these honorary officers if a little more care and a little more circumspection is bestowed upon the matter by the authorities, I have no doubt that we can improve the working of the honorary courts and thereby reduce to a great extent the cost that is being unnecessarily incurred upon the creation of more new courts.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Mr. President, Sir, I did not propose to speak upon this question. I rise now because the question of panchayats has been introduced into the discussion and we have been told in a very serious manner that panchayats have failed in villages. It is rather curious how we have begun to argue. We have introduced a system of administration which is in itself faulty, which is in itself unsuited to the circumstances of the country, which is in itself cumbersome and which depends upon the will of the foreigners for its expansion or contraction. In the case of the administration of justice also the system as a whole, I believe, is at fault. (Hear, hear.) There is not any freedom to the individual to get

[21st March 1927] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

justice under the best of circumstances. The villager is forced by the process of the sham election to appeal to a tribunal called the panchayat. The essence of the old panchayat system was the regard the villager had for the man whom he chose, not merely by the raising of hands but by the continued regard that he used to pay under the developing circumstances of the village. The only approach to the old system of panchayats for judicial affairs, to my mind, seems to be a compulsory system of arbitration, but not a compulsory system of panchayats. The panchayat should be so modelled as to allow the greatest freedom to the litigants to choose their own judges. I am sure even in villages where there are parties there is a possibility of forming panchayats. One, two, or three villages may be grouped together sometimes and a panel of good and sound men may be formed in those villages and the villages who may have anything to be decided upon may be asked to choose their judges from amongst the panel. That would be a proper course to adopt with regard to the judicial system in the villages.

“The second point that I want to urge in regard to the administration of justice in this country is that justice must be made much cheaper and justice must be meted out more on the spot. I know that as a matter of fact, administration of justice is getting into contempt in this country because cases are tried at a distance from where they arise. The system of itinerant judges with local juries may possibly be a solution in cases where panchayats may be considered unable to act. Anyway I am not prepared to say that the scheme I have in mind is the best, but I have thrown out suggestions so that they may have some effect upon the future course of the administration of justice in this country. To my mind there are only two ideals that have to be kept in mind and they are: administration of justice must be made much simpler and cheaper, and must be brought nearer the home of the villagers. I do not desire to say anything more.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question is that the allotment of Rs. 68,400 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was put and negatived.

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“Sir, the motion that stands in my name is

‘to reduce the allotment of Rs. (8,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100’
(to discuss the action of the High Court in granting two days holidays to witness a cricket match.)”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, I desire to place before you a point of order. In regard to the holidays and working days of the High Court, the position is this. Under the Letters Patent of 1800 and clause 45 of the Letters Patent of 1865, the High Court has the sole power to determine the number of its holidays. And as I said, Sir, on this matter, in answer to a question which was put by my hon. Friend from Chingleput that in the present case it so happens that the High Court made up its mind to sit one or two days more to compensate for these holidays. But whatever it may be, I do not think it is in order for this House to discuss the question of the grant of holidays by an authority which is the sole functionary for the purpose of dealing with this matter. From other points of view also I would deprecate any discussion of such matters here.”

[21st March 1927]

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I do not see the point of order, Sir. In fact the hon. the Law Member has not stated the provision of the Government of India Act or the Legislative Council rule or the Standing Order which prohibits this House from discussing this motion. On the other hand, Sir, my hon. Friend the Law Member confined himself more to the discussion of the merits of the question—and I may say in passing that I agree with him therein—but so far as the point of order is concerned, because it is vested in the High Court to grant holidays or not, to argue that we have no power to reduce or omit the grant will make the whole of the discussion on this demand a farce. It is because I want to test this. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The thing is this. The object of a token motion is to hold a Government Member on the Treasury bench responsible, and the hon. the Law Member says that it is within the sole power, under the Letters Patent, of the High Court to grant holidays. But here I want to know how the hon. the Law Member is responsible for the granting of the holidays by the High Court."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I will give one illustration which will satisfy my lawyer friends either on this side of the House or on the other side. I shall give an extreme case because that is the way to test such positions. It is this, that for the next one month they do not sit. They declare that all the days till the end of April preceding the midsummer vacation are holidays. Is my hon. Friend going to argue that because under the Letters Patent they have got the power to grant holidays, this House has no power whatever to discuss that matter? I may put it this way. My hon. Friend the Law Member asks this House to vote for Rs. 84.38 lakhs for the Administration of Justice. We tell him 'You want money to pay certain servants who are paid by us.' In this case the salaries of the High Court Judges are not votable, but the salaries of their chobdars, clerks, shorthand clerks, steno-typists, etc., are votable. We say we refuse to give this money, unless you obtain from the High Court a satisfactory explanation as to why they granted these holidays. Therefore we are censuring the conduct of the hon. the Law Member in not using the influence he may have with this department, for after all the man who pays the piper has the right to call the tune."

m. "So long as the High Court Judges want Rs. 84.38 lakhs, and so long as my hon. Friend the Law Member makes himself responsible for moving the demand for Rs. 84.38 lakhs, I submit it is up to this House whatever the effect may be, to tell the hon. the Law Member that we are quite dissatisfied with the way in which the discretion vested in these High Court Judges in this matter has been exercised. We have no power to vote down, Sir, their salaries. We are going therefore to reduce the demand. That seems to be the only way in which we can express our dissatisfaction. Otherwise stretching this point, it comes to this. I may mention that practically the whole discretion is vested in the High Court. Take the district munsifs appointments. On the floor of this House with the generous consent of the hon. the Law Member and this House, this Council moved budget motions and discussed the question. We have passed communal orders. We have communicated the wishes of this House to the High Court. Let us take the question of the Registrar. No point of order

[21st March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

was raised by my hon. Friend who said that he would communicate the matter to the authorities concerned. The procedure in respect of this demand is that, though the High Court is not subject to the jurisdiction of this House, the wishes of this House may be communicated to the High Court. That is my suggestion about procedure; and I do not think the House can be asked unless some more valid reasons are given that under a particular rule or standing order this should not be done, to give up its rights; the Law Member's point of view is, therefore, not valid. So far as the Government of India Act is concerned, this is a token motion and it is in order. What the effect of it will be is a different matter. The effect of the motion being passed will be that the hon. the Law Member will communicate to the hon. Judges of the High Court that in the opinion of this House the discretion exercised by them was not rightly exercised and I submit therefore that it is in order as the rules and standing orders stand at present."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"On this point of order, I associate myself fully with my friend the hon. Member for the University. So long as the hon. the Law Member comes to this House and asks us to vote for a particular demand we have a right to say whether it will be voted or not. We have the privilege of discussing it to that extent and we shall be deprived of that right if the point of order is conceded. The hon. the Law Member said that it is entirely in the province of the High Court under the Letters Patent. Similarly there may be powers vested in the heads of other departments under the Government. Has this House no power to discuss a matter relating to such departments? I submit that that position will lead to all sorts of absurdities."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I do not propose to go into the wider questions which have been referred to by my hon. Friend the Member for the University. In connection with the extreme case that he put I may say that it is not always the case that the extreme case tests the doctrine. The extreme case that he put was the refusal or the neglect of the High Court to function as such. . . ."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of personal explanation, the declaring of the working days of April next as holidays for the High Court."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"By declaring that the whole of April shall be a holiday. That places us in a very different category of questions. At present what I am concerned with is this. Under section 106, this is a matter which furnishes the differentiating criterion. My hon. Friend for Malabar spoke of heads of departments under their power. They are not statutory. Under the Government of India Act the several High Courts are governed by Letters Patent and the Letters Patents are made by virtue of section 106 of the Government of India Act. Under them, they are given the power to give holidays and regulate their work. My submission to you is this, that so long as there is no fraud on the power given them by the statute, so long as there is nothing wrong and everything is within the ambit of their powers, to that extent they are acting within the statutory authority conferred on them. When I referred to the point of order I was only adverting to this circumstance. So long as the High Court acts bona fide within the powers conferred by the Letters Patent the responsibility of Government to this House does not follow. That is the point of order."

[21st March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know in this connection if the High Court Judges did not consult the Government before granting the holiday."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It was already answered. The only test that has to be applied in all cases of debate upon the budget cuts is whether the Member of the Government is officially connected with or is responsible for the department of administration to which the cuts relate. As to whether he is responsible for the granting of leave, I am of opinion that, under the Government of India Act and the Letters Patent, he cannot for a moment be held responsible. But so far as a demand has to be moved, and the monies voted by this House are to be passed on to the High Court, by the hon. the Law Member, perhaps it may be held that he is officially connected with this matter. In this sense the House may have a right to express its opinion upon the way in which the High Court is exercising the discretionary power vested in it under the Letters Patent. Therefore, I think this motion is in order."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Well, Sir, no one would have seriously taken notice of the conduct of the High Court in preferring pleasure to work for two days if this act stood by itself and if the High Court in its administration was quite beyond reproach. But the delay in the disposal of cases, the late arrival of judges, the large number of permanent judges, temporary judges, additional judges and what not judges (laughter), with all the paraphernalia and the heavy cost involved and so many other matters with which the High Court has become associated with in recent times all these have created such a deep and widespread dissatisfaction that the time for us has come to cry halt and give expression to our opinion about the conduct of the High Court Judges in granting these holidays. That there is great dissatisfaction is borne out also by the fact that in one of the speeches of one of the venerable members of the Madras bar, the President of the Vakils' Association, made a few weeks ago he seems to have said something of this kind : ' any one who walks along the corridors of the High Court must be aware of the fact that everybody seems to be dissatisfied with everything here but nobody seems to be bold enough to give expression to the same.' Matters should have reached a climax indeed for a man occupying the position of Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar to burst out into such a denunciatory language, and that is why I have tabled this motion and not because I am uncharitable enough to deny two days holidays to the High Court Judges. Well, Sir, it may not be possible for me in this connexion to discuss the question of the pay of the High Court Judges for these two days. It is a matter of two days holidays for 14 judges, i.e., 28 days work for one Judge of the High Court not to speak of the heavy cost of the establishment during this time. It is stated that it was at the instance of the lawyers of Madras that these holidays were granted. I congratulate the lawyers who have suddenly developed a passion for cricket some of whom perhaps do not know if the ball is to be beaten with the bat or the ball is to be beaten with the ball. Whatever that may be we congratulate them, especially we the members of the mufassal bar who even in the matter of getting cases posted are not often accommodated by our district judges to suit our convenience to attend to Council work here. But it is a different matter altogether. I submit to you that I do not want to dilate on this unpleasant matter any further. I simply give expression

21st March 1927]

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

to the dissatisfaction with the High Court under the present circumstances when the pendency is heavy, when there is so much delay in the disposal of cases and so much of arrears. Under the circumstances the granting of two days holidays is certainly not a matter which is commendable and which meets with the approbation of the public. That is all what I have to say on the matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, certain questions were asked of me in relation to this matter of the grant of two holidays to witness the cricket match. With reference to this question I was asked particularly by Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, the hon. Member for Chingleput, whether Government were consulted by the High Court and the answer was 'No'. The High Court is empowered to grant two days leave and I added in answer to a supplemental question, as a matter of fact, I believe, the High Court proposes to sit for one or two extra days in order to make up for the holidays granted by them. (Hear, hear.) Now that being so, much of what had fallen from the hon. Member for Malabar is beside the point, if I may venture to make that observation, in as much as the grant of the salaries, the loss of money incurred by these holidays for the establishment disappears. Now, taking advantage, however, of this matter my hon. Friend made certain observations which with all possible respect I desire to enter a caveat against. Sir, he adverted to the remarks let fall by Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar, admittedly one of the leaders of the bar—I do not know whether he actually made the remarks which are attributed to him in the press. But if he did so, even then I would strongly urge on this House the inutility, the inexpediency and the danger of commenting in such sweeping manner upon the administration of justice by the highest court in the country. In that connexion may I bring to the notice of the hon. Members that a member according to our rules ought not to cast reflection upon the conduct of such persons as courts of justice.

"The object, the idea underlying the rule is this: that any sweeping observations, any general indictments made on courts of justice in the manner in which those indictments were made by the hon. Member for Malabar are calculated to undermine that confidence in the administration of justice, which it will be readily conceded is of the very foundation of settled and ordered Government. If there are any definite charges, if there are any definite shortcomings to which attention has to be drawn pointedly . . ."

4-15
p.m.

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I did not mean to say anything against the High Court Judges other than the delay in the administration of justice and I quoted Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar's speech in support of that position."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, I am very glad to have that statement, because in one of the hon. Member's remarks he said that, senior and junior, everybody is talking about something and that they dare not say what is in their minds. That bore a much more serious character than he thought. I am very glad to have the assurance."

[21st March 1927]

* **Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR** :—"A personal explanation, Sir. I am not responsible for what Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar said. But I quoted him only to give strength to my complaint about delay, as I have already explained."

* **The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—"I am glad to be assured by the hon. Member for Malabar that in his remarks he referred only to the delays in the High Court. On that matter I have nothing more to say, and he is perfectly entitled to make that observation and has the right as an hon. Member of this House. On this occasion, let me repeat, as I began by saying, that in the first place they are making arrangements to make up for those days, and, in the second place, it is not the desire of the High Court alone to witness the cricket match. It is not quite charitable for my hon. Friend the Member for Malabar to say that the lawyers who asked for a holiday did not know the separate functions of the bat and the ball. Even that venerable leader of the Bar was, I think, watching with anxiety and great amusement one portion of that particular match, especially in the latter part. So, it is hardly a matter which need be pressed in view to what I have already said about the arrangement proposed by the High Court."

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—"My hon. Friend the Law Member stated that reflections on the conduct of certain officers are to be deprecated, and he was referring to a rule. I may draw my hon. Friend's attention to the fact that this particular question arose in this Council in its first year. Then the conduct of the High Court on its administrative side was about to be discussed, and the then Law Member, the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, raised this identical point of order and stated that . . ."

* **The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—"May I make a matter of personal explanation? I guarded myself against saying that in administrative matters the High Court is removed from the criticism of this House. I was only referring to the possible inferences from the remarks made by the hon. Member for Malabar."

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—"Then, there is no point in my hon. Friend's reference to the rule. This is a matter connected only with the administrative side, and my hon. Friend himself now concedes . . ."

* **The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—"It is not a question of now conceding. I raised that point in view to a possible interpretation of one of the sentences of my hon. Friend's speech in regard to the conduct of the High Court Judges."

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—"Sir, I think it is thoroughly unnecessary to reply to these irrelevant interruptions. But now to proceed . . ."

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—"The better course for the hon. Member is not to yield."

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—"Yes, Sir, I was wrong in having yielded. (Laughter.) I will take your advice hereafter, and I take it that my hon. Friend also will profit by your advice. My hon. Friend the Law Member says that after all there is no harm because the High Court has resolved to substitute two other days which would otherwise be holidays in the place of those working days which were made holidays for the purpose . . ."

[Mr. M. Krishnam Nayar]

21st March 1927] of the High Court Judges and others witnessing the cricket match. Did the High Court and does my hon. Friend take into consideration the feelings, the expense and the inconvenience of the clients that come up to the High Court in connexion with their cases? So many cases must have been posted for these two days before all these six or seven benches—the number of Judges is so large that it is not possible for any person to remember it. The number of clients who have come from different parts of the Presidency to the High Court in connexion with their cases, must have been very large and the amount of money that they spent in their tours to this city must have also been very large, and they must have unnecessarily been put to much inconvenience on account of the grant of the holidays. Are these persons going to be taken into account at all? Does my hon. Friend not regard their inconvenience, their expenditure? Does he not take these into consideration, which the High Court has not considered?

"Then, as my hon. Friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar said, there is so much of discontent in the public regarding the disposal of cases in the High Court. I think the High Court acted erroneously in adjourning cases and causing great inconvenience to the parties."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"I wish to place a few facts before this House while this motion is under discussion. The holidays were granted at the desire of a section of the Bar, and the High Court Judges will sit for two more days for this session for making up [the two holidays granted. And in view of the fact that the vakils have desired these two holidays, the inconvenience, which my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar said the clients were put to, was really caused by the members of the Bar. Of course, my hon. Friend does not know how cases go on in the High Court. The clients have to come and wait for days and weeks together, and a stay of two or three days more is not really a thing to be considered very seriously—and that in so far as these two holidays are concerned, the High Court is certainly going to sit for two more days than usual. I think this motion is thoroughly unnecessary to be discussed any further."

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—"Is the hon. Member withdrawing the motion?"

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* **Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI** :—"Sir, I propose to move—
'for a cut of Rs. 100 from the allotment of Rs. 68,400 for pay of officers.'

"In doing so, I desire to draw the attention of the Government to the retention of temporary Judges. For the last five or six years, it has become the practice to keep one or two High Court Judges temporarily. I believe once at least the Council refused to sanction these appointments by rejecting the demand for this grant, which was certified and restored by His Excellency the Governor. For various reasons, the retention of temporary Judges ought to be put an end to. In the first place, that will not conduce to the disposal of arrears. After all, however honourable the High Court Judges may be, it is just possible that there could be no inducement for the speedy disposal of arrears so long as they are put on temporary rations. Last year, Sir, the

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [21st March 1927]

hon. the Law Member said that the matter was referred to the High Court and that the hon. the Judges of the High Court were of opinion that the additional Judges were necessary. I believe it ought to be a very delicate matter for the hon. the Judges of the High Court to say that two of their colleagues are unnecessary. It is better not to refer the matter to the Judges of the High Court at all, but to refer it to a representative body, more largely representative of clients than of vakils, and examine the question of accumulation of arrears. Then, whether such an accumulation of arrears is due for want of more Judges, or for want of speedy disposal of cases by the permanent Judges can be known.

"There is another reason, Sir, why Judges ought not to be kept up for temporary periods. That will be giving a power in the hands of the Executive, and the hon. the Judges will naturally be looking up to the Executive Government for their extension. That is why the appointment of the Judges of the High Court is beyond the power of the local Legislative Council, and even their removal may not be made unless both the Houses of Parliament move in the form of an address to His Majesty for such a removal. They have to be kept up on a very much higher level than to be always under the leading strings of the hon. the Law Member, either to continue them or to put a stop to their temporary period. The opinion that is prevalent among the litigant public is that the additional Judges are not necessary for the cases under disposal and that if only the hon. the Judges of the High Court make up their minds for the speedy disposal of cases the accumulation of arrears will not take place, and perhaps there will be no necessity for keeping on these temporary Judges so long. I do not think it will be possible either for the hon. the Law Member to decide the question, or for the hon. the Judges of the High Court to decide it. It ought to be investigated by a representative committee, and their suggestions should be carried out.

"With these remarks, I move this motion for the acceptance of the House."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, this question has had a long and somewhat chequered history. In regard to the statistics themselves, I think there is in the hands of every hon. Member of this House a paper which was directed to be placed on the table of this House, which contains the full statistics of work. It will be noticed from these statistics that to a large extent or indeed mainly it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that there has been no shortcoming on the part of the Judges in the matter of speedy disposal. As years went on and as additional Judges were brought into being they have done a great deal more work than was merely discernible from the increase in number. Let me, for instance, refer to a few figures. The institutions have been increasing up to a certain point and have just now begun to decrease. In regard to the disposals we have these figures. Let us take the first appeals. Disposals in 1923-24, 229; in 1924-25, 396; in 1925-26, 360; in 1926-27, 384. It cannot surely be said that these figures do not justify the case put forward by the High Court. It cannot be asserted with any justification that these Judges have not been trying their very best to reduce the arrears and the increase in disposal is in much greater proportion than the increase in the Judges from 12 to 14. The same result may be predicted of the other

21st March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

classes of work like the original civil suits, the original criminal suits and so forth. All these figures are placed before the House, and I do not wish to weary the House by taking them through these figures again.

"The two posts of temporary Judges were first created from the 20th October 1924. For facility of comparison the statistics have been given for each year and they show declining institutions in civil suits on the Appellate Side, in many of the most important particulars while on the other hand there is a marked increase in institutions of Letters Patent appeals, while institutions under other heads are stationary. When there were 12 Judges the first appeals that were disposed of were 242 as against 395 when 14; similarly, Original Suit appeals 88 against 130, City Civil Court appeals 52 against 60, Letters Patent appeals 49 against 188 and second appeals 1,184 as against 1,655.

"There has been a marked increase in disposal and special efforts have been made by the hon. Judges. With the present strength of 14 Judges, it is found possible to constitute two benches of two Judges each for first appeal and two benches for second appeal, with occasionally another bench for other class of work. If the strength be reduced to 12, only a single bench can be provided for first appeals."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask my hon. Friend what is the document from which he reads?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"My own notes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"You generally do not make any notes and that is why I asked."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The point is I do not carry all these figures in my memory."

"Therefore my point is that the figures before the House demonstrate clearly that the 14 Judges are entirely and wholly necessary for the purpose of keeping abreast with the work and of reducing arrears. The result is due to the fact that not only the arrears have largely accumulated but also due to the circumstance that the pendency has more than kept pace with the arrears and also that the new institutions have more than kept pace with the arrears.

"One other aspect of the matter was mentioned by the hon. Member from Madras, that is, the question of permanency of the temporary Judges.

(At this stage the Deputy President took the chair.)

"On that matter, if I may say so I agree with him. I agree that the Judges of the highest court in the country should not be dependent for their appointment or tenure of office—I say it with all respect—either to this Council or to those on the executive side of Government. In England, as is well known,—and I find that my hon. Friend from South Kanara who deprecates comparison with England is not here and I am a little more emboldened in my speech thereby—in England when arrears of this kind accumulate, the process that is undertaken is somewhat of this kind, namely, that they increase the total strength by two or three by an address to both Houses of Parliament, and then if the arrears decline they do not fill up the vacancies when the next vacancies occur. Some such system, if this hon.

580

DEMAND XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [21st March 1927]

House is in favour of it, can be very carefully considered and deliberated upon by Government and formulated as a policy, namely, that if the arrears are really unmanageable, if they require an addition to the strength, increase the permanent strength of the court, but on the occurrence of the next vacancy, if these men have made good and reduced the arrears, do not fill up the vacancy. This method which has been adopted in other countries has a great deal to commend it and if the House is in favour, the Government will pay very careful heed to that suggestion.

"Then, Madam, certain observations emanated from hon. Members as to the possibility of a committee. If the hon. Members of this House make up their minds in regard to the question as to the manner in which these arrears should be dealt with, namely, by the creation of temporary judges, then the question as to the extent to which it may be done might well be considered by a committee which the Members of this House might constitute. That is a matter which will be borne in mind and Government will pay consideration to that aspect."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Deputy President, Madam, my hon. Friend the Law Member has first sought to turn the edge of the motion by giving some figures and trying to prove that there is work always for fourteen judges and, secondly by an academical assurance, that if and when the time comes, and only when that time comes, they may appoint a committee who may recommend as to when you may have a permanent increase in the strength and then you may appoint judges, or not. The appointment of temporary judges is not to cease till then. The whole speech is delightfully vague. He has given no undertaking whatever that we will have this question examined. He has only given us some figures."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"My powers of speech are feeble I realize."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"My powers of hearing may be feebler. Anyhow I am satisfied there is absolutely no undertaking whatever on the part of the Government that before they appoint these temporary judges they will have this question of a permanent addition to the strength of the High Court examined and reported completely. So far as these figures are concerned, they have been submitted, Madam, for the purpose of making out a case against this cut. These are not figures sent up by the High Court in the normal course of things, but they have been prepared by expert judges and sent to my hon. Friend the Law Member to make out a case against this token cut. Therefore these judges have excelled themselves in trying to prove that the number of pending cases would provide work for the whole bench of judges for nearly two years, and all the pending cases, ready and unready (I do not know if this is correct English), would employ all the judges for at least three years. Now, Madam, if that statement is accepted by my hon. Friend the Law Member, is that not material enough for him to proceed straightaway and have the question examined and placed before the House, before the authorities more directly concerned—the Government of India, the Secretary of State and His Majesty the King through the Secretary of State? High Court have given that statement. Does the hon. the Law Member accept that statement or not? If he does, I ask that no further committee is wanted unless he wants to gain time and wants to leave it to his successor, saying 'After me, the deluge'. So far as these figures are

21st March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

concerned, they themselves say that in spite of the increasing disposals the pendency has increased throughout except on the original side. I am free to admit that institutions have increased and to that extent they may be responsible for the increase in pendency. Even making allowances for that, Madam—I know my hon. Friend reminded the House a few minutes ago that we ought not to make any remarks calculated to lower or affect the confidence of the public in the administration of justice, that is a most important caution but those who are sought to be protected by that caution ought not to take undue advantage of that caution, I want to say nothing derogatory—it seems to me that the way in which some of the judges take holidays coming at odd hours and going away at odd hours, sometimes even without notice to the waiting Bar is a matter to be enquired into by the hon. the Law Member and the Government, and I do think that the taxpayers are entitled to have five hours' work every day out of these highly paid judges. My hon. Friend the Law Member knows that this kind of thing cannot go on for eternity. How are you going to keep this High Court as a glass house, though they have constantly exposed themselves to attack? I want to tell my hon. Friend the Law Member that quantitative increase is not equivalent to qualitative increase. There is no use appointing men on the High Court bench who do not dispose of cases with that rapidity with which the judges of the High Court in Madras and in other courts usually dispose of them. The tragedy is this. In other provinces, judgeships are offered to people with great trepidation on the part of the Government as to whether they would accept them or not, they being leaders of the bar, making Rs. 10,000 or 15,000 a month. Here the entire position is reversed. Recommendation letters, interviews, communal claims and what not, are pressed on the Law Member—on the then Ministry they were pressed, and I hope the present Ministry will not follow that example—and more than that, the Government are, in some cases, actually compelled to consider these claims. I ask my hon. Friend, who is a distinguished lawyer, whether it is good for the High Court bench, for the lawyers and, above all, for the litigants, that those who are to occupy the highest place in the administration of justice should hang about the corridors of the Law Member's room or Private Secretary's or Chief Secretary's room. It seems to me that the idea of keeping temporary judges five or six years is certainly bad and it must be stopped. It poisons the very fountains of justice. There is no use in saying you must not attack them; they are above attack. The retention of the temporary judge, I say, is poisoning the springs of justice in this province. It must be stopped. If my hon. Friend wants fifteen judges, let him say so. This is a matter which has to be examined very much more seriously than the Law Member takes it. He cannot put off the House indefinitely saying that he will examine the matter. This motion is to be pressed to a division, and I hope it will be carried, and the House will have an opportunity of telling the Law Member that they are not going to put up with the retention of the temporary judges any longer."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Madam, I should like also to add my voice to what has already been stated in the House about the necessity for replacing these temporary judges by permanent judges. Every one has got a great respect for the Highest Court of Justice and every one feels that that high office of the Judge of the High Court should be placed beyond communal squabbles. The system of temporary judges is altogether bad. Whether the

4-45
p.m.

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [21st March 1927]

arrears should be disposed of to-morrow, or in a short time or in a long time, the idea of putting temporary judges on the High Court bench is bad in principle. Whenever the arrears demand addition of judges, there ought to be a permanent addition and the recruitment thereto ought not to be based upon any other than the claim of fitness for the office. The leaders of the bar have a sufficient sense of justice that if they are offered a place on the bench they would not decline it. If such a state of things is brought about, it will be so much for the prestige of the High Court as well as for the sense of respect we all entertain towards it.

"The wording of the motion is sufficiently wide to enable us to put in a word about the present system underlying the composition of the High Court and the proportion between civilian, vakil and barrister judges. The present principle is rather a vexatious one. It is time that it is scrapped. It is to the bar that we should look for the purpose of finding out capable judges to take up the work. Therefore, Madam, the House must in no uncertain terms express its determination to see that our Highest Court consists of only permanent judges. The very idea of a temporary judge is repugnant. The temporary judges, after acting as judges, revert to the bar and that will be creating an invidious distinction between lawyers although they themselves may not take advantage of it. Once a judge, always a judge. That must be the rule. In England that is the case. Why not we follow it here? All these things deserve immediate attention and the feelings of the lawyers also must be given due consideration."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Madam, I have listened with considerable interest to the suggestions that have fallen from both quarters of the House. One of the points made by the hon. and learned Member from Madura was with reference to the question of proportion contained in the Government of India Act. He doubtless realizes that it is a statutory provision and the Houses of Parliament are the only authorities who can modify that provision. He will also realize that the question of recruiting the judiciary for the highest court in the country from all classes, from all the best categories of persons, whether they be lawyers or Indian Civil Service officers and in this connexion, let me point out that some very great judges have been Indian Civil Service lawyers, whether barristers or vakils is now actually engaging the attention of the Government of India and Parliament.

"There were two or three points made by the hon. and learned Member for the University. I am afraid in his pursuit of the abstract doctrine, with which as I have said in my opening remarks I have a great deal of sympathy, he has been oblivious to the fact that so far as Madras is concerned, I think it can be said without fear of contradiction that the additional judges that have been appointed beginning with Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar down to the occupants of the bench just now have not justified in any manner those apprehensions which from merely theoretic or academic considerations may be held in some quarters to be justified. But personal considerations apart, there can be no two opinions on this matter that, recruitment to the highest judiciary in the country must be from the most capable and the most respected members of the various professions and the services, and, to that the Government will endeavour to their utmost degree to assent. I have nothing more to say. I have already stated that I take it that this is a token motion intended for the purpose of indicating to the Government the opinion of the House that

[21st March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

any continuance or extension of the tenure of these temporary judges must be preceded by an exhaustive enquiry and an elucidation of the necessity for such continuance and that the House would favour permanency of tenure rather than the temporary character of it under any circumstance."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Is the House ready for the question? (After a pause.) The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Khan Bahadur Abbas Ali. | 26. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 27. Mr. M. Narayana Rao. |
| 3. " Balakrishna Shetti. | 28. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 4. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 29. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 5. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 30. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 6. " Ramanath Goenka. | 31. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 7. " W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar. | 32. " A. Parusarama Rao. |
| 8. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 33. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 34. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 10. " D. Thomas. | 35. Sriman Bievanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 11. " S. V. Vanavudia Gounder. | 36. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " S. Venkayya. | 37. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 13. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 38. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 14. " M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 39. " K. R. Karant. |
| 15. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 40. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 16. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 41. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 17. " S. Satyamurti. | 42. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati |
| 18. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | Mudaliyar. |
| 19. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 20. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 44. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 21. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 45. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 22. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 46. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 23. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 47. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 24. " K. V. R. Swami. | 48. " K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 25. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar | 49. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| Bahadur. | 50. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |

Noes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazz-ul-lah |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 17. Mr. J. Bheemayya. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 18. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 19. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Baha- |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | dur. |
| swami Mudaliyar | 20. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 21. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 22. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 23. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 24. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 25. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 11. " Gnanavarnam Pillai. | 26. Swami Sahajananda. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 27. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Row. | 28. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Ayes 50. *Noes* 30.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 2 minutes to 5 p.m. to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

[21st March 1927]

APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to question No. 423 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st March 1927, page 516 supra.]

Districts.	Boys in public elementary schools.			Girls in public elementary schools.		
	On the 31st March 1923.	On the 31st March 1926.	Increase.	On the 31st March 1923.	On the 31st March 1926.	Increase.
Ganjam	60,473	66,031	5,558	9,082	10,804	1,722
Vizagapatam	60,265	80,715	20,450	13,238	15,767	2,529
Godavari, East	52,167	69,988	17,821	20,304	28,527	8,523
Godavari, West	..	44,056	16,322	(37,879) {	22,507	8,841
Kistna	79,859	52,125	13,855	26,810	32,915	6,105
Guntur	68,134	82,389	2,184	9,698	9,919	221
Kurnool	41,784	43,968	5,107	6,125	6,158	33
Bellary	28,249	33,356	7,261	6,423	7,642	1,219
Anantapur	28,021	35,282	7,265	5,670	7,129	1,459
Cuddapah	32,627	39,892	3,810	12,641	13,236	595
Nellore	36,710	40,520	4,072	12,614	16,039	3,395
Madras	24,969	29,011	19,884	11,774	15,396	3,622
Chingleput	48,949	59,833	11,236	13,287	15,602	2,315
North Arcot	57,214	68,450	11,682	7,731	9,408	1,677
Chittoor	32,104	43,786	21,003	13,211	16,698	3,487
South Arcot	67,176	88,179	16,790	18,661	22,657	3,996
Tanjore	70,443	86,233	13,107	9,635	11,603	1,968
Trichinopoly	45,387	58,494	11,818	11,321	14,477	3,156
Madura	54,555	66,373	14,788	9,798	12,240	2,444
Ramnad	46,703	61,486	10,592	20,952	23,937	2,985
Tinnevely	67,621	78,213	13,662	10,834	14,444	3,610
Coimbatore	45,850	59,512	7,004	9,076	10,401	1,325
Salem	40,588	47,592	1,042	1,587	1,829	242
The Nilgiris	5,395	6,437	50,191	51,416	76,713	25,297
Malabar	118,423	1,68,614	12,201	12,445	18,517	6,072
South Kanara	40,283	52,484	..	..	1,453	..
Godavari (East) Agency. } ..	22,389	9,577	1,669	3,200	1,047	— 148
Vizagapatam Agency. } ..	..	10,542	..	..	562	..
Ganjam Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,276,738	1,787,117	310,379	365,440	462,180	96,690

21st March 1927]

APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to question No. 429 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st March 1927, page 519 supra.]

Statement showing the area within one mile of villages which have been disforested since the issue of G.O. No. 1933, Development, dated 14th October 1921.

Name of reserve.		Area in acres.	
		ACS.	
Kurnool East	Markapur portion	..	17
Kurnool West	Nandyal	3.80	
	Veldurthi	33.00	
	Loddipally	1,176.00	
	Gani reserve	588.00	
	Panyam (enclosure)	1.25	
	Dudyala reserve	4,026.00	
	Gani	154.00	
			5,982.05
Kurnool South	Peapalli Extension I	176.00	
	Peddapaya	28.00	
	Tekulakonda Extension II.	240.00	
	Devagudipad	20.00	
	Jaladurgam	1,256.00	
	Devagudipad	4.72	
	Giddalore—		
	Block I	180.00	
	Block II	60.00	
	South Veligonda Extension I	2,052.00	
	North Veligonda	1,640.00	
			5,656.72
Total extent		11,655.77 or	
		11,656 acres or 18.28 sq. miles.	

[21st March 1927]

APPENDIX III

[Vide item III "Communications to the Council" at page 526 supra.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1926-27 HELD ON MONDAY THE 14TH MARCH 1927 AT 5 P.M. AT THE CABINET CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE.

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman).
 Sir ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL, M.L.C.
 M.R.Ry. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU Garu, M.L.C.
 " K. KOTI REDDI Garu, M.L.C.
 " K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR Avargal, M.L.C.
 K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Bahadur, M.L.C.
 G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

I. SCHEME FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR BY REAPPROPRIATION.

Additional teaching grants to certain District Educational Councils.

Abstract of the proposal.—The allotments sanctioned by Government during the years 1923-24 to 1926-27 for payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools have fallen short of the demands of District Educational Councils as shown below:—

Year.	Total demand. RS.	Total allotment. RS.
1923-24	29,50,636	28,00,000
1924-25	32,36,902	29,75,000
1925-26	38,59,098	34,65,880
1926-27	44,50,227	37,92,148 *

(* Excludes Rs. 35,952 for payment of teaching grants to schools to be newly opened in 1926-27.)

New schools under private management are being opened year after year and the rates of teaching grants were raised in 1925-26 at an extra cost of 4.30 lakhs. Owing to the insufficiency of the budget grants in the last three years, the full demand could not be met and a *pro rata* reduction had to be made. Applications for additional allotments to the extent of Rs. 2,36,591 have been received in the current year from seven District Educational Councils. The Director of Public Instruction expects a saving of Rs. 1,94,500 in the Educational budget and it is proposed to distribute this amount *pro rata* among the seven District Educational Councils. An increased provision of Rs. 3.79 lakhs has been allotted in the budget for 1927-28.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance, the distribution to be made *pro rata* according to requirements.

21st March 1927]

II. SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

(1) Additional appropriation under "Grant IV—Forest" to meet the pay of the additional staff for the Forest Panchayat Officer and increased expenditure on travelling allowance.

Abstract of the proposal.—The sanctioned appropriation for the current year for the Forest Panchayat Officer including allowances and contingencies is Rs. 53,200. The expenditure is now estimated at Rs. 57,400, an increase of Rs. 4,200. This increase occurs under the following heads:—

	RS.	
Pay of establishments ...	1,100	Due mainly to the additional establishment of one Upper division clerk and one stenotypist sanctioned in the course of the year.
Travelling allowance ..	2,600	Based on the latest actuals.
Contingencies ..	500	
	4,200	

A sum of Rs. 300 can be met by reappropriation from the provision under "Pay of officers". A supplementary demand for the balance, viz., Rs. 3,900 will be moved in the Legislative Council.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 3,900 was recommended by the Committee.

(2) Additional appropriation under 'Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Transferred' to meet anticipated expenditure in excess of the grant.

Abstract of the proposal.—The original budget estimate for 1926-27 on account of the cost of stationery supplied to Transferred departments was fixed at Rs. 2,45,000, based on the estimated expenditure for 1925-26. The actuals for 1925-26 have exceeded the estimated expenditure. Besides, there has been a change in the programme of indent and supply of stationery articles to the Public Works Department according to which an extra six months' supply has to be met in the current year. These factors have resulted in an extra liability of Rs. 75,000 under the head. A demand for a supplementary grant for Rs. 75,000 will be moved in the Legislative Council. There will be a corresponding reduction in the reserved expenditure on the purchase of stationery.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 75,000 was recommended by the Committee.

[21st March 1927]

III. SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION NEXT YEAR.

(1) Employment of two additional Clerks in the King George's Hospital, Vizagapatam.

Abstract of the proposal.—The clerical staff of the King George's Hospital, Vizagapatam, consists of one clerk and one steward on Rs. 35-60 each. The hospital has at present accommodation for 230 in-patients and the existing staff find it difficult to cope satisfactorily with all the work involved. A new maternity block of 40 beds will be opened at the beginning of the next year and a new Ophthalmic block of 80 beds will be ready in 1928-29. These additions will increase the clerical work of the hospital, and the Surgeon-General accordingly recommended the employment of an additional steward and a typist as being essential to the efficient management of the clerical work of the hospital. It is proposed to sanction their employment with effect from the 1st April 1927, the expenditure involved being met from the provision made under "32. Medical" in the budget for 1927-28.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

(2) Formation of an Armed Reserve in the West Godavari district.

Abstract of the proposal.—Pending the reorganization of the Armed Reserves in the Presidency, no reserve was formed for the West Godavari district at the time of the bifurcation of the Kistna district in 1925. Temporary emergencies requiring the intervention of the Armed Reserve are in the meantime being met in the district by the Reserve of the Kistna district. The reorganization of the Reserves has now been completed. The Inspector-General has submitted proposals for the constitution of a separate reserve for the West Godavari district which involves an increase of staff by 1 inspector, 2 sergeants, 1 havildar major, 4 head constables and 28 constables. The ultimate cost of the proposal is Rs. 15,872 per annum recurring and Rs. 474 non-recurring, being the cost of pistols for the Inspector and Sergeants. The staff will be employed only after the completion of the buildings for the Armed Reserve at Ellore. Provision for the building programme has been included in the budget for 1927-28. If the buildings are ready before the end of the next official year, the additional expenditure on account of the staff will be met by moving a demand for a supplementary grant in the Legislative Council in 1927-28.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

IV. FURTHER DEMANDS FOR 1927-28.

(1) Experiments on water filtration at the Kilpauk Water Works.

Abstract of the proposal.—In 1912 a plant was erected at the King Institute, Guindy, at a cost of Rs. 36,124 for the purpose of carrying out experiments on the purification of water for public water supplies. The

21st March 1927]

water with which the experiments were made was drawn from the Adyar river. Since 1913 the plant has been practically in constant use and from the many experiments conducted much valuable information has been collected in regard to the operation, control and results of the various systems of rapid and slow filtration of water. The value of the work carried on at Guindy is, however, limited by the fact that all the experiments have been conducted with one water only, that of the Adyar river. The committee on water filtration has accordingly recommended that the most important experiments should be repeated on another water. Kilpauk water works have been chosen as they are centrally situated and as the Kilpauk water is a typical water of the storage tank system of public water supply sources which are common in this Presidency. The installation of the plant at Kilpauk is expected to cost Rs. 25,000. The experiments at Guindy will be suspended, and all the suitable materials available at Guindy will be transferred to Kilpauk. The annual maintenance charges are estimated at Rs. 8,340. The establishment consisting of one Health Inspector, an oiler and cleaner, three lascars, a mechanic and filter operator and a turn cock will cost Rs. 2,580 and apparatus and materials Rs. 5,760. This amount will be met from the provision entered in the budget for 1927-28 for experimental filtration at Guindy. A demand for a further grant of Rs. 25,000 on account of the installation of the plant will be moved on the 28th March 1927.

Extra cost.

	Ultimate.	Cost in 1927-28.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	2,580	Nil. (Will be met from existing budget provision.)
Non-recurring	5,760	25,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the moving of a demand for a further grant of Rs. 25,000.

(2) Acquisition of a site for the Veterinary Hospital, Negapatam.

Abstract of the proposal.—The current year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 7,800 for the acquisition of a site for the location of the Veterinary Hospital at Negapatam. This has been increased by an additional appropriation of Rs. 135. The Veterinary Adviser has now reported that it will not be possible to complete the acquisition in the current year. It is accordingly proposed to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 7,900 for the purpose on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 7,900 was recommended by the Committee.

[21st March 1927]

(3) Terracing Blocks 1 to 3 and 5 and 6 in the District Jail, Berhampur.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Executive Engineer has reported that the roofs of the present blocks 1 to 3 and 5 and 6 of the District Jail, Berhampur, are not strong enough to stand for another year without immediate repairs. He further suggests that instead of spending money on repairs it would be more economical to terrace the blocks. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 17,500 is required and it is proposed to move a demand for a further grant of this amount on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 17,500 was recommended by the Committee.

(4) Acquisition of land for the Samalkota Experimental Station.

Abstract of the proposal.—An area of 16 acres 42 cents attached to the Samalkota Farm is held by Government under a lease for twelve years. The lease expires in May 1927 and the owner demands a rent of Rs. 150 per acre for cane and Rs. 125 per acre for paddy against the present rate of Rs. 36 per acre. It is considered that the lease should not be renewed at these high rates, but that the land should be acquired immediately and taken possession of before the current lease expires. The cost of acquisition is estimated at Rs. 29,000 and it is proposed to move a demand for a further grant of this amount on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 29,000 was recommended by the Committee.

(5) Employment of an additional District Board Engineer.

Abstract of the proposal.—There are at present 24 District Board Engineers for the 24 Local Fund districts. An additional Local Fund district is to be formed from the 15th April 1927 consequent on the division of the present Kistna district into two. An additional District Board Engineer is therefore required from that date. To meet the cost on this account, in 1927-28, viz., Rs. 4,200, it is proposed to move a demand for a further grant of that amount on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 4,200 was recommended by the Committee.

V. PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.

(1) Additional Prosecuting Sub-Inspector for the Tanjore district.

Abstract of the proposal.—Prior to November 1925, the prosecuting staff in the Tanjore district consisted of one Inspector and five sub-inspectors. The strength was reduced by two sub-inspectors under the reallocation scheme sanctioned in November 1925. This reduction has resulted in inconvenience to the Magistrates, the public and the prosecuting officers. The district is highly litigious and cases are contested; it is therefore necessary to

21st March 1927]

have qualified prosecutors for the conduct of cases of even ordinary importance. The Government have accordingly sanctioned the temporary addition of one Sub-Inspector to the present prosecuting staff of the district to the end of March 1928.

(2) Loan to the Port Conservancy Board, Cochin, in 1926-27.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Government have till now advanced a total loan of Rs. 20 lakhs (15.50 lakhs in 1925-26 and 4.50 lakhs in 1926-27) to the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund for harbour works. The expenditure in the current year is estimated at 16.53 lakhs and after meeting the bulk of the expenditure from the closing balance of the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund, the Port Conservancy Board requires an additional loan of Rs. 1.70 lakhs in the current year. The loan will be repaid in sixty half-yearly equated payments of Rs. 5,658 to cover principal and interest at 5½ per cent per annum. The revenues of the Port can afford to finance loans up to 48 lakhs. It is proposed to disburse the loan in the current year, the amount being met from the reserve under "Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments".

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th March 1927.

T. E. MOIR.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 22nd March 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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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. Abdul Razaok Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Congreve, Mr. C. R. T. Cottrell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B. Davis, Mr. J. A. Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Karant, Mr. K. B. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavolu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L. Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Chowda, Mr. R. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C. Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Raja of Ramnad. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sani Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Sitarana Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H. Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie. Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Subrahmanya Moopanan, Mr. S. Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S. Swami, Mr. K. V. R. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
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[22nd March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Thomas, Mr. D.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.

Venkatarangam Nayadu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I should inform the House that ordinarily only eight questions belonging to one hon. Member are put each day; but to-day I have asked the Secretary to put all the questions of Messrs. Ethirajulu Nayudu and Ramachandra Reddi in connexion with the Mettur project. They are really fourteen in number."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I had given notice of some questions on the same subject; probably the answers are not ready."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Perhaps the questions are not identical ones or the answers are not received in the office. The questions put on the paper to-day are identical ones. I believe the House will not object to the putting of more than eight questions of the same Member. I thought that as they dealt with the same subject and were received in a batch in my office, it was better to put them all together on the same day."

[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

Irrigation

Estimate for the Mettur dam.

* 443 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what was the total estimate for the Mettur dam when it was contemplated in 1913; and

(b) what is the estimate at present of the Head Works and of the canals contemplated to be dug out?

22nd March 1927]

A.—(a) & (b) The following statement compares the cost as estimated in 1910 and 1924:—

	1910.	1924.
	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Head works	192	339
Canal system	115	193

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"May I know whether there is any difference in the area to be irrigated between 1910 and 1924?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is not part of the question, Sir. I should like to have notice, Sir."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know if any estimates have been prepared in 1916?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Not that I am aware of."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Before that?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Not that I am aware of."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"May I know the reason for the increase in the estimate before the work is actually begun?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The estimates have been practically doubled on account of the increase in the cost of labour and materials. The hon. Member who deals with matters of this kind must know the difference between 1910 and 1924."

Increase in estimates consequent on the change of the site of the Mettur dam.

* 444 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what is the change in the cost on account of the shifting of the site of the Head Works of the Mettur dam a mile up stream from the originally sanctioned site;

(b) whether it is fact that the estimates are likely to go up by an additional 40 lakhs at least on account of such shifting; and

(c) whether the revised estimates have been submitted to the Secretary of State and to the Government of India for sanction and whether it has been brought to the notice of either of these authorities that consequent on the shifting of the site of the Head Works, there has been an increase in the estimate?

A.—(a) & (b) The cost at the new site is roughly estimated to be 27 lakhs more than the sanctioned estimate for the dam. That estimate, however, required revision both on account of the extra height of dam needed to store the additional 13 thousand million cubic feet permitted by the recent agreement with the Mysore Darbar, and because further investigation showed that the foundations would have to be lower owing to the inferior nature of the old site. The addition to the old estimate on these accounts is estimated to involve a slightly higher cost than that of the dam at the new site.

(c) The sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State will not be needed unless the excess is more than 15 per cent of the sanctioned estimate. This appears improbable.

[22nd March 1927]

The change of site has, however, been reported to the Government of India, and fully concurred in by the Consulting Engineer to that Government.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether any borings have finally been carried out in the new site ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is another question regarding borings later on. "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Borings are going on, Sir. "

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" At what depth is the bed rock level likely to be reached ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" So far as we are at present appraised, thirty to forty feet will be the maximum. "

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the bed rock level is more favourable in the old site or in the new site ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The new site is more favourable, Sir. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" On what is this opinion based ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On the combined opinion of the geologists of the Government of India and the experts of the Madras Government. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In Volume I of the Papers relating to the Mettur Reservoir Project, page 20, paragraph 66, it is stated that the site now selected was geologically less safe than the old Mettur dam site now given up. "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That matter has been before the geological expert of the Government of India. The latest opinion of the geological expert of the Government of India is to the contrary effect. As the hon. Member is well aware, in such a matter, we can only act upon the opinion of geological experts. Moreover we are not going to be content with mere general information of the geological strata and the formation of the rocks. We are rather going by actual testings all through the site to make clear how the bed rock comes. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Was not the investigation before 1910 based on actual borings at the sites marked A, B, C and D and was it not a fact that D, the Mettur site, was considered the safest and A, the new site, the least safe ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir. In this case they adopted only select borings and not continuous borings throughout the site. I may say, Sir, that the first site to which he refers is not exactly the site at present selected. The present site is supposed to be the best, the engineering and the geological experts concurring in that opinion. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Was not this particular site tested in 1910 ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir. The site marked D was superficially tested by select borings and not continuous borings throughout the site. "

[22nd March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I remind the hon. Member that in the report on the Mettur project the site marked D is the Mettur site which has now been abandoned and the site A is the new site now taken up which had been originally found to be less satisfactory ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I believe the new site now selected and being worked upon is the site marked Y. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Where is it marked ? In Volume I we see only four letters, A, B, C, D. At what stage of the investigation was this tested ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Later investigations, Sir. "

Increase in the estimates for the Mettur dam.

* 445 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what was the total estimate for the Mettur dam when it was contemplated in 1913 ;

(b) what is the estimate at present of the Head Works and of the canals contemplated to be dug out ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the site of the Head Works has been shifted by about a mile westwards from the site originally selected and approved of by the Secretary of State ;

(d) what is the difference in the cost on account of the shifting of the site ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the estimates are likely to go up by an additional 40 lakhs at least on account of such shifting ; and

(f) whether the revised estimates have been submitted to the Secretary of State and to the Government of India for sanction and whether it has been brought to the notice of either of these authorities that consequent on the shifting of the site of the head works, there has been an increase in the estimate amount ?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 443.

(c) Yes ; northward and not westward.

(d), (e) & (f) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 444.

Purchase of machinery for the Mettur project.

* 446 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that machinery worth about 90 lakhs of rupees is contemplated to be purchased for the construction of the Mettur dam ;

(b) the details of the machinery contemplated to be bought ;

(c) whether this machinery is to be purchased direct by the Local Government through its own agent, or through the High Commissioner's office ;

(d) whether the Government have called for any tenders for the supply of such machinery, or whether they contemplate calling for such tenders ;

(e) if they have called for any tenders, the countries from which such tenders were called for, and the names of firms tendered ;

[22nd March 1927]

(f) whether it has been advertised only in England or Great Britain or whether advertisements have been sent to the leading papers in Germany, France and America;

(g) whether Government advertised and called for any tenders from India; if so, what are the papers in which they were advertised;

(h) at what stage of the construction each item of machinery is required;

(i) whether it is a fact that three machines for digging purposes have been purchased at a cost of six lakhs of rupees;

(j) what was the necessity for purchasing these machines; and

(k) whether it is in connexion with the Head Works or the digging of canals that these machines have been purchased?

A.—(a) No. The sanctioned estimate provides Rs. 63.82 lakhs for "Special tools and plant" for the head works. Of this, about 5 lakhs has already been spent on minor items of plant, e.g., wagons, drills and small crushers. The Chief Engineer has just submitted the report of the special officer on the principal machinery for the dam construction, in which he estimates the cost at approximately 50 lakhs.

There may thus be some saving on the sanctioned estimate.

(b) The machinery dealt with in the report includes concrete-placing machinery, quarrying plant, crushers, electric power station, and subsidiary plant.

(c) to (g) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 386 put by the hon. Member for Coimbatore.

(h) The nature of the plant will show that the different parts will, generally speaking, be operated together.

(i) The Government understand that the Chief Engineer has purchased three excavators costing approximately the sum mentioned.

(j) & (k) The excavators are required for digging the canals.

Purchase of machines for digging in connexion with the Mettur project.

* 417 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage of the construction of the Mettur dam the machinery is required;

(b) whether it is a fact that three machines for digging purposes have been purchased at a cost of six lakhs of rupees;

(c) if so, what was the necessity for purchasing these machines; and

(d) whether it is in connexion with the head works or the digging of canals that these machines have been purchased?

A.—(a) From the initial stage.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 446, clause (i)

(c) & (d) The machines are required for excavating the canals.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table the report of the special officer on the principal machinery required for the dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have already promised to do so after Government have considered the report."

[22nd March 1927]

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"May I know whether he has suggested where this special kind of machinery could be obtained?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is only after Government have considered that report, that they can answer this question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (i) of question No. 446, may I know whether the Chief Engineer is authorized to purchase such big machinery of his own accord without reference to Government?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Chief Engineer has power to make local purchases up to Rs. 50,000."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"In the answer to clause (a) of question 446, it is stated that the sanctioned estimate provides Rs. 63.82 lakhs. May I know what the original estimate was?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The sanctioned estimate which was sent up to the Government of India and the Secretary of State and received the sanction of the latter provided Rs. 63.82 lakhs."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"With reference to the answer to clause (i) of question 446, may I know what is the necessity for the purchase of these excavators when there is plenty of human labour available?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Because in the long run it would be much cheaper and much more expeditious and, on the whole, it was considered better for the progress of the work."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know the reason for the difference of 14 lakhs between the sanctioned estimate and the present special officer's estimate?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The hon. Member is under a grave misapprehension. We have power to purchase the machinery up to 63 lakhs. At present, we propose to purchase for 50 lakhs. It may be, we may have to purchase more."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Was any particular type of machinery suggested by the High Commissioner?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The High Commissioner has received information and particulars regarding various types. We have received advice from the Government of India, from the High Commissioner and his expert staff."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Are these machinery purchased from England alone or are they purchased from other countries also?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"We have not decided on the purchase of the machinery."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Will the Government get any commission on the purchase of this machinery?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I do not believe so, Sir. Before the Government have decided to purchase the machinery we cannot say whether we are likely to get any commission and whether there is any such procedure."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Is there not a practice of giving return commissions for purchases made by the Government?"

[22nd March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I take it that the High Commissioner will be aware of it, if such a practice exists. The Madras Government will not lose the benefit of that practice if it exists."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"May I know whether the land required for the big canal has been acquired?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Being acquired, Mr. President."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"When will the digging of the big canal be undertaken?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As soon as the preparations are ready. The excavation work has already been started to a certain extent. It is expected that the canal works will be completed before the reservoir is completed."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Have the Engineering officers settled on the alignment of canals branching off from the Grand Anicut canal?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The answer has been given to one of the succeeding questions."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether the Chief Engineer is allowed to purchase machinery of his own accord for Rs. 50,000 for the whole project, or is he allowed to purchase for that amount every time?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"He is allowed to purchase up to Rs. 50,000."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to clause (i), are these three excavators of such a design that they can be had from only one company or whether they can be obtained from any other company?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I do not believe they are of any particular design. These excavators are fairly well known. They are being used in Sukkur, in Bombay and in every modern canal construction."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"If they are not of a particular design, will the Government call for tenders before they purchase them?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

11-15 a.m. Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the power of the Chief Engineer to spend up to Rs. 50,000 in the purchase of machinery is a statutory one?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Under rules made by the Government."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"They can, then, be changed by the Government."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Yes, by the Government of India, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Has the Government of Madras no control over the Rs. 50,000 which the Chief Engineer spends?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Government of Madras has its own control over its Chief Engineer."

[22nd March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Will the Government of Madras see that the Chief Engineer does not purchase machinery worth Rs. 50,000 every time without reference to the Government?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It is not a question of purchasing without reference to the Government. Government have authorized him to purchase excavators and he uses this power. But Government, of course, will take every precaution to see that large purchases are not made without reference to them."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What checks have Government introduced in order to see that wrong purchases are not made? We are familiar with such purchases."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Purchases are generally made in consultation with the High Commissioner or the Indian Stores Department. Both of them have under them expert staffs which tender advice as to the nature and quality of the machinery that is intended to be purchased. These excavators were purchased by the Chief Engineer for the Madras Government through the High Commissioner acting with the help of his expert advisers."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether there are any checks locally made here by the Madras Government to see that the purchases made by the High Commissioner or the Indian Stores Department are suitable to our requirements?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am glad the hon. Member has put that question. I may refer him to the appendix to the answer to a question lower down in the list which says that one of the duties of the Commissioner for this project is to examine the systems of purchase and custody of stores with a view to prevent overlapping of orders and to advise the Government as to the effect of the orders regarding the purchase of the stores through the Indian Stores Department. It was in advertence to the ideas which are animating my hon. friend that that step had been taken."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether in case contractors come forward to complete the work of excavation by manual labour within the specified period, the hon. the Law Member will give up the idea of purchasing the excavators?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Are similar machinery used in other presidencies?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know if all the excavation work is intended to be done by the excavators alone?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"In the canals and probably not in the distributaries."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"If any part of the work is to be done by manual labour, how is it that three excavators have been purchased without any initial experiment being conducted to find out the relative cost of manual labour and machinery?"

[22nd March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We have figures regarding the relative cost of machinery and manual labour derived from the experience in other Presidencies which have undertaken big irrigation works. In any case if within the seven years which is hoped to be the maximum time for the completion of the headwork, if the canal work is to be completed, we arrived at the conclusion that the excavators should be used. As I have stated in answer to the previous question manual labour will be used in the distributaries and there will be ample scope for such utilization of manual labour."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if no further orders will be given for buying the excavators until the excavator has been practically worked on this scheme by the Government and the comparative cost ascertained ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That question will be noted."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know when these excavators were purchased actually and used ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" They were purchased through the High Commissioner and they will be introduced at once."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know the exact time they were purchased ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I take it that the sum of Rs. 63 lakhs is for the purchase of machinery to be used till the Mettur project is fully completed ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is for the head works. Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Will only a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs be spent as at present estimated ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Government have any idea of the machinery that will be purchased during the ten years by which time the project will be completed ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The expectation is that the project will be completed within seven years and not ten years. The Government are of opinion that very little further machinery will be required."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Have the Government any idea of all possible machinery that may be required in the future ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" They have an idea."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know what it is ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b) may I take it that the whole machinery referred to therein will cost Rs. 50 lakhs ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

22nd March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether this Government have liberty to purchase the machinery without the intervention of the High Commissioner ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Are the Government aware that it would be cheaper to get the machinery purchased by this Government direct instead of through the High Commissioner ? Will the Government do so ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That matter will be considered."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If the concrete-placing machinery is not used, the estimate shows that about 580 expert masons will be employed on this dam. May I ask, how ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am indebted to the hon. Member for the information."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether that information is correct ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" How many masons will be saved by using this machinery ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Use of lime in the construction of the Mettur dam.

* 448 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present estimate for the Mettur project is based on the hypothesis that lime will be used in the construction of the dam ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government contemplate using cement instead of lime in the construction of the dam ; if so, whether it is imported continental cement or cement manufactured in India that is going to be used ; and

(c) what increase in the estimates would be necessitated by such an alteration ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Chief Engineer has advised in favour of cement on the ground that lime is considered less able to bear the stress involved in the dam which will be the biggest in the world.

The point has not yet been decided, because it is necessary to have fuller information as to the comparative cost of lime and cement at the dam site, and this information is being collected. Cement of Indian manufacture is now available at a price which may probably justify its use instead of lime ; and the Chief Engineer is of opinion that the extra cost of cement, if any, will be so small as to be counterbalanced by its far greater durability.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" What is the approximate extra cost of substituting cement for lime ? "

[22nd March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That is a matter which is being worked out now."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Is it a fact that practically all the dams in India are built with lime?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That is so, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Why not adopt the same principle here?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The printed answer contains the reply of the Government to this question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member what is the material used, cement or mortar for great dams in the world and for the Egyptian dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The latter dam, cement."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether cement or lime has been used for all the dams in India?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Lime, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Then where is the necessity to use cement for this dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Later scientific ideas, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether there is difference of opinion between Engineers as regards the stress and strain which the materials used will be able to bear and whether Mr. Manikkavelu Naickar did not deliver a lecture on that subject in the Corporation?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Government have not appreciated it, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether lime is used in the construction of dams in Northern India?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Largely, yes."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the change introduced will create extra pressure on the dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask if the hon. the Law Member has decided to use cement without knowing all these facts, and how the Chief Engineer came to the conclusion that cement was better than lime?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am surprised at the question. The answer definitely says that the Government have not yet decided whether cement or lime should be used. The Chief Engineer with special expert knowledge has arrived at the idea that cement is better than lime. The Government have not yet agreed with him. I cannot say now whether the Government will agree with him. Therefore all the aspects which have been put forward by hon. Members and other aspects put forward in journals, in newspapers and by publicists and Engineers of experience including lectures delivered by more or less experts will be considered in coming to a decision."

22nd March 1927]

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Will the Government see that the cement manufactured in India will be used if it is as good as imported cement?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I may say this; if cement is used, only Indian cement will be used."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Which is more economical, cement or lime?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There is no doubt that cement will cost more. The only question is the balance of convenience and advantage, namely, as to whether the course considered desirable, i.e., cement construction, will give adequate return for the extra cost that will undoubtedly be involved by the use of cement instead of lime. That is one of the predominant matters engaging the attention of the Government."

Mr. ABDOUL HAMID KHAN :—"The hon. the Law Member stated that the Government have not yet decided whether cement or lime should be used. That means they have not agreed with the Chief Engineer. May I know who is the other Engineering authority to which the Government propose to refer the matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am not in a position to give definite information. I may however tell him that there are constituted authorities brought into existence by the Government of India and there are experts in other parts of the country who may, if the Government entertain a doubt in the matter, be consulted."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to the last three lines of the answer may I know what the small extra cost will be?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Engineering authorities including the Chief Engineer for Irrigation have gone previously into the question and stated that rubble machinery could be used for this dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am aware that such opinions have been expressed. It is however a fact that all the recently constructed dams in the world 75 or 80 per cent of them--have been constructed with cement. That matter has been brought to the notice of the Government. Whether that circumstance by itself is sufficient to turn the scale is a question which Government will anxiously consider. They will consider also, when full figures of the difference of the cost are brought to the notice of the Government, whether the difference in cost is so great as not to induce the Government to depart from the Indian practice and to follow what may be called the general practice abroad which has been recently adopted with reference to the use of cement."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether it is a fact that all the dams in the world before 1916 were built with lime and mortar?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That is just the trouble. After 1916 every Engineering authority in South America, in Egypt, in North America and especially in the United States of America, has

[22nd March 1927]

advocated the use of cement as preferable to lime. It may be that cement construction may not be useful in India. But within the last five or six years the universal practice is to construct dams with cement rather than with lime."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether it has been reported that all the materials including sand and concrete for putting up this dam are available near the site itself ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That, I believe, is the gist of the report we have received. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is the hon. Member aware that the necessary materials are available at the site even according to the old estimates ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No doubt that very important fact will be borne in mind and I am indebted to the hon. Member who has conveyed the information contained in the question. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if a large quantity of sand has already been gathered for about 10 miles up and near the dam ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That seems to be so. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" What is the cost of the sand that has already been gathered there ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If the price will be very great, will the hon. Member take that fact also into consideration, because all the sand collected all these three years near the site will become useless, when the question of lime or cement is considered. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The hon. the Law Member stated that after 1916 the experts in every part of the world have preferred cement to lime. May I know whether they have got lime in those countries ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is a matter on which I am perfectly ignorant. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether there is a proposal before the Government to put up a cement factory near the dam in view of the fact that all the materials required for making cement are available there ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is a suggestion for action which will be borne in mind. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what experience of dam construction has the Chief Engineer got ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is true that no great dams were constructed after the Toladur dam was built. Actual experience has not been obtained by the Chief Engineer for the reason that no first-class irrigation project was undertaken recently. "

(Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar rose to put a supplementary question.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I would like to follow the practice of calling the same hon. Member if he wants to put another question. "

22nd March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the gentleman who was in charge of the Toladur dam is in Government service ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He is available and is availed of. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Is he of opinion that cement is better than lime ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" His opinion has not been called for. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if his opinion will be called for ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I shall take that suggestion for action into consideration when the question is considered. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask if any of the gentlemen who were in charge of the Periyar dam is in service and whether the Madras Government would consult those who were in charge of the construction of the big Kannambadi dam in Mysore ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" One of the Engineers who constructed the Kannambadi dam is no doubt available. I know that many others are not. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether Sir Visweswarayya, who was in charge of the construction of the dam, is available, and whether his advice will be taken ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is the gentleman I referred to, but we have not considered the possibility of asking for his advice. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Do the Government propose to apply for his advice ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if it is Mr. Mullings who is referred to in the answer as the Chief Engineer who gave the opinion ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" When did he become the Chief Engineer for Irrigation ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He is now the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" When did he become Chief Engineer ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Two years ago. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Has he had any experience in dam construction ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He built the very big dam in Hyderabad. That dam has been very well reported about. That was six or seven years ago. "

[22nd March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Was it built with cement or lime ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether the hon. Member has any objection to take the advice of one of the greatest Engineers in India, Sir Visweswarayya ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The question has already been answered."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" As this is one of the biggest dams in the world, may I ask whether the hon. the Law Member will consider the desirability of consulting Engineers in other parts of the world ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be noted. It appears to me that in this matter if the Government want to get advice, they have very adequate advice in India itself. For the last 7 or 8 years the Bombay Government have been pursuing a forward irrigation policy. Many dams have been constructed, three or four of them by the Government and two by the Tatas. In the Punjab a very extensive irrigation scheme has been adopted. There are Engineering experts in India and if Government consider it necessary to avail themselves of the advice of such Engineers, they will resort to the Government of India to give them assistance which they undoubtedly will."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the hon. Member knows that one of the biggest dams, the Kannambadi dam, was built with lime and mortar ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Use of lime in the construction of the Mettur dam.

* 449 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present estimate for the Mettur project is based on the hypothesis that lime will be used in the construction of the dam ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government now contemplate using cement instead of lime in the construction of the dam ;

(c) if so, whether it is imported continental cement or cement manufactured in India that is going to be used ; and

(d) what increase in the estimates would be necessitated by such an alteration ?

A.—(a) to (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 448.

Water rate for lands to be brought under the Mettur scheme.

* 450 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 82,000 acres out of the present 310,000 acres contemplated to be brought under the Mettur scheme lie in deltaic area ;

[22nd March 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that lands adjacent to these 82,000 acres pay a water-rate of only Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 and that it is contemplated to make these lands pay a water-rate of Rs. 14 ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been suggested that a flat rate of charges should be adopted both for the ten lakhs of acres already under cultivation and for the three lakhs odd of acres proposed to be brought under cultivation as the dam will benefit both the old land-owners and the new ?

A.—(a) & (b) The new area of 310,000 acres to be brought under the project and the rates which it is proposed to charge are detailed in the following statement :—

(i) 99,474 acres of Government dry lands at Rs. 15 per acre.

(ii) 119,009 acres of zamindari and inam dry lands at Rs. 15 per acre.

(iii) 64,349 acres of zamindari and inam wet lands at Rupees 7-8-0 per acre.

(iv) 16,400 acres of Government wet occupied at Rs. 2 per acre.

(v) 1,768 acres of Government wet unoccupied at Rs. 6 per acre. The area of 82,000 acres mentioned in the question is made up of items (iii), (iv) and (v) above and comparatively low rates are proposed for them in view of the fact that they are already paying a wet assessment under inferior sources of irrigation. (i) and (ii) comprise the bulk of the new area for which a rate of Rs. 15 per acre is proposed to be levied.

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

Water-rate for lands to be brought under the Mettur scheme.

* 451 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 82,000 acres out of the present 310,000 acres contemplated to be brought under the Mettur scheme, lie already in deltaic area ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lands adjacent to these 82,000 acres pay a water-rate of only Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 and that it is contemplated to charge these lands a water-rate at Rs. 14 ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has been suggested that a flat rate should be adopted both for the 10,000 acres already in cultivation and the 3 lakhs proposed to be newly brought under cultivation as the dam will benefit the owners of both the old and new lands ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 450.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I know under what power do the Government propose to levy the rate of Rs. 15 per acre ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" They would supply water only if that rate is paid."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" What will the Government do if the people refuse to pay that rate and take water ? "

[22nd March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Self-interest will dictate the people to get water."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"If the Government take that self-interest into consideration and if the water is not used by the people, will not the Government be forced on the same ground of self-interest to give water for any amount offered as otherwise the whole water of the reservoir will have to go to the sea."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Is there any guarantee, Sir, that the kist shall be collected at these rates?"

11-30 a.m. The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There is no guarantee, Sir, but supposing a law is passed, even then it does not mean that a man who does not take water will pay. The question is that if they agree to pay the rate, water will be distributed, and they will pay."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Do the Government expect that this rate will be accepted by the zamindari and inam dry lands, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"They not only expect, Sir, but they know."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"May I know, Sir, whether any undertaking has been given by the ryots of the locality?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Board of Revenue who conducted a very exhaustive inquiry have reported that there is a universal consensus of opinion in that locality, and I hope hon. Members coming from Tanjore will further enlighten us on that matter."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Has any suggestion been made by the Collector of Tanjore either in 1910 or now regarding these rates?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Sir, are Government going to reclassify the present lands included under class III into class II?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That will be noted, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that settlement in Tanjore has only recently taken place?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am glad, Sir, that this question has been put, because there is a general misconception on that question here. The resettlement proceeds on the basis that when this water comes, the rates will be altered and yet there is a lot of wild criticism by people who have not read the Resettlement papers."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Does it mean that there will be a reclassification?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Yes, when an occasion arises."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"After settlement or before the settlement expires?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"When the occasion arises."

22nd March 1927]

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know, Sir, whether after the alteration, the rate will be Rs. 15?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Yes."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Is it on the basis of Rs. 15 per acre that a revenue of Rs. 5½ lakhs is shown in the figures here as receipts from the project?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It could not be, Sir; the present revenue is shown, but a warning is given there that as soon as the water becomes available, such and such a rate will be charged."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Then what does this Rs. 5½ lakhs represent?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It represents enhancement on classification."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Is the levy binding on the tenants, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"We hope, Sir, that tenants will take it and we expect so. We have been advised by the best revenue experts, namely, the Board of Revenue, that there will be no difficulty in the levy of Rs. 15 and that the people are anxious to get water at that rate."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know why it was necessary to include in the Irrigation Bill a provision to the effect that if people or a certain portion of the people in a particular area agree to pay certain rates . . . ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"An eminent lawyer like the hon. Member from Malabar should be well acquainted with the doctrine of *ex abundanti cautela*."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I know, Sir, whether Rs. 15 compares favourably with the existing water-rates?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I think the present rates are Rs. 5 and Rs. 7-8-0."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. the Law Member said that there was universal consent to take this water. If so, may I ask whether there could be any difficulty in taking muchilikas binding the land-owners to the proposed water-rate, before the channel is excavated?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am greatly indebted to the hon. Member for the suggestion for action which will be considered without any further delay."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table of this House the report of the Board of Revenue which he referred to in answer to a question of Mr. Krishnan Nayar?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I think it is already included in the papers placed on the table of the House."

[22nd March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any intention of introducing the Irrigation Law before this particular scheme comes into operation, i.e., as it is estimated, in seven years?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We have every intention, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With the right of this House to fix the rates, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I cannot answer that question, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, if any written undertakings have been taken from any considerable number or any portion of the ryots of Tanjore?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Some were taken, I know."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is there any idea, Sir, of considering the desirability of passing an Irrigation Act for this particular project, as it has been suggested in the previous history of this matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" In answer to that question, I can say this: The Government propose to consult the Leaders of the various parties in this House as to the comparative advantages of having a general or comprehensive Irrigation Law applicable to the whole presidency or an Irrigation Law applicable to this and one or two other projects where specific conditions prevail. However, on account of the circumstance adverted to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, if it becomes difficult to enact or carry through an Irrigation Law having reference to the whole of the Presidency, the next best course and one which the Government will most probably adopt will be to push legislation with regard to special projects."

Superintending Engineers appointed for the Mettur project.

* 452 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) who are the Superintending Engineers appointed so far, for the Mettur project;

(b) which was the headquarters of the Superintending Engineers;

(c) how often each visited the site of the dam during the period he was in charge;

(d) what was the period during which each Superintending Engineer was in charge of the Mettur project; and

(e) how long each Superintending Engineer stayed at the dam headquarters every time he visited?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) Mr. Stoney was the first Superintending Engineer for the project from the middle of 1925 to April 1926, when he, on transfer as Chief Engineer, was replaced by Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar, who in turn gave place to Mr. Stoney on his reversion in November 1926. The headquarters of this Superintending

[22nd March 1927]

Engineer were first at Coimbatore. They were changed to Erode in the middle of 1926 and will continue there till quarters at Mettur are ready.

A second Superintending Engineer for the project was appointed in November 1926 for the charge of the canal system with headquarters at Tanjore and Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar held the post till February 1927. He has been replaced by Mr. Hart.

Mr. Roberts has been appointed Superintending Engineer in charge of machinery for the project, and has held the post since January 1927. His headquarters are at Mettur.

(c) & (e) The Government have no precise information.

Superintending Engineers appointed for the Mettur project.

* 453 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the Superintending Engineers appointed so far, for the Mettur project;

(b) which was the headquarters of the Superintending Engineers;

(c) how often every one of them visited the site of the dam during the period he was in charge;

(d) what was the period during which each Superintending Engineer was in charge of the Mettur project; and

(e) how long each Superintending Engineer stayed at the dam headquarters every time it was visited?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 452.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Sir, how many Superintending Engineers are employed on this project?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The list is given, Sir."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know the distance between Erode and the dam site, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know when the quarters are likely to be ready?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" With reference to clauses (c) and (e) the Government say that they have no precise information. Will the hon. Member call for the information and place it on the table?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" It is stated, Sir, that Mr. Roberts has been appointed Superintending Engineer in charge of machinery for the project. Will the Government state why they think it necessary to put a Superintending Engineer in charge of machinery alone for this project?"

[22nd March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The machinery is very expensive and there are numerous items of machinery."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Is it not enough if an Executive Engineer is put in charge of machinery?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"We have been advised, Sir, that a Superintending Engineer is necessary."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"What is the nature of the machinery that Mr. Roberts is supposed to be in charge of?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The nature of that machinery was discussed for about 15 or 20 minutes this morning."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Has this gentleman been appointed in anticipation of the purchase of that machinery?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Considerable machinery has already been purchased, such as excavators, power-house equipment, drills, boring machines, etc., and there is a great deal of machinery already there. He is also in charge of making specifications for the purchase of the machinery to which advertence has been made. It is anticipated that a full-time man will be required for making these specifications, for corresponding with the necessary authorities and for putting the Government in touch with the ideas underlying the purchase of machinery, and for that purpose the appointment was created."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know, if the chief items of machinery has not already been purchased, whether it is not better to have the headquarters for the Superintending Engineer for tools and machinery at Tanjore instead of at Mettur as the excavators already purchased are to be used in Tanjore district?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That matter will be considered."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it not a fact that the original records (Vol. IV of the papers) dealing with the total establishment necessary give the maximum number of two Superintending Engineers for the whole work, one at Mettur and one at Tanjore, and the Inspector-General of Irrigation suggested that if the Chief Engineer was appointed for this work two Superintending Engineers would be unnecessary and that one would be quite sufficient? Were there any particular facts taken into consideration when the number two was increased to three even at this early stage of construction of the dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the hon. Member can say who advised him that this additional appointment was necessary for, he said that the Government were advised that a third Superintending Engineer was necessary?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Chief Engineer, Sir."

[22nd March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know why Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar was sent away from Tanjore and Mr. Hart was put in there?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar was sent away in the course of what may be called official exigencies."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I have some idea of the official exigencies and public interests? Does he still continue to be a Superintending Engineer?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"He is a Superintending Engineer."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"If he still continues to be a Superintending Engineer, if he is still fit to be a Superintending Engineer, in the interests of the public and official exigencies, may we know why he was sent away from Mettur first and from Tanjore later on?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I would earnestly ask my hon. Friend not to pursue this question of personalities. I would ask my friend not to pursue the question as to why one particular gentleman was removed from a particular place. My hon. Friend may be perfectly satisfied that before all these changes are made, Government bestows its mind on the matter, and I may say that there is absolutely no reflection upon the very high character and engineering equipment of Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Exactly Sir, I have given some reasons as to why he was transferred from Mettur by means of another question but now taking Tanjore into consideration, being aware of the fact that there is absolutely nothing against his capacity, may we know why for the simple work of looking after the canal system, acquisition and other preliminary things, he could not be retained there but was sent away after a short stay?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"With great respect, Sir, as I have already said in answer to a previous question, Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar who was concerned with the Toladur project was coming there to take charge of the canal system. Mr. Hart was there temporarily and Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar was sent elsewhere. I would again request my friend not to ask as to why A is brought to a particular place and B is sent to a particular place."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am afraid, Sir, I must say that so far as the other officers are concerned, they might have been transferred for very good reasons; but all that I say is why Bhaskara Ayyar, unless it was for confidential reasons, should have been . . ."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"On a point of order, Sir. Is it correct to refer to an officer without adding the word 'Mr.' before the name?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"No point of order can arise on questions. Whether a Member is to affix the word 'Mr.' to a name is really not a point of order, but the hon. Member Venkataramana Ayyangar will be pleased to add the word 'Mr.' whenever he refers to officers."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"If I erred, I apologize, Sir. I am sorry I made the mistake. It was merely a slip but I shall prefix

[22nd March 1927]

'Mr.' for every name that I may refer to hereafter. So far as Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar is concerned, I meant nothing at all against him. I shall emphasize upon 'Mr.' hereafter.

"My only point is whether Government can give us some reasons, now that they have admitted that Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar is coming, now that they have admitted that Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar was there till recently, why Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar was sent away and Mr. Hart put in his place just for a few days. Was it to create a vacancy for Mr. Hart by sending away Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar, till Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar came there?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am sorry I have to say so, but I must decline to answer the question, in public interests."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Considering that there seems to be no finality about the head-works, about starting the work, may I ask the hon. the Law Member what is the necessity for stocking machinery and appointing a highly paid officer to be in charge of the machinery?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That question has been discussed, Sir, for 45 minutes now."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether, considering that in the construction of this dam a gentleman acquainted with the work is desirable, it is advisable to go on changing the gentlemen in charge once in six months or a year?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The hon. Member may be satisfied that Government have very prominently in their mind the necessity for continuity of personnel in a work of this character."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask, Sir, why three Superintending Engineers had to be changed in the course of a year and a half?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"For exigencies of public service."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, if Mr. Stoney specially desired to be posted to be in charge of the Mettur dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I must decline to answer that question, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether Mr. Stoney was ever in charge of the construction of any dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Excepting two or three officers, nobody in the Madras Presidency has been in charge of big projects because Government have not till recently started any big schemes."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, why those three Engineers referred to could not be posted to be in charge of this scheme?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The matter will be considered."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member, in view of the answer he has given that three gentlemen were changed owing to exigencies of public service, if efficiency of service is to be subordinated to exigencies of service?"

22nd March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"They are always competing matters, Sir; but very often exigencies of service also demand continuity of personnel as far as possible."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Considering that this is the biggest dam in the world costing about more than six crores, are you going to consider the efficiency of the officers more than exigencies of public service?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Quite so."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"I heard the Law Member say that with the exception of two men, Mr. Stoney was the next fit man for the place."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I did not say so, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member if there is any Indian officer who is competent to hold the place in the place of Mr. Stoney, and if so, why his claims were not considered?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As hon. Members know there are questions of seniority, there are questions of efficiency and questions of exigencies of public service. All these things are borne in mind by Government in the posting of officers."

Proposed construction of a club near the headquarters of the Mettur dam.

* 454 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a club is contemplated to be built at the site of the headquarters of the Mettur dam;

(b) whether it is a fact that a refrigerator has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,000 for making ice; and

(c) under what item of expenditure does this come in the estimates for the Mettur project?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The actual cost of the plant was Rs. 4,840.

(c) The plant was purchased under the orders of the Chief Engineer as part of the equipment for the hospital at Mettur. The expenditure has been charged to the provision in the Project estimate for the purpose.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member what is the necessity for a club at Mettur?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As there are a large number of officers, European and Indian, and as it is a place where there is no recreation, it will serve as a common place for them to meet."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"At public cost?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Even then, I would strongly suggest that in matters of this kind where more than 150 or 200 people are brought together at a particular place, there should be some sort of common place for them to meet."

[22nd March 1927]

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether he is going to give any clubs for the hard-working Revenue officers of the district? "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know with reference to clause (c) whether such refrigerators are provided in other hospitals, even in the Presidency hospital? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I think so. "

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" How many? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My hon. Colleague the Minister for Medicine and Public Health may probably be able to answer that. "

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health how many hospitals in this Presidency have been provided with refrigerators? "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Notice. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether any specific conditions have been laid down before this club had been sanctioned that there should be no racial distinction and that European and Indian officers would be permitted to be members. "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I hope so. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether any condition has been laid down by Government before any sanction was given? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the cost of this club building is included in the estimates for the Mettur project? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It will be, Sir. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to clauses (b) and (c) of question 454, may I ask the hon. the Law Member, when this hospital is going to be constructed? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" There is a dispensary there already and the hospital is not yet started. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask therefore whether it is the practice of the departments under the control of the hon. the Law Member to buy refrigerators for making ice, I suppose, before the hospital is ready, and when it is asked why a refrigerator is bought, is he to treat these questions lightly? Why is the refrigerator bought, for a hospital the construction of which is not yet begun? Is it the way to spend public money? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" This was, as it is evident from the answer, purchased by the Chief Engineer. The question as to why and how it was purchased is under the consideration of Government. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask if the Chief Engineer has been asked for an explanation on this matter and when the explanation is expected and, when it is received, whether the hon. Law Member will place it on the table of this House? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

[22nd March 1927]

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether this is intended exclusively for the use of the hospital or to the benefit of the club also, Sir. "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is not intended to be used for the benefit of the club. "

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" What is the total cost of the equipment of this hospital? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what the refrigerator is doing now? Is it out of order? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. I do not know what it is doing. I dare say it is there. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It is open to the hon. Member to say, 'No.' Still, may I ask him, whether when questions of this kind are put, he is to stretch his hands and say, 'no', 'it ought to be so and so, and so on? He is here paid for doing his duties. Knowing this, he says, I do not know, etc. Notice was given of this question as early as 23rd February 1927. May I ask him, as a man of public business, as a man of public affairs, whether he does not know anything about the refrigerator for making ice for a hospital which has not yet been begun and what is being done with the refrigerator; is it going to pieces—I trust it is not going to pieces? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If the Engineering department buys machinery which is going to pieces, it ought not to be worth its salt. My hon. Friend has got indignant over my shortcomings. All I can say is, that we have been told that a refrigerator has been purchased. It is there and I do not know what it is doing and there was no question put to me as to what it is doing and therefore no shortcoming can be ascribed to me for not getting information that was not called for. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask why the hon. the Law Member having known that the refrigerator has been purchased for the purpose of making ice for a hospital, still in posse, not yet in existence, why, to this moment, he has made no inquiries whatever, why it was bought, for what purpose it was bought, and what it is doing? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I think my hon. Friend did not hear my previous answer, or having heard it, has ignored it. I have said in answer to a previous question that we have inquired of the Chief Engineer why such a purchase has been made and we are awaiting information on that matter. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" And what will Government do in that matter? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is yet in the future. In the circumstances, it appears to me that the charge is not justified. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the date on which the Government sent the letter to the Chief Engineer? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" About three weeks ago. "

[22nd March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know why the Chief Engineer has taken three weeks time to explain why a refrigerator was purchased for a hospital which is going to come into existence hereafter ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I deprecate the casting of aspersions before we become aware of the facts. I understand that the Chief Engineer has sent in his explanation. Government have not dealt with the explanation."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what the explanation is ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What is the meaning of 'No'. Has the hon. Member received it or not ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We have been told that he has sent it and before remarks are made on it, I cannot answer the question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member has noted that at the time of the cut under Irrigation, I clearly stated that this had been purchased and had gone already out of order ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That has been noted. If that is so, it is a very unfortunate affair. All I can say is that Government will pay special attention to what has fallen from my hon. Friend and verify the statement."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Has the attention of the Chief Engineer been called as to whether my information was correct or not ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The Chief Engineer is sufficiently interested in the Mettur project to read this debate and I may also say that my hon. Friend's statement now made that the machine has been purchased and has gone out of order, will be brought prominently to the notice of the Chief Engineer."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Referring to the formation of a club, the hon. the Law Member was pleased to say that officers require recreation and therefore this club was thought of. May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he has any idea of providing recreation for the large number of labourers that may be employed upon this work ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That matter will also be considered."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I ask the hon. Law Member, whether this club has been constructed ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It has not yet been constructed, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I know what is the estimated cost of it ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice."

22nd March 1927]

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I ask whether this refrigerator is meant for the club ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The club has not yet come into existence."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" How has a refrigerator been purchased for a hospital which has not come into existence ? That is my anxiety."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" In regard to that anxiety, I have stated that we shall inquire into that matter."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. the Law Member has stated that neither the club nor the hospital has yet been started. Then may I know how the refrigerator has gone out of order, Sir ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The hon. Member from Coimbatore is proceeding on the information supplied to Government by another hon. Member from Coimbatore. I am not aware it has gone out of order, but acting on the information furnished by the other hon. Member from Coimbatore Government will make inquiries in the matter. It is impossible to answer hypothetical questions put by the Member on the information furnished by another hon. Member."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to state if the Chief Engineer has got the power to purchase machines without the sanction of Government or previous notice to them ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He has."

Proposed construction of a club near the headquarters of the Mettur dam.

* 455 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a club is contemplated to be built at the site of the headquarters of the Mettur dam ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a refrigerator has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,000 for manufacturing ice ; and

(c) if so, under what item of expenditure this comes in the Mettur project estimates ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 454.

Construction of canals in connexion with the Mettur project.

* 456 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no detailed estimates have been made regarding the construction of canals connected with the Mettur project and that only an approximate amount has been included in the total estimate ;

(b) whether at least the sites where the subsidiary canals branch off from the main Grand Anicut canal have been decided upon, or whether it is in course of investigation ;

[22nd March 1927]

(c) if the sites have been decided upon, what those sites are; and
 (d) what is the total establishment working in connexion with the Mettur project—

- (i) on the engineering side;
 (ii) on the revenue side?

A.—(a) The alignment of the main canal in the project and the several works connected therewith has been decided upon. Detailed estimates for these were prepared as early as 1910, and they are now being revised with reference to the present conditions; several of the works are under execution.

(b) & (c) The distributaries of the Vadavar system have been investigated in detail while those of the Grand Anicut canal have been only roughly designed. The precise alignment of the branches and distributaries will be undertaken by a special subdivision which has recently been formed.

(d) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers only to the executive staff and not to the office establishment employed under them. The establishment employed on the project is as follows:—

<i>Engineer staff.</i>			
Superintending engineers	...	...	3
Executive engineers	...	...	7
Assistant engineers	...	...	20
Upper subordinates	...	...	56
<i>Revenue establishment.</i>			
Collector on special duty	...	...	1
Deputy Collectors	...	...	10
Revenue Inspectors	...	...	22

Construction of canals in connexion with the Mettur project.

* 457 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no detailed estimates have been made for the construction of canals and that only an approximate amount has been included in the total estimates for the purpose;

(b) whether at least the sites where the subsidiary canals branch off from the main Grand Anicut canal have been decided upon or whether it is in course of investigation; and

(c) if the sites have been decided upon, what those sites are?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (a) to (c) of Question No. 456.

Establishment in connexion with the Mettur project.

* 458 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what is the total establishment working in connexion with the Mettur project—

- (a) on the Engineer's side;
 (b) on the Revenue side?

[22nd March 1927]

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to clause (d) of Question No. 456.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know whether all these works are going to be undertaken simultaneously and all these officers are going to be posted there?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards staff, may I ask whether there is any idea of comparing the original list fixed upon with the numbers that are fixed now?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I invite the attention of the hon. Law Member to the statement at page 7 of volume IV of the papers relating to the Mettur project that the maximum number of Assistant Engineers is only eleven for the whole work including headworks and canals."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I shall note that."

Borings for finding the bed-rock levels regarding the new site of the Mettur dam.

* 459 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any borings have been made to find the bed-rock level in connexion with the new site of the works for the Mettur dam; and

(b) whether it is because experts are of opinion that the borings will not be very different from what they were found to be in the old site?

A.—(a) & (b) Borings are being made at the new site also.

Borings for finding the bed-rock levels regarding the new site of the Mettur dam.

* 460 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any borings have been taken to find the bed-rock level in connexion with the new head work site for the Mettur dam;

(b) if not, whether there is a single instance where such a large project was being initiated without even the borings being taken; and

(c) whether experts are of opinion that the borings will not be very different from what they were found to be in the old site?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Question No. 459.

(b) & (c) The questions do not arise.

[22nd March 1927]

Appointment of Colonel Ellis as Chief Engineer, Mettur project.

* 461 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Colonel Ellis, Retired Engineer, has been invited to take up the place of Chief Engineer, Mettur project, and if so, on what terms?

A.—No.

Method of carrying out the Mettur Project.

* 462 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) what is the system adopted in executing such works as the Mettur Project;
- (b) whether it is done departmentally or through contractors; and
- (c) whether, if it is to be done through contractors, it is by tender, if so, whether the tender has been advertised for and in what papers?

A.—(a) & (b) The Mettur project is being carried out departmentally, contracts being given only for the supply of materials, and for some of the subsidiary works, e.g., the bridge across the Cauvery below the dam site, and the construction of quarters.

(c) The Government have no detailed information as to the way in which these contracts were placed, but have no reason to suppose that the usual system of advertising for tenders was not adopted.

Method of carrying out the Mettur Project.

* 463 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what the system adopted is in executing such works as are being done with reference to the Mettur Project, whether they are done departmentally or through contractors;
- (b) if they are to be done through contractors whether they are by tender; and
- (c) if so, how the tender has been advertised and in what newspapers?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Question No. 462.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“May I know whether tender notices have been issued before works were agreed upon?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“So far as we are aware the department issues tender notices in respect of works.”

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“In answer to clause (c), it is stated that the Government have no detailed information as to the way in which these contracts were placed, but have no reason to suppose that the usual system of advertising for tenders was not adopted. The answer is in a circumlocutory manner. May I ask for a direct answer.”

[22nd March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I take it that the result of the circumlocution is that the process of advertising for tenders were presumably adopted.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I ask whether the Government will be pleased to find out if already there is a very large number of contracts in which labour has been imported from outside the Presidency and see whether they cannot issue orders to prohibit the ingress of people in view of the bad season in this Presidency?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“If it is suggested that in the case of local contracts, local labour should be used as far as possible in preference to outside labour, which we think will be of advantage, Government will do so.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Having regard to the importance of this matter and the interest taken in it by the several sections of the House, may I request you to take the remaining questions on the Mettur project to-morrow for asking supplemental questions on them?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I have no objection, Sir.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Since the hon. the Law Member has no objection, the House shall begin from question No. 464^a to-morrow. The usual list also will be issued, but if any portion of the usual list remains unreached, I do not propose to continue it for the next day. I hope hon. Members will so adjust their questions as to finish this list and the usual list.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“They may be taken up and finished after the usual list of questions is over.” 12 noon.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I thought it was the wish of the House to take up these questions first.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“You may do as you think best, Sir.”

II

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION OF A LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Hon. Members would have noticed that the allotment for books for the Madras Legislative Council Library is Rs. 5,000 for the next year as compared with only Rs. 3,000 for the current year. To ensure the purchase of books which will satisfy all kinds of interests in the House, I have resolved in consultation with the Leaders of the Parties, to constitute a small Committee for the selection of books to the library. The members of Committee so constituted shall be—

Mr. S. Satyamurti,
Mr. P. T. Rajan,

Mr. A. B. Shetty,
Mr. Hearson,

and myself, with the Secretary to the Council acting as Secretary to the Committee.”

^a Questions 464-472 included in the List of Questions and Answers for 22nd March 1927 have been incorporated in the Proceedings for 23rd March 1927.

[22nd March 1927]

III

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. (†) No. 1902, Revenue, dated 1st November 1926, passing orders on the proposals for the resettlement of the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynaads.

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

IV

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28.

DEMAND XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—cont.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the statement made by the hon. the Law Member that he would take steps to have a Committee constituted as desired by me, I do not propose to move motions Nos. 520(†) and 521(§)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, I am anxious that my motion should ripen into a question, and so I shall very briefly move it. I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 4,80,400 for pay of establishments be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the treatment meted out to the Madras Weekly Notes by the High Court. Here is the article, Sir, in the course of which the Editor said something about the promotion of barrister puisne Judges to the position of the Chief Justice. A perusal of the article will convince any unbiassed man that there is nothing in the article which deserves the punishment which the High Court have seen fit to impose upon this journal and its editor. The privilege of reporting judgments of High Courts is an ancient privilege which was enjoyed by any member of the Bar in England so long as he signs the judgment. Later on, with a view to see that official reporters get precedence, the High Court of Madras made a rule that these judgments intended to be published should be approved by the Judges, and the only privilege that these editors have is that their clerks or assistants are allowed access to the records of the High Court's judgments which are allowed to be reported. They have been getting these judgments in this way. One fine morning, after this article was published, the Editor of the *Madras Weekly Notes* gets a letter from the Registrar saying 'your privileges are withdrawn.' He was not asked to show cause why they should be withdrawn. He knew nothing about it until the order came. It seems to me surprising, Sir, that the highest Court of Justice, which is asked every day to upset the orders made by the subordinate judiciary, civil and criminal, on the ground that they have gone against the fundamental maxim of justice, namely, that even a murderer, deserves to be heard before he is hanged, should have, in a matter like this, exhibited such temper as

† Placed on the Editors' Table.

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|---|--------|
| (†) 520 Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:— | Rs. |
| To reduce allotment of Rs. 68,400 for pay of officers by | 100 |
| (To discuss the accumulation of arrears in the High Court work and the necessity for appointment of a committee composed of non-official elected Members of the Council to go into the question with a view to suggest remedies.) | |
| (§) 521 Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:— | |
| To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,400 for pay of officers by | 12,000 |
| (To discuss the desirability of continuing the office of Official Referee any longer.) | |

[22nd March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

to punish a man without giving him a chance of saying 'yes' or 'no' in his defence. Moreover, I may add that the best professional opinion in Madras as represented by the Madras High Court Vakils' Association who have passed a resolution condemning this action of the High Court, is behind the Editor of the *Madras Weekly Notes* in the article he wrote. It is not necessary that every one of us should associate ourselves with every word in that article. There are different ways of saying the same thing, but all of us feel that there is nothing in the article which deserves this unmerited and unjust punishment, meted out in a huff, by the hon. the Judges. They asked that the Editor of the *Madras Weekly Notes* should apologise, but he said that he had nothing to apologise for, and so the matter has come up before this House. I do put it to my hon. Friend the Law Member that no man, not even the High Court, certainly not the Law Member, is the worse for criticism. Everybody is the better for criticism and, so long as that criticism is not *mala fide* and so long as it is *bona fide*, even if it indulges in somewhat strong language, I take it that human nature requires that you ought not to take a very serious view of such a matter. I trust that this hon. House will take the view that the Judges have acted wrongly in punishing a man without hearing him in his own defence, that in any case there is nothing worthy of punishment, and thirdly that the hon. the Judges have not set a right course of conduct for themselves or those who have to administer justice under them."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the first observation that I desire to make arising out of the speech made by the hon. and learned Member for the University is that I agree with him to this extent that no Member of this House or nobody else is exempt from criticism, always provided, as he was careful to add, that that criticism was neither *mala fide* nor wholly malicious as some criticisms are. Now, in regard to this particular journal, the *Madras Weekly Notes*, I may say that Government as such have no responsibility in this matter. With official reporting under the Indian Law Reports Act that the Government have certain responsibilities. In regard to non-official reports like the *Law Times* and other journals in England and the *Madras Weekly Notes* and other journals in Madras—Government as such have no cognisance of them and have nothing to do with them, officially or in any other manner. However, what has really happened is that the High Court as a matter of convention and of practice, and not otherwise, have been giving to all Law Journals certain privileges such as the privilege of perusing records and of getting printed copies of judgments. These privileges are allowed by the High Court as a matter of convention, not under any rule of the High Court or under any order of the Government, but merely as a matter of courtesy extended by the High Court to certain specific law journals. Now, it seems to me, Sir, that we in this House will be acting somewhat beyond our usual jurisdiction if we interfere in a matter involving the exchange of courtesies. I am anxious to emphasise that aspect of the matter, that the privilege of getting copies of judgment and perusing records, etc., is wholly a matter of courtesy, wholly a matter of convention extended by the High Court to the editors of these particular law journals. How we are entitled, how we should be justified even assuming for a moment that we differ from the hon. the Judges of the High Court as to the expediency or propriety of their having acted in a particular manner in dealing with this and how we can in this House by a vote tell the High Court that they should extend their courtesy

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [22nd March 1927]

to A and should not have withheld it from B, is a matter which I cannot follow. Apart from that, the position is this. The High Court has considered certain articles for which the Editor of the *Madras Weekly Notes* made himself responsible. I think my hon. Friend was careful enough to say that all persons could not unanimously associate themselves with all the opinions expressed therein. As a matter of fact, there are one or two sentences—I do not propose to read those sentences—which are couched (I do not want to use strong language) in bad taste. There is no doubt about it that any impartial reader of these articles must come to the conclusion that those passages are couched in bad taste, very bad taste I should say. On that, the High Court have said 'We shall not allow this journal the courtesy of getting these judgments.' Merely as a matter of advantages and disadvantages, the editor of the journal loses nothing, as my hon. Friend knows, because there are many law journals which do not enjoy that benefit and which merely get copies of judgments from the practitioners or the parties and publish them in their journals. If the High Court in pursuance of the authority vested in them not under any statute or order of the Government but merely as a matter of give and take, of concession and courtesy, say that they will not allow the editor to copy judgments, it is a matter, I submit, in which this Council cannot very well enter."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I am glad that my hon. Friend the Law Member stated, and knowing him as I do I did not expect a different statement from him, that there could be no objection whatever to any criticism in the law journal of the ways of the High Court, either regarding the administration or the judgments themselves. My friend also stated that there were one or two sentences in the article in question which were couched in bad taste. I read the offending article very carefully. It is a matter of opinion; it may be that there are sentences which are conceived in bad taste or it may be that they are not. However, we are not concerned with that. It seems to me, Sir, that that part of the High Court's action to which exception may be taken is this, that they granted a privilege to the editor in question and withdrew that privilege, I presume, on account of this article, without giving him an opportunity of explaining himself."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"All that I am saying is that we do not know whether any opportunity for explanation was given, whether a written explanation was asked for or an oral explanation was taken."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I know, Sir, no opportunity was given to the editor to explain himself before the order was passed."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I take it, Sir, on the authority of my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, that no opportunity was given. I believe it, so long as my friend the Member for the University asserts that no opportunity was given to the editor before the order was passed. My friend stated that no opportunity was given to the editor to explain his conduct, and my friend the Law Member was not in a position to contradict that statement. So that, I may take it that no opportunity was given."

12-15 p.m. "That, I submit, is the action of the High Court which exposes itself to criticism. In fact, as the highest court in the land, as the palladium of

22nd March 1927] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

justice it should always give an opportunity to every one to defend oneself. It is against natural justice itself, apart from any statutory law, to condemn any person without giving him an opportunity to defend himself. That is the elementary principle of law on which the High Court, day after day and hour after hour, acts, though it has not been acted upon in this matter. So that, I submit, it is an action which may be taken note of by this House. Again, so far as the disciplinary powers of the High Court over this journal are concerned it would have been better for the High Court to continue the privilege instead of taking it away altogether. For, now that the privilege has been taken away, it has opportunities of reporting judgments and commenting upon them even without facilities being given. There are numerous ways of getting and reporting judgments as a matter of right by paying for certified copies. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The time allotted for the demand having expired I shall put the question to the House. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,80,400 for establishments by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 28. Mr. C. Ramasamayajulu |
| 2. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 29. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 3. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 30. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 4. " N. Siva Rao | 31. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 32. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 6. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 33. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 7. " S. V. Vanavudala Goundar. | 34. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 8. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 35. " K. R. Karant. |
| 9. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 36. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 10. " S. Satyamurti. | 37. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 11. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 38. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 12. " T. Adinarayana Chettiayar. | 39. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 13. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 40. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. |
| 14. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 41. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 15. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 42. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 43. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 17. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 44. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " C. N. Mathuranga Mudaliyar. | 45. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 19. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 46. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. | 47. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 21. " K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 48. Rao Bahadur B. Muniawami Nayudu. |
| 22. " D. Narayana Raju. | 49. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 23. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 50. " K. Sarbha Reddi. |
| 24. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 51. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 25. " J. A. Saldanha. | |
| 26. " C. Obi Reddi. | |
| 27. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 10. Mr. P. L. Moore. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 11. " Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 12. " G. T. Boag. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 13. " V. Pandrang Row. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur K. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 14. " S. H. Slater. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 15. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Basul-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 17. Mr. Wabab Sahib. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 18. " Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. |
| | 19. " H. B. Ari Gowder. |

[22nd March 1927]

Noes—cont.

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| 20. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 31. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 21. " J. A. Davis. | 32. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 22. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 33. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 23. Mr. M. Nagan Gowda. | 34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 24. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 35. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 25. Rao Bahadur O. M. Nambudripad. | 36. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 26. Mr. Gangadara Siva. | 37. " J. Mackenzi Smith. |
| 27. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 38. " C. E. Wood. |
| 28. " S. Venkayya. | 39. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 29. " K. Krishnan. | 40. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 30. " K. Abdul Hye Sahib. | 41. Raja of Ramnad. |

Ayes 51. Noes 41.

The motion was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is--

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 84.38 lakhs minus Rs. 200 under Demand XIII—Administration of Justice.'"

The motion as put by the Chair was carried.

DEMAND XIV—JAILS.

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 29.45 lakhs for Jails.'

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I rise to move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,600 for Superintendence by Rs. 100' to discuss the question of the better administration of jails and the better treatment of convicts.

(Mr. J. A. Saldanha took the chair.)

"I grant that, so long as human society does not become perfect, and so long as there are criminals amongst us, it is necessary that there should be jails wherein to confine all these unfortunate men, women and children, to send them back into the world in a right way, fit to take their rightful places in the world. Now, Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that the object of any Government should be that these jails should not be converted into purgatories or living hells, but should be places from which even hardened criminals and others may go forth, the better, if possible, for the stay in those jails. I take it, Mr. Chairman, that my hon. Friend the Home Member concedes that the object of these jails is not to terrorise, not to show vindictiveness against those unfortunate people, but to make them realise, before they become irredeemable, their faults so that they may go back and take their proper places in society. If that is the object, Sir, I submit a very heavy responsibility rests on the shoulders of my hon. Friend the Home Member. Roughly, Mr. Chairman, about 20,000 people are imprisoned in these jails throughout the year. And the responsibility for the health, welfare, the morals and the reformation of these people is very great. I feel, Sir, that Government have not realised their responsibility in these matters. They have not given effect to those humane recommendations of all jail reformers, and it is because they have not done so that I have tabled this Motion. First, Sir, take the question of food. I know they are kept in good health and are

22nd March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

given food according to the medical authorities. But I find a statement in the administration report of last year that dietary charges were reduced. I was sorry to read that. I should like to have explanation why the food has been reduced. Moreover, the barbarous punishment of execution still goes on in our jails. I realize that the hon. Home Member is not responsible, because the orders are passed by other people. But still, on the grant of jails, I want to invite the Home Member's attention to the fact that if our province is civilized, hanging, which is a primitive form of punishment which follows the principle of an eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth, it is a pity that hanging should still go on here. Again provision is made for the imprisonment of civil prisoners which is again a barbarous and anti-deluvian form of punishment, which is not justified by modern opinion on this matter. Inside the jails themselves, and this is the main matter on which I desire to concentrate, there are not sufficient reformatory influences. To the extent to which an outsider can judge, they are places where criminals tend to become hardened criminals. Not the less important is the fact that those who go there for temporary aberrations from right conduct tend to become criminals. The institution of non-official visitors is a good institution, but it is surrounded by restrictions. The men appointed are often so docile, so willing to please the Government and so anxious not to displease the Government that we do not take the best we can out of the system of non-official visitors. Moreover, there is the almost unhuman system of jail punishments which are inflicted with systematic regularity which converts these prisoners into clever fellows who want to dodge the warders or bribe them for not punishing. The system of jail punishments is barbarous and more than that, the system of having convict warders tends to demoralize the whole atmosphere. These who are given power to control the rest of their kind become myrmidons of the powers that be and therefore it happens that it is vice which is rewarded and virtue which is punished in our jails. I would ask my hon. Friend why the Members of the Legislative Council in districts like Coimbatore, North Arcot and Trichinopoly where there are central jails should not be made non-official visitors to these jails. Why should they not visit them as and when they pleased and why should the non-official visitors be allowed to visit normally only after giving notice, so that everything is made to order, when the food is good, the clothes are very neat and the premises as a whole give a festive appearance, so that non-officials may go and come and say that all can go and stay there?

"Then, I may say this, Mr. Chairman, that while certain things like 12-30 tobacco are prohibited from being brought into jails there is a wrong system p.m. almost perfected into a machine by which for the payment of so many rupees, annas or pies, contraband articles are regularly sold inside the jails, and the jails are honeycombed with corruption, and if the Government does not know it, the Government does not know anything.

"Then, there is a provision under which convicts are sometimes asked to go about naked. I do not know what ideas of civilization other nations have in this matter. Speaking as a Hindu and as an Indian, I may say that nothing is more repugnant to the sense of a human being here than being asked to appear, in public, naked.

"Then, there are a few State prisoners. I should like to know why these State prisoners are there, and how they are treated. Again, I am told,

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[22nd March 1927]

Mr. Chairman, that a kind of paper called the 'Jail Chronicle', or what is now called 'the Howard Journal' is being supplied to these convicts. I would like to know in what language it is edited, what its contents are and what the object is of that journal.

"Now, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that these 20,000 unfortunate men and women in jails are a great responsibility to my hon. Friend the Home Member and to this House very limitedly though, and even to the extent to which we have to vote this amount, it is a very heavy responsibility. I am afraid, Sir, that our Government have not yet realised what their duty in this matter is. It is because I feel that the Government must look upon these jails as institutions dealing not with machines but with human beings, although most of them are there for no deliberate fault of their own, it is because that I want the human element to be introduced in the administration of jails, it is because that punishments should be suited to the offences, it is because that I want to see the system of convict warders abolished, to see corruption abolished altogether from jails, to see the system of non-official visitors perfected, so that the jails may be like an open book that he who may want may go and see for himself, I move this token motion in the hope that the House will see the imperative need for immediate and whole-hearted prison reform in this province."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend for the University of Madras has stated in his prefatory remarks that so long as crimes exist, we want jails and that all that he wants is that these places should be converted into reformatories rather than into places where the State takes its vengeance upon the prisoners. I may assure my hon. Friend that the Government entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by him. The old conception regarding jails as places of punishment is being given up, and we now treat our jails as places where prisoners should be subject to a certain amount of reformatory influences. From that point of view, I entirely sympathize with most of the remarks that the hon. Mover has made, and I may assure him that I shall bestow my earnest attention upon them. My hon. Friend says that there is no meaning in the non-official visitors going to see the jails after giving notice. I entirely see the point in the remarks made by my hon. Friend. The Government, of course, wants from non-official visitors a statement of facts as they are; we want to know what is happening in the jails. Therefore, there is no point in giving notice to jail authorities that they will have a visit from the non-official visitors, so that as my hon. Friend said, things may be kept in proper fashion to show them that there is no defect at all. I shall certainly bestow my attention upon this question, and I shall discuss the various aspects of it with the Inspector-General of Prisons when I meet him next."

"With regard to the contraband articles, I think the position is quite different. In the jails what we want to supply is necessities and not luxuries and therefore I am afraid it will not be possible for Government to make these prisoners get all kinds of luxuries."

"With regard to the question of prisoners being asked to go naked (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Half naked), I do not know whether such a practice exists, and I promise my attention to it. I am sure that the jail administration will derive benefit from the criticisms of the hon. Members of this

[22nd March 1927] [Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib]

House. I assure my hon. Friend for the University that there is a human element in the administration of our jails. For we remember that most of the inmates of the jails are victims of unfortunate and unfavourable circumstances.

"With regard to what we are doing at present, I may tell this hon. House that we are now trying to follow all that the Indian Jails Committee have recommended. The Committee of the Inspectors-General of Jails inspected some of the jails in the Presidency in 1925 and found that most of the reforms the Indian Jails Committee have recommended were already introduced in the jails in this province. For example, we have separated the 'casuals' from the 'habituals', the 'juveniles' from the 'adults'. For the segregation of incorrigible 'habituals' we have two separate jails, one at Salem and the other at Vizagapatam; we have now opened a Borstal School at Tanjore, and we have extended the provisions of the Madras Children Act throughout the Presidency. Leper prisoners are concentrated and dealt with in a separate block in the Central Jail, Salem, and the mental defectives are concentrated and treated in the District Jail, Palamcottah; there are special wards set apart for advanced tuberculosis prisoners in the Central Jails at Trichinopoly and Bellary and the Government have sanctioned the establishment of a separate tuberculosis jail at Bellary. The Government have also sanctioned the construction of a female prison at Vellore for the segregation and confinement of female prisoners. In accordance with the recommendations of the Jails Committee a 'Star Class' of prisoners has been formed. These prisoners are carefully selected from among the 'casual class' and segregated as far as possible from the ordinary prisoners in order to prevent contamination. These prisoners are provided with special quarters and enjoy certain privileges such as recreation after lock-up, etc. A special class of prisoners has been created of selected prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment for whom the ordinary treatment is considered unsuitable on the ground of their education, status and character. The selection for this class is made by the convicting court subject to confirmation by Government."

"In accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee, the Government have also sanctioned a system of conditional release of prisoners on the recommendation of Advisory Boards constituted for each jail. In regard to matters connected with reformatory influences in prison such as interviews, letters, education, religious and moral instruction in jails and libraries, we have generally adopted the recommendations of the Jail Industries Committee contained in Chapter XI of their report. In accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee this Government have also sanctioned a system of payment of gratuity to prisoners or of remission in lieu thereof. Careful attention has also been paid to the diet, clothing, bedding, etc., of prisoners. Attention is also paid to buildings, sanitation, conservancy and water-supply in jails. In accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee again, a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been formed in Madras. This Society with a net work of branch societies scattered throughout the Presidency look to the after-care of prisoners discharged from jails. The recommendations of the Jail Industries Committee have generally been accepted and the industries carried on in the jails in this Presidency have been placed on a satisfactory

[Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib] [22nd March 1927]

basis. As a result of these, the receipts in the manufacturing department have considerably risen. We have not forgotten our obligation to teach the prisoners the three R's, to teach them some industry and to bring them under some kind of moral influence or other, so that, when they go out they may be able honestly to earn their own livelihood. In all these ways, we are trying to introduce a human element in the administration of the jails, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member for the University. I may again assure this House that the criticisms made by the hon. Members will be borne in mind by me in the discharge of my duties."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI:—"About the administration of jails, the first thing that would occur to any one who knows anything about the conditions obtaining in our province is the sort of people that now get employed there. Sir, we cry for Indianization but in regard to jails we use it not in the usual sense of the word. The sort of people now employed in the jails, especially the class of jailors and deputy jailors, are generally unpassed men absolutely without any desirable qualifications whatsoever. This is reflected again in the soulless nature of the treatment given to the people who have unfortunately to be in jails. Sir, the class of people entertained as warders, practically come from the scum of society with the result that most of the evils and abuses found in jails are traceable in the first place to that class of people, and they wilfully ill-treat the better class of people who have to go to jails. As my hon. Friend for the University has adverted to the fact about the corruption and the regular, systematized sale of contraband goods which is going on in jails, I need only say that his remarks are fully borne out by my experience of jail management. Sir, I would request the hon. the Home Member to see that for the appointments of jailors and deputy jailors, at least people with University qualifications and some character are appointed. Otherwise, there is no hope of ever improving the administration of our jails.

"Sir, the hon. the Home Member said that the prisoners are treated not in a soulless way but probably in a soulful manner. But I think that the soul is either killed when one enters the jail or it flies away at the very thought of the jail. Not only the treatment is bad, but some of the punishments are absolutely inhuman. Sir, even the tasks such as that of oilpressing is one of the things that ought to be abolished, and ragi-grinding as well, considering that the quantity a prisoner has to grind is absolutely much more than what an ordinary well-paid coolie can be expected to do, outside the jails.

"Sir, the hon. Member for the University has adverted to one particular aspect of treatment in jails. I refer to the manner in which they are asked to strip themselves naked. Sir, this is done very often. Probably the hon. the Home Member does not know it. It is done for the purpose of search. Even the Ali brothers had to complain about this treatment. When the Ali brothers with all the all-India support they commanded could be treated like that, you can understand what the lot of the common people in jails would be. Sir, the punishments, apart from the hard tasks which are allotted to them, are very often not such as should be given to decent people, even though they deserve admittedly some sort of punishment. There are, in the Alipuram Jail, prisoners of the community to which the hon. the Home Member belongs, who were subjected to what are called the bell chains.

22nd March 1927] [Mr. T. Adinarayana Chetti]

Even when one has to answer calls of nature, a whole line of people must have to move about clanging these chains, and release the particular man who is obliged to answer the calls of nature. I asked a question whether bell chains are remnants of the mediæval systems of punishment such as cutting away one's legs, etc., and the then hon. the Home Member said that it was something like it. As regards other matters regarding the treatment of prisoners, I can assure the House and the hon. Home Member that the rules are worked under circumstances which cannot make the administration soulful but to make the jails more and more a soulless place.

"Sir, they are publishing a journal called *Howard Journals*. Our library also is getting it. But I would like to know how many prisoners can read the journal, how many know the language it is written in and how many can understand, appreciate, much less enjoy it. I want to know, in these circumstances, whether the cost of the journal is worth its utility. The extracts in the journal are always from one of our Anglo-Indian journals in Madras. 12-46 p.m.

"Then, as regards religious teaching, I ask the hon. Member whether all the prisoners belonging to various religious persuasions are given equal treatment. Sometime ago we referred to the Christian bias which was tried to be imported by one of the subordinates in the Madras Penitentiary. In the Vellore Jail, I am told, Christian missionaries are allowed to go and impart religious instruction to the convicts there while other religious preachers are not so encouraged. I may in this connexion say this to the hon. the Home Member: you have got the right to take away the liberty of a prisoner, but you have certainly no right to interfere with his religious persuasion either directly or by subtler methods."

* Mr. G. HARISAVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I can only touch on one or two questions within the time allotted. So far as the industries in the jails are concerned, I see in the budget a provision for 80 cells in the Coimbatore Jail presumably for 200 more prisoners, because some spinning machinery is going to be installed there. The jail industries can never be economically successful. Those who work at such industries are convicts and their labour is forced labour, and there can be no willing participation in it. Therefore, I ask whether there is much wisdom in a proposal like this. I do not want to stand against it, if it is the intention of the Government that they should teach the convicts some trade or profession so that they may be equipped for life when out of jail. There is another aspect of the industry. There are what are called light labour convicts in all the jails. I believe they cannot do any heavy work; and at present, so far as I know, these light labour men are placed upon such work as picking and choosing and things of that kind. I would strongly urge on the attention of the Government the importance of introducing hand-spinning into these jails and making the light labour men spin and weave, so that after they come out of the jail, they may be able to earn some living and get on as best as possible with the physical power that they have in them.

"With reference to other kinds of labour found in jails, I have seen certain industries encouraged there, which are not in after life useful to the convicts; for instance, I should deprecate the development to any large extent of the weaving of woollen carpets of a finer type. It no doubt satisfies the luxurious habits of certain western people who would pay any amount

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [22nd March 1927]

of money and buy such rarities but it does not help the convict to eke out his livelihood because such work he does not get generally, and to such work the convicts are forced against their will. I have had experience of it myself, and I can speak with authority. I can say with authority that in the jails, the classification of labour on which men should be employed should be much more carefully done than it is to-day.

“My friends have already referred to the enforced nakedness in jails. I had the misfortune of running with a lunghoti only, during working hours, and I hope that all such customs that obtain in the jails will be given up immediately.

“Then, Sir, I want to sound a note of warning with regard to too much of the civilizing influences in jails. There is a provision of Rs. 11 600 in the budget for sackteam disinfectors and electric lights; and these things are intended more for the benefit of the officials that are residing there, than for the convicts. I am afraid that if, even with regard to the clothes that should be washed, the convict is to have it done for him, the training that is given is a farce. The convict must be able to wash his own clothes. I do not want to be so human as to say that we should find out a machine that would put food into the mouth of a convict. Therefore, I have to warn against too much of civilization creeping into the jails. By all means give them human treatment, give them proper food.

“In the matter of food, I am afraid they do not get sufficient salt. My experience is that the jail food is always based upon what the medical officers theoretically say is necessary for the development of the organism to enable the convict to do his work. But human nature being what it is, the human constitution being what it is, it cannot have the full benefit of the food unless its palate is equally satisfied and therefore small amenities like salt must not be so badly lowered and the convict should not be asked to live on mere physiological rations, rations that satisfy only physiological tests. Rations must satisfy the human as well as physiological tests. Therefore, by all means, improve their food, improve their clothing, improve opportunities for industrial development, improve also their capacities for greater culture, greater morality, but by no means should you improve such luxuries as will make them incompetent when they go outside to carry on the ordinary affairs of life.”

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“Sir, I am very much pleased with the speech of the hon. the Home Member, a very hopeful speech indeed, but I do not know how far it will be put into action. Several questions were raised during the last budget debate and the hon. the Home Member did not refer even to one to say that he has rectified matters at least in one particular respect. The first thing that was referred to in the last debate was the question of food. All hon. Members said then with one voice that the food given was insufficient, that the same quantity of food should not be fixed for all persons alike. If the same quantity of food is given to my hon. Friend, I know how he would feel in a week. It is very difficult from outside to find out what the real needs of the men in jail are. I do not say that my hon. Friend or any superior authorities want to be hard on these prisoners, but they have not made such arrangements as would make the life of the prisoner even tolerable. For instance, clothing is not sufficient at all. He is

22nd March 1927]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

given only one piece of cloth for rubbing his body after bath and covering himself during bath. He is expected to have two sets of clothing, but he always given one set only, for the other set is kept ready for inspection. Of course, there is the Penitentiary here, and my hon. Friend the Home Member would have visited it often or even once. If he had seen it, I think he would realize whether they have got any library worth the name. They have kept some rotten books there. I do not think the hon. the Home Member has been there when food is given. That food will not be touched even by a dog; it is so rotten and so full of sand and pebbles. I have seen prisoners putting the whole rice in water so that the sand may go down. That is the state of things. As for vegetables, nothing of that kind is given to them at all, except what we call dhall and some rotten vegetables which are cooked together without sufficient chillies or salt. The convict does not mix this with rice, he mixes the rice with water so that the sand might settle down. This food is not at all sufficient, and the prisoner often begs a morsel of food from the next prisoner if he happens to be a man who will not eat much. There is no heart in the authorities that are put in charge of them. They treat them very badly.

“During the last debate on the budget, much objection was taken for giving a different treatment to European prisoners. It was then said that every prisoner should be given the kind of food that he used to take previously. And that is a very good rule and I appreciate it very much. But has the Home Member or the Government realised that every Indian takes some kind of curd? No curd whatsoever is given to the prisoner. Why should you not give them some curd? Another thing is non-vegetarians are not given non-vegetarian food at all. Whereas you supply the European prisoner with meat and fish and everything, you do not allow any such amenities to other prisoners.

“My hon. Friend for the University was talking about contrabands. The only difficulty is about tobacco. Every prisoner almost is used to tobacco. I think the European prisoners are allowed to smoke cigarettes. Why not allow the other prisoners to use some tobacco? It will put an end to the contraband. If you allow this much luxury and give them a little bit of tobacco, there will be an end of the difficulty. You see they are sufficiently punished by being kept there deprived of their liberty; some, perhaps, there may be who on the spur of the moment happened to do something for which they are paying the penalty, and others are there who are suffering their convictions. Why should such people be deprived of other ordinary things in life? This question has been urged so many times in this House. There is no good in satisfying this House with good speeches or promises. Unfortunately, this House cannot judge the real things. If every Member of this House makes it a rule to visit one prison at least, I think most of the difficulties pointed out by me would be solved. It may be said by way of reply—of course it is not stated now—that we have got non-official visitors. I was myself a non-official visitor for three years.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member's time-limit is over.”

* Sriman BISWANATH Das Mahasaya :—“Sir, I thank my hon. Friend 1 p.m. for having given a very hopeful account of what the Jail administration would be; but we are concerned with what the Jail administration is.

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [22nd March 1927]

Fortunately or unfortunately, I combine in one the experience of a jail both as a visitor and as a convict prisoner, for a few hours of course, through the kindness of my hon. Friends the ex-Ministers of the Justice party.

"There are two difficulties, Sir, so far as the ordinary prisoners are concerned. First is that the food that they get is very bad. The rice that is served to them is stinky and is not worth eating by ordinary individuals. I may say that this is not the fault of the higher authorities, but of the authorities who look after the jails and the contractors whom they engage to supply rice. Sir, a contractor once engaged has his own way of supplying the articles and these are unfortunately admitted as good. All these call for closer inspection by non-official visitors. This is one of the complaints of the convicts. Secondly, nothing worth the name of a curry is supplied to them. The vegetables are not purchased from the bazaars but are grown in the jails. And, of these, the good things are either sold or eaten away by the jail officials and the rotten things are made available to the convicts. Sir, it was my misfortune to be there as an inmate only for a few hours. I thought that I might not have to go to the jail again and so I took particular care to see what all kinds of food were served to the convicts. I found as a result that no ordinary human being will be inclined to take the food served there. Again, Sir, the clothing that is supplied to a convict is not enough for him. As this point has been fully dealt with by my hon. Friend from Rajahmundry, I do not want to dilate upon it and occupy the time of this hon. House.

"Sir, humane treatment is not accorded to political prisoners. I had been to the Berhampore Jail when some of the political prisoners were there and I found that a sympathetic treatment would have averted the unfortunate occurrence there. Some very ordinary wants, such as salt and chillies, were not supplied to them and then serious obstacles were thrown in the way of their getting proper accommodation and proper clothing. Under these circumstances, I am not prepared to concede, nor do I agree with my hon. Friend, that the Jail administration, as it is to-day, is humane or commendable. Of course, if the hon. Member promises that he would look into the thing and improve the state of affairs, that may be a matter for consideration while voting. But, as things stand at present, the hon. Member being in charge of this department for a long time cannot say that he has done his best to improve the lot of the unfortunate convicts. With these few words, I support the motion."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I rise to give my support to this motion. It is true that the speech made by the hon. the Home Member to-day is somewhat encouraging. So, if I rise to-day, it is with a view to sound a note of warning and to draw attention to the fact that, as things stand at present, there is less of human element in the jails and more of vindictive element. It is high time that the Government realize the fact that those who have the misfortune to enter the jails are after all human beings and after all people of this country. We do not ask the Government to give them any luxury, but it is up to the Government to give them the bare necessities of life.

"I should like to advert to the question of dietary. Now these convicts are given only greens, pumpkins and tomatoes which are grown in the gardens adjoining the jails. These may be good vegetables, but there is a

22nd March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

certain dull monotony so far as the variety is concerned. I am of opinion therefore that some better kind of vegetables such as brinjals or other varieties may be supplied to them. The House would be astonished to hear that as a matter of fact buttermilk is not at all supplied to these prisoners; and we know for a fact that most of us will find it very difficult to finish our meal without buttermilk which we regard as absolutely necessary. Buttermilk is denied to them and ghee is absolutely out of the question.

"One point which if mentioned might cause a little amusement in the matter of diet is that each prisoner is given a standard diet. Each one is given a cake of cooked rice. I have come across in my capacity as a non-official visitor several instances where the prisoners not satisfied with the one cake supplied wanted something extra. Some of them wanted one and a quarter cakes. Some told me that one cake was too much for them and would take something less. I brought this matter to the notice of the Superintendent of the Jail and asked him to find out ways and means which would have the effect of equalizing or adjusting the position to the satisfaction of all concerned. His reply was that the Jail rules did not permit it. That is the kind of cast iron rule which permeates the Jail administration.

"So far as the bedding and clothing are concerned, the less said about them the better. It fell to my lot in the course of my inspection to find that the rice supplied was condemned rice and the dhal was split dhal. And I found that in the rice and in the dhal there were more small pieces of stones than the real articles themselves. When I drew the attention of the Jail authorities to this kind of supply, it was stated that by some mistake or other, one or two bags did contain some such thing. No doubt, thereafter, they took particular care to see that no such mistake took place.

"I had to enter my emphatic protest against the manner in which in the non-co-operation days the Jail administration was carried on and while I practically concede the sympathy of the Inspector-General of Prisons with respect to some of my recommendations, he put the rest aside probably because he being a big *nabab* was not prepared to accept the recommendations of a humble and poor non-official visitor. The whole thing requires reconsideration from a humane and humanitarian point of view and everybody must realise that people who find their way to the prisons or are made to find their way to the prisons on account of various circumstances are properly treated. It is up to the Government to see that the jails exist more as a house of correction rather than places of retribution. I have not the slightest doubt that judging from the hon. the Home Member's statement made to-day he will bestir himself and see that a better system of administration is made to prevail so far as the jails are concerned."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I wish to say just a few words from my experience of the Coimbatore jail for the last four or five years, not as an inmate, but as one who has frequently visited it in connection with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. I think so far as the Coimbatore jail is concerned I may make the admission that though there are several things still wanting to be done, the discussions in this House have had a good effect. There has been, I am glad to say, a good deal of improvement in that jail. Reference has been made to an English journal by name *Howard Journal*. It has now been made an Anglo-vernacular

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [22nd March 1927]

journal and its articles contain quotations from various sources. It would however be better if the journal becomes a vernacular journal fully.

"I may refer in this connexion to the provision of funds in the budget for an additional building for the Coimbatore jail. Although I am not against that improvement, I may suggest one or two points which will give more room in that jail. Evidently there is some impression that this new building is intended to provide additional cells. That is not so. It is, I believe, only intended to replace some cells which have become practically useless.

"So far as the cost of the jail feeding is concerned, I am sorry my hon. Friend behind me said something which may mean that these poor inmates of the jails are not doing the work allotted to them properly and willingly. So far as the Coimbatore jail is concerned, I may make the statement that except the executive staff the whole jail is self-maintained and that the work turned out by the poor convicts is more than what is necessary for the clothing, feeding, etc., of the convicts.

"One thing I want to suggest first so far as the jail at Coimbatore is concerned and that is, that the persons under remand, or under-trial prisoners should be taken away from the Central Jail. It is very unfortunate that the large number of under-trial prisoners are made to stay in the jails intended for convicts. There should be a sub-jail built separately, if necessary, specially intended for them.

"In the Coimbatore jail a big building is reserved for Mappilla State prisoners. They have been kept there for the last four or five years for no other offence than that of having been born of Mappilla parents. They should be released at once on any condition considered necessary by the Government. This demand of theirs has been practically supported by the Visitors' Committee presided over by the Collector himself. They, the prisoners, have put in a petition that all of them are willing to proceed anywhere outside Malabar—only they do not wish to be sent to the Andamans—if the Government so directs. That request was made two or three years ago and yet the hon. the Law Member has been saying that if any such applications come they will be considered. I would be very glad if the hon. the Law Member will at once go into the matter, see how long their petition has been with the Government and grant their prayer.

"Sir, provision ought to be made according to the Jail Committee's report for the grant of remission of sentences on certain conditions. One condition is that all long term prisoners should generally be given as soon as they have undergone two-thirds of their sentence, an opportunity of having their cases reconsidered. As Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society I am made a member of the committee and I may say that the first great obstacle in the committee considering their cases is the general reluctance of the officers including the Inspector-General of Prisons whose presence I do not see anywhere here. He is probably enjoying the Ootacamund climate. If anybody is responsible for the offences of many of these prisoners it is the hon. the Minister in charge of the Excise department. He is, by supplying drink to these people abetting at least 50 per cent of the murders in the Coimbatore district. This fact will be borne out if any investigation is made and the result is published. At its last meeting the committee has forwarded recommendations which will go to the effect that 50 per cent of the people

22nd March 1927] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

who have been sentenced to transportation for life committed the offences under the influence of drink. Some leniency should be shown to these people, Sir, by the Government. This Government is generous in appointing committees, but, when those committees make recommendations, the Government begin to realize their responsibility and do not give effect to them. I would certainly say, Sir, that much more leniency should be shown regarding conditional releases.

"I shall give a particular instance. I know of a case where a Christian policeman who came from the south-west corner of the district was employed in Bhavani in the north-east corner of the district and he committed a crime when drunk for which he was sentenced to transportation for life. The committee, consisting of the District Judge and the Inspector-General (myself being absent), recommended that this man should be conditionally released. The Superintendent of Police also reported in his favour. But the District Magistrate was against him. He thought that no one who went into a jail should be let out. He had nothing to say against this man in particular, but he said that generally he was against the release of any one under any conditions whatsoever. The Government have wrongly refused to release him. I hope they will reconsider the matter now. Another instance I may perhaps give. A drama was recently enacted by the convicts and it was so good that many visitors wanted to present gold medals to practically all actors. This really shows that the convicts are there by accident and, given an opportunity, they are prepared to behave properly. I appeal to the hon. the Home Member to take these things into consideration and show greater sympathy and mercy and better treatment to these unfortunate people."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I should like to mention one or two points which I forget to mention in my first speech. The hon. Member for the University asked why there had been a reduction in the dietary charges. It is due to the fact that we have budgeted this year for less number of prisoners than last year. A question has been raised to the effect that we do not give our prisoners vegetables. I have gone to a number of jails and, wherever I go, I find that they grow their vegetables in the garden."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"That is only when the hon. Member goes. The vegetables go to the Superintendents' houses."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"They sell vegetables."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Well, these are all serious charges. I am prepared to enquire into them."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Selling is common."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It must be remembered that jails should not be made so very attractive to induce people outside to commit crimes and get into them. That is a danger which we should avoid. I am glad that Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar has said that things have much improved in the Coimbatore Jail. If my hon. Friend visits other jails also he will see that what has happened in the Coimbatore Jail has happened in the other jails also. We have introduced a number of healthy changes. In regard to remand prisoners, I do agree that they ought not to be kept in the same place as other prisoners. If the House desires that that principle should be emphasized and given effect to, I have no objection to come before it with a demand for supplementary grant if necessary to accomplish this object. In regard to the remission of

[Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib] [22nd March 1927]

sentences, my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar said that we were not making sufficient advance. According to the recommendation of the Jails Committee, this Government have sanctioned a system of conditional release of persons who are recommended by advisory committees. As a matter of fact, we are letting out a lot of persons before their time is over. In most cases, we follow the advice of the advisory committees; but it is not possible for Government to accept the advice in every case. As I have stated before, all the criticisms advanced by the hon. Members will be borne in mind."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is
'that the allotment of Rs. 34,600 for Superintendence be reduced by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. On a poll being demanded by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, the House divided—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar | 18. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 2. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 19. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 20. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 21. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 24. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 25. Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 26. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 27. " L. K. Tuasiram |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 28. " K. R. Karant. |
| 12. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 29. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 13. " K. V. R. Swami. | 30. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 14. K. P. V. S. Muhammed Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 31. " B. Venkataratnam |
| 15. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. | 32. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 16. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 33. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 17. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 25. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. " M. V. Gangadara Siva |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur B. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 29. " W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 30. " Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 31. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 32. Mr. D. Thomas. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 33. " K. Krishnan. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 34. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 11. " Gnanavarnam Pillai. | 35. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 36. Swami Sahajananda. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Row. | 37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 38. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 39. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 40. " J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 17. Mr. Wahab Sahib. | 41. Rao Sahib L. O. Guruswami. |
| 18. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. | 42. Mr. V. I. Manuswami Pillai. |
| 19. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 43. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 44. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 21. " J. A. Davis. | 45. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur. |
| 22. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 46. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 23. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 47. " S. N. Dorai Raju. |
| 24. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 48. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| | 49. Mr. Kadir Mohideen Sahib. |

Ayes 33. *Noes* 49.

The motion was lost.

22nd March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not see how motion No. 597^a is in order. The question of the period of imprisonment is a matter which comes under the portfolio of the hon. the Law Member. Under the Criminal Procedure Code it is the Local Government that can remit sentences and I think it is the hon. the Law Member who deals with this. The hon. the Home Member has to entertain the prisoners as long as the hon. the Law Member wants them to be in jail. (Laughter.) Before I give a ruling whether this—a token motion intended to recommend something to the hon. the Home Member—is in order I want to know how this is in order."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is not the reduction of sentences in the hands of the hon. the Home Member?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Reduction of sentences and release of prisoners are dealt with under the Criminal Procedure Code and the portfolio is in my hands."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"I gave notice of this motion for cut under dietary charges, I think."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"My difficulty is this. Take for instance the motion No. 624^b. Supposing it is carried the hon. the Home Member may feel some inconvenience as he will not have sufficient money to carry on his department and he may have to go to his colleague and ask him to release some of the prisoners. But I am not able to understand how the object can be attained by a token motion regarding the administration of jails, a subject for which the hon. the Home Member is responsible."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, the power of clemency and the grant of remissions inheres in the Local Government, in the Governor in the Council. The object of this motion is to bring a certain amount of pressure on the hon. the Home Member who retains these persons in jail so that he may in his turn put pressure on the hon. the Law Member and ultimately on the Government to bring about the desired state of things. In that view of the matter, this motion is perfectly in order. We are having a Cabinet Government. It is with a view to acquaint the hon. the Home Member of the feeling of the House so that he, if so minded and if convinced of the soundness of the reasons, may put pressure on the hon. the Law Member and ultimately on the whole Government, this motion is brought and as such I submit it is perfectly in order."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"If my hon. Friend is correct in his statement that this matter is in his portfolio, then there is no demand really in which we can urge the release of these persons."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Criminal Justice which we have passed over. Hon. Members ought to have made their own arrangements for discussing this subject under that demand."

^a 597. Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,600 for Superintendence by Rs. 100.
(To discuss the question of releasing the Malabar rebellion prisoners.)

^b 624. Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29.45 lakhs for Jails by Rs. 2 lakhs.
(To discuss the question of releasing Malabar rebellion prisoners.)

[22nd March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am not complaining, Mr. President. It is our fault and we are paying the penalty for that. In Criminal Justice there is no allotment for jails."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If a token motion had been given under Criminal Justice, it would have amounted to a censure on the hon. the Law Member if you had carried the motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Once persons are convicted and sent to prison, they cease to be under the jurisdiction of the criminal courts. They cease to be under the portfolio of the hon. the Law Member and they are under the portfolio of the hon. the Home Member."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Only for maintenance."

1-30
P.M.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In our opinion, these people should not be there and the jails must be closed to them. If we do not give money under the demand for jails, the hon. the Law Member will have to find shelter for them, it may be, in his house. So far as we are concerned, we do not propose to vote money for the Mappilla rebellion prisoners. There are two ways of doing it. One way is to give notice of a solid cut. Another way, the less extreme and severe way is this. We tell the hon. the Home Member that, in our judgment, the money spent on these prisoners is not spent properly and that the jails must be shut against them. That is one way of looking at this question."

"If precedents are of any value—I am speaking subject to correction—till now, this matter of release of prisoners from jails has been dealt with under the Jails Demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My recollection is that only substantial cuts were proposed in those cases."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The question of the point of order then becomes a narrow one. It is said that this question should not be discussed under this demand. The object of this token motion is to express to the hon. the Home Member that we are displeased with him in giving hospitality to these prisoners who should have been released. If we carry this demand, the hon. the Home Member must tell the hon. the Law Member—as you suggested in another connexion—that the opinion of this House is that these people should be released and therefore the demand has been reduced. I submit, Sir, that there is nothing in the Rules or the Standing Orders against the motion, and if we have failed to make a substantial cut, it is our fault and we will pay the penalty for it. We beg of you to allow the motion to be made. The only way in which we can do it, is to say that we do not want to pay for the food of these prisoners which is provided for under the grant of Jails."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The token motion, Sir, if carried, is a censure against the whole Government and not necessarily against the gentleman who is, by accident, in charge of the particular subject. The hon. Members of Government may have divided the subjects according to their convenience even though both the subjects may be in charge of the same department. We are attacking the Government policy as a whole, and not particularly that of a particular Member. Therefore I think that this is the proper place where we can talk of such motions."

[22nd March 1927]

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, each Member of the Government moves a grant for the Government. But in moving that grant, he is exposed to attack in certain matters pertaining to that grant. The position so far as law is concerned, is perfectly clear, viz., that under sections 401 to 405 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Local Government has got the right of remitting sentences and releasing prisoners. As will be noticed from the list of subjects within the portfolio of each Member of Government, the question of proceeding under the Criminal Procedure Code and releasing of prisoners is solely vested in the Law Member for the time being. Therefore questions relating to remission of sentences and to the release of prisoners are dealt with by me primarily. The point that was put forward by the hon. Member for the University, viz., that by a token motion it was sought to convince the hon. the Home Member that there might be no room in the jails for the Mappilla Rebellion prisoners, seems to be beside the point, because it is not a question of whether there is room for the Mappilla prisoners or not, but whether the Government are bound to exercise the powers vested in them under the Criminal Procedure Code. That, I take it, is a matter that appertains to the head 'Criminal Justice'."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, with regard to the law on the matter, section 72-D of the Act, clause (2), in the first sentence, lays down the procedure with regard to the presentation of the budget to the House. Then Sir, in defining the powers of this House, it simply says that the Council may assent or refuse its assent to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed. I submit, Sir, so far as this wording is concerned, this Motion of Mr. Madhavan Nayar is perfectly in order. It seeks to reduce an item of expenditure of which this grant is composed. Then Sir, rule 30 of the Legislative Council Rules says :

'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.'

"My submission is that, so long as this Motion does not contravene either section 72-D of the Government of India Act or rule 30 (2) of the Legislative Council Rules, this Motion is in order. What the effect of this Motion will be is not for us to decide. As my hon. Friend humourously suggests, we know the effect of all token motions. I therefore suggest that this Motion does not contravene either the Act or the Legislative Council Rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is true that a motion may be moved for the omission of any item or reduction of any item. But in doing so, the question of relevancy is very important. Under Standing Order 28, the matter of every speech must be strictly relevant to the matter before the Council. Under Standing Order 32, an amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the subject-matter of the clause or motion to which it relates. Under these two rules, I think it is the duty of the President to say whether the discussion is relevant to the demand. As long as the release of prisoners is in the portfolio of the hon. the Law Member, I am not able to see how the discussion of this motion is relevant to the demand under discussion now. Therefore, I rule that the motion is out of order."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

[22nd March 1927]

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I say a word, Sir? In pursuance of the ruling you were pleased to give just before lunch, so far as my Party is concerned, we do not propose to move any motion until we come to Motions "624 and 625."

* MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move
' for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 42,500 for pay of establishments by Rs. 100.'

" Time and again, Sir, the question of the treatment of prisoners in jails or the infliction of punishments on them has been coming before this House, and I think that the best method of preventing all ill-treatment, of avoiding all abuses of this kind is to improve the manner of recruitment of officers such as deputy jailors and jailors, i.e., by recruiting persons with higher educational qualifications for these posts. Everything depends, Sir, on experience, on a knowledge of human psychology, of human character, of human temper, of the limits within which the infliction of punishment for disciplinary purposes will prove really beneficial and the point at which the infliction of punishment is sure to do more harm than good. I do not pretend to say that every man because he possesses high educational qualifications is going to improve matters. But, taking things as they are that a man with higher educational qualifications is apt to bring to his work greater refinement, greater discretion, greater prudence and a greater knowledge of human nature, I think that the most satisfactory method of avoiding most of these abuses will be to improve the morale, the character and the qualifications of these officers. At present, Sir, there are large numbers of graduates who are available even for these appointments, and most of these appointments are made, I know, by the Staff Selection Board. The plea that is now put forward is that the candidates should possess good health, and a robust physique, in order to fit them for employment; educational qualifications are not prized so much as robustness or possession of good physical vigour. Under this plea, we find that very many persons possessing only a junior certificate are appointed as deputy jailors and jailors. Therefore I want to press upon the attention of the hon. the Home Member the desirability of recruiting as officers, that is as deputy jailors and jailors, men possessing high educational qualifications. Those men are better equipped for this kind of work, in the possession of sympathy, tact and discretion and they

a 624 (405) Mr. K. UFFI SAHIB,—

Rs.

(103) Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29.45 lakhs for Jails by .. 2,00,000
(To discuss the question of releasing Malabar Rebellion prisoners.)

625 (104) Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29.45 lakhs for Jails by .. 1,00,000
(To discuss the question of non-release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.)

22nd March 1927]

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

may know when and under what circumstances punishment for disciplinary purposes may be safely inflicted and may do good. They are also men who could be credited with greater sympathy, and with greater earnestness in improving the lot of these prisoners and in seeing that they are provided with good food; for, granting that a certain sum is set apart for procuring all kinds of commodities, greater vigilance will result in good stuff being bought and better food being provided to the prisoners. So, for this reason, viz., of improving the human element and of avoiding all the abuses now prevalent, I move this cut."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is

' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 42,500 for pay of establishments by Rs. 100 '."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, has raised this question that jailors and deputy jailors should be recruited from men who have got higher educational qualifications. I agree with him. Government have in view that these officers should possess higher qualifications, as has been prescribed by the Indian Jails Committee. From the report of the Jails Committee, it is seen that

' recruitment for jailors and deputy jailors should not be made at the lowest point, that is, at the bottom of the clerical establishment, but should commence ordinarily at the grade of deputy jailor, though direct appointment to the grade of jailor should not be prohibited. In such recruitment the desirability of securing persons of superior education should be kept constantly in view, but we do not advocate the laying down of any fixed standard of academical attainment, such as the Intermediate examination or the B.A. degree, because that course would involve the danger of excluding many of the classes of the population who are best suited for executive work. We think that, while every endeavour should be made to secure candidates with the highest available equipment in general education, the Inspector-General of Prisons should have full discretion to enlist persons otherwise suitable for jail employ, such as soldiers of the British or Indian Army who possess good educational qualifications. Nor would we debar him from promoting to the executive grade specially deserving and suitable members of the clerical staff, although such promotion would be an exceptional course. We consider it essential that jailors should be acquainted with one of the chief vernaculars of the Province.'

" I can say that the policy which Government are at present pursuing is laid down in the extract quoted above. I think the Staff Selection Board which makes the recruitment for jailors and deputy jailors are also following this rule. I entirely agree with the hon. the Mover of the motion that better educational qualifications would certainly be a very great advantage, and that will be kept in view.

" With regard to warders, I do not think that we can insist upon higher education being one of the qualifications for that post on account of the small pay fixed for it. I think, Sir, this morning the question was raised that jailors and deputy jailors should be men not only with high educational qualifications but also men of character. I quite agree; we must get men with high character, men who are patriotic enough to serve their fellow-men, men who could do what they can to make the lives of the prisoners happy. I shall bring to the notice of the Staff Selection Board, if necessary, the remarks that have fallen from the hon. Member."

* MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, on this particular question, I wish to say a word, and it is this: I suppose the Government remember that it was last year that an advertisement was made

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

[22nd March 1927]

calling upon graduates of the Madras University to apply for posts of deputy jailors, and I am not sure if it was for jailors also. I believe that applications were sent and some of the applicants were asked to present themselves before a certain Committee, I do not know if it was the Staff Selection Board. Again, a certain number of those applicants were really selected for appointment, and though it is about a year or so since that selection was made, one does not know, neither the applicants themselves nor the public know, when they will be actually appointed, to the posts concerned. I shall be thankful to the hon. the Home Member if he will kindly apprise me of the action he proposes to take on the matter."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 87,200 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, I think that when a Magistrate or a Judge pronounces his sentence on an accused, he takes into consideration the age, the status of the man in society, and passes the sentence of punishment, which he deserves. But when he is taken into the jail, the jail authorities give him work, according to his caste, hard work to a low-caste man and light work to an high-caste man. I understand that there are some rules and regulations in regard to distribution of work among the convicts. If the Judge passes a death sentence on a man, the jail authorities should not hang one man by the neck because he was an high-caste and another by the leg till he died because he was a low-caste man. I do not think the jail authorities are at all fair in giving such treatment to these low-caste people. I do not want to say anything more on this matter and with these words I move my motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,200 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.'"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—

"Sir, with regard to this question there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding, and I should therefore like to make a statement thereon. The subject of convict labour is dealt with in Chapter XXIV of the Jail Manual. All jail labour is divided into three main classes, hard, medium and light. The scale of tasks arranged according to these classes is printed in Appendix III, Part XIII. When a medical officer has certified the class of labour for which a convict is fit, the Superintendent determines the particular employment to which such convict shall be put. Prisoners classed as fit for medium or light labour are placed once a month before the medical officer who examines them with a view to their reclassification, if necessary. If any prisoner passed for hard labour subsequently becomes permanently unfit to perform it, the medical officer records the revised class of labour for which the prisoner is fit. In allotting labour, reasonable allowance is made for caste prejudices, i.e., no Brahman or caste Hindu is employed on chucklers' work. Care is also taken that caste prejudice is not made an excuse for avoiding heavy forms of labour. Frequent changes of work except on medical grounds are also avoided. All menial offices in the jail shall, as far as possible, be performed by the convicts themselves. The main object of prison labour is the reformation of the prisoner. Consistently with

[22nd March 1927] [Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib]

the above rules, labour is allotted to the prisoners in jail. Considerations of caste except those mentioned in rule 387 do not enter in fixing the tasks of convicts. The prisoner's previous occupation prior to incarceration, his health and capacity for work are generally the criteria adopted in allotting tasks.

"From this, it is clear that we do make a distinction in regard to various kinds of work which prisoners are called upon to perform, so that a man belonging to the higher castes is not allowed to do the work which is generally performed by lower castes."

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"The resolution that I have tabled is a very modest one. I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 29.45 lakhs for jails be reduced by Rs. 2 lakhs.' (To discuss the question of non-release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon)

"Sir, I certainly would have liked to meet the hon. the Law Member on this subject, but, unfortunately, it so happens that this out motion has come under Jails and Mr. Usman Sahib, the Home Member, has to answer the charges that I have to lay against the Government. Now, with regard to the Mappilla prisoners, I urge for their release on three grounds: one, that they have been imprisoned under exceptional circumstances and that they have committed offences under exceptional circumstances; secondly, their trial in summary courts were quite unsatisfactory—they had no facilities of either defending themselves or adducing evidence to show that they are innocent; and thirdly, even supposing they were guilty, even supposing their conviction by the summary courts was correct, they have been sufficiently punished or too much punished already. I will deal with the last point first, and, even supposing I may not be able to convince this House of the reasonableness of my argument with regard to the other two points, I am sure on this point the House cannot but agree with me.

"These Mappilla prisoners have been in jail for over five years now. From 1921, or rather from the latter part of 1921, most of them have been undergoing imprisonment. Even for ordinary dacoits a period of five or six years' imprisonment is considered to be a sufficiently severe punishment. I do not want you to agree that all the Mappilla prisoners should be released. I make a modest demand, because it is only prisoners who are not convicted of offences involving serious personal violence, it is only those prisoners that I want should be released. Mappilla prisoners who have been convicted of looting and other offences relating to property not involving personal violence I want should be released. I do not want Mappilla prisoners who were convicted of rape, murder or other grave crimes should be released, and my motion does not cover their case. Let that be distinctly understood; it is not a general demand that I make. But in cases like this, where these Mappilla prisoners have been convicted for offences not involving personal violence and incarcerated for a period of five years and more, is it not high time that they are released? That is my submission to this House and I believe every section in this House will agree with me. I am sorry to say that the token motion has been overruled on technical grounds and there seems to be some objection on the part of certain sections of this House to vote on my motion for this substantial out expressly stating, if necessary,

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar] [22nd March 1927]

that they are compelled to do so because the token motion has been overruled. On that express understanding I suppose all the Members can join me in this motion.

"With regard to the first point, Sir, the circumstances under which the Mappilla prisoners were convicted have to be considered and, if you bestow careful attention upon those circumstances, you will certainly agree with me that many of them are not morally guilty but were victims of circumstances. Almost all these prisoners who committed offences in the early stages of the rebellion were victims of an unwise, impolitic, and unstatesmanlike administration in Malabar, and I certainly submit this with all the force of authority that a man with actual experience can command. I may tell you that this rebellion in Malabar was the most accidental of accidental circumstances. It was not a rebellion that was conceived, deliberated upon, and organized long before it actually broke out. It was because the Mappillas heard and believed the rumour that their sacred mosque at Tirurangadi was destroyed or fired upon by the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police, because of this they rose in a body and committed excess for which they were prosecuted and punished later on. The rebels divided themselves in two sections, the fighting section and the looting section. It was very clear even from the very inception of the rebellion that there were two such clear sections with two different motives. One section comprised the fanatics who were bent upon fighting Government and the other section of such people who when they found that there was no sign of any authority in the country, that the police fled and officers hid themselves for life, who, under such circumstances, finding their equals and superiors engaged in looting and other things, they also joined in the general wave of anarchy that prevailed all over the land. Persons who were looting from house to house and who committed seven or eight or ten offences in the course of one day have been given 14, 16, and 20 years at the rate of 2 years for each offence running consecutively though it is only practically one offence that they have committed. It is such people that are sent to the Andamans. It is such people that are suffering in the Alipuram and Bellary jails and for whom I plead before you. It is high time to release them. Cannot the Government show some consideration to these people who were the victims of circumstances, who are not ordinary looters and dacoits, or ordinarily immoral people, and after the lapse of five years from 1921, I do not know what justification the Government have for keeping them further in jails. I therefore submit that it is high time that these Mappilla prisoners who were not guilty of violence are released.

"With regard to the second ground I mentioned, you have to take the circumstances under which the trials in those rebellious times were conducted. During these days it was the summary courts that tried these people. These prisoners, could not get proper legal advice, and could not secure proper evidence. If any witness comes and gives evidence on their behalf, he finds immediately a change of place from the witness box to the prisoner's dock. The fear of consequences of giving evidence on behalf of any martial law prisoner deterred people from giving evidence. There were cases during those days when two sets of people were prosecuted for murdering the same man under different circumstances and at different times. Those trials were of a perfunctory nature, and were quite unsatisfactory, so that many innocent people have also been convicted. Under these circumstances, I submit

22nd March 1927] [Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

that, taking into consideration the fact that offences were committed under exceptional circumstances, that the accused persons were not able to defend themselves properly and not able to prove their innocence, and that they have been punished sufficiently, punished too much. Under these circumstances, I submit these prisoners are entitled to be released at once."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the allotment of Rs. 29.45 lakhs for jails be reduced by 2 lakhs."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, with reference to the speech made by the hon. Member from Malabar, there are two observations with which I propose to preface the remarks which I shall make on the attempts made by Government to release these prisoners in the past and what they are going to do in the way of releasing these prisoners in the immediate and proximate future.

"In the first place, let me say this: That Government recognize that there were two categories of prisoners involved in this Mappilla rebellion: prisoners who may be described legitimately as principals or persons who have taken a big and an important part in crimes of violence amounting to murder and other acts which I do not desire to recount. There were others, who were, so to say, victims misled either by their acts or by the machinations of the leaders. That distinction has been present to the mind of the Government and they also realise that the circumstances of that time were entirely exceptional. Having said that, let me point out exactly what has been done and what Government propose to do.

"In 1922, Government considered—I am reading my own notes taken from the various documents—that among the Mappillas undergoing imprisonment for offences committed in connexion with the Malabar rebellion, there was a considerable number convicted in the early stages of the rebellion of crimes, which though serious in themselves, might yet be regarded as of minor gravity. They therefore resolved to review the sentences in such cases and to release from imprisonment those of the offenders who might be regarded as having been sufficiently punished for their crime. One thousand two hundred and ninety-one prisoners were accordingly ordered to be released. About the beginning of 1924 the Government considered that the time had arrived to consider whether among the persons convicted in connexion with the rebellion and confined in jails there were still men whose release was possible on the ground that they had taken only a minor part in the rebellion, that they were not confirmed or habitual criminals or likely to be a source of danger and that the local authorities as well as the people in their Amsoms had no objection to their returning to their homes. At that time there was also a debate in this Council and on the 3rd April 1924 this hon. Council passed the following resolution :—

"That this Council recommends to the Government that all the Mappilla prisoners convicted for offences connected with the rebellion other than offences of murder and offences involving serious actual personal violence be released."

"In order to enable a decision to be taken in individual cases, Government proceeded to classify prisoners with reference to the nature of the offence, the length of their sentence and the degree of criminality involved. Mr. Hilton Brown was asked to do this work for the Government. When he entered on

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [22nd March 1927]

this duty, there were 7,075 prisoners undergoing imprisonment in jails, besides 280 adolescents and 196 juveniles in Palamcottah Jail and Tanjore Borstal Institute. Mr. Hilton Brown examined the cases and 1,325 of those prisoners were dealt with. As a result of the investigations of Government, 764 prisoners have already been released in batches, the last batch of 117 having been released in December 1926. The cases of prisoners in the Palamcottah Jail have also been examined by Government and 15 prisoners who could be released without danger were released in March 1926. We are again considering the question whether any special measures could be adopted to expedite the release of these prisoners.

3 p.m. "We have decided to release within six months, starting immediately, 828 prisoners considered to be not dangerous and normally due for release in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 and succeeding years. And therefore these 828 prisoners will be immediately released. It is also proposed during the first half of 1928 to release 188 more prisoners included in the same category. Of the prisoners who are considered dangerous, 1,451 would be released in 1929 and 468 in 1930. In order, however, to prevent the return to Malabar of this class of dangerous men within a short space of time the Government are accepting the proposals of the District Magistrate to begin the release of these men at intervals of a month each so that they may be distributed evenly over each month of 1928 and 1929. Orders in these cases will be issued almost immediately. The Government have also decided to consider the question of further releases after the effects of the present releases have been gauged. After about six months, if no difficulty arises, the other releases will also be expedited. Our idea therefore is that there is a feeling in Malabar that if a large number of people, one thousand to two thousand, come back to Malabar at the same time they will give rise to a certain amount of trouble. It is in view of these considerations that the process of releasing these prisoners has been perhaps less expeditious than might otherwise have been. All I desire to say is that these figures I have mentioned demonstrate the attempts that Government have been making in this direction, and the Government will bear in mind the remarks made by the hon. Member for Malabar in his speech."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"So far as the Mappilla prisoners are concerned, we have the statement made on the floor of this House by the hon. the Law Member, but I may say that we did hear nothing about the release of Mr. Narayana Menon about which the House passed resolutions and token motions. It is not known whether he is also included among the Malabar Rebellion prisoners who are to be released. He is one of the Rebellion prisoners and this Council has been voicing forth its opinions about his release on more than one occasion. We wish to hear about that gentleman also. After hearing the statement made by the hon. the Law Member I do not wish to make any further remarks on the matter."

* MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I thank the hon. the Law Member for the statement he has just now made and for his promise of releasing the prisoners. We have been listening to debates on this question year after year since the year 1922. In 1922 a resolution was passed for a cut of Rs. 2,00,000 in the allotment for jails and in 1923 a similar resolution was passed. In 1924 a motion for reduction was brought forward by my hon. Friend Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar and was passed by an overwhelming majority of 59 to 24, I think. But Government have been very

22nd March 1927] [Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur]

slow in giving effect to these resolutions. I think there are still at least 6,000 Malabar Rebellion prisoners rotting in jails, including non-Mappilla prisoners. I think their cases do not stand on a different footing, for they are all Malabar Rebellion prisoners, and their cases must be considered equally leniently. Now, when in 1923 the distinguished leader of the then Opposition who is now occupying the presidential chair pleaded for a policy of conciliation and asked the Government to set at liberty these unfortunate victims and save so much money and inconvenience, Sir Arthur Knapp, the then Home Member of the Government of Madras, said this: 'I will ask the Council to remember that it is just 20 months since the rebellion commenced and it would rather be premature now to expect that all prisoners irrespective of the nature of their offences would be released. A certain number has already been released and I am quite prepared gradually and cautiously to extend release to others'. Sir, although it is now four years since this announcement was made, I think it will be admitted that the action taken so far has not been satisfactory. As I said, 6,000 Rebellion prisoners are even now rotting in jails. These 6,000 prisoners cost to the Government nearly Rs. 6,00,000 a year. By their release there will not only be much saving, but the Government will also be given an opportunity to conciliate the people and promote friendship between the different communities, and to increase the prosperity of Malabar. I make this appeal not only in the interests of retrenchment but also in the interests of justice and peace. The nature of the offence and the circumstances under which it was committed it is unnecessary to point out now. As my hon. Friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar has spoken already about it, I do not wish to dilate upon it. Even if some of them may have been really guilty, six years imprisonment is a sufficiently long period and they have suffered enough for the sins committed by them in being carried away by the wave of unrest passing over India at that time. For these reasons, I hope the Government will see that they are no longer detained in the prisons."

* Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, allow me also to take the liberty of congratulating the hon. the Home Member and also the hon. the Law Member for after all conceding the unanimous wish of the House that was expressed year after year in no unmistakable terms. Now it is a source of considerable pride and satisfaction that the little labours that I have devoted towards the achievement of this object, which is most dear and near to my heart, for which I have worked incessantly, unceasingly, in season and out of season, openly and also privately and for which I have been using the little influence that I possess with the hon. Members of the Treasury bench, have borne fruit. To-day I find that the ambition of my life is on the point of being realised. Sir, the old Members of this House who have been with me here for the last two or three years would know that I was appointed to go on tour round the affected area and report about the condition of Malabar and Mappillas. I gave a true and real story of what was there taking place in Malabar. Subsequently it was I that moved in this House a resolution on the subject in the face of tremendous opposition which I had to meet then. I was glad to see that at the second time when I moved the resolution it was carried unanimously without a single dissenting voice. And I was particularly happy to see that my distinguished Friends Mr. Prabhakaran Tampian and Mr. Krishnan Nayar also gave their unqualified support to it. And, as regards Mr. Satyamurti, I may say, Sir, he is

654

DEMAND XIV—JAILS

[Mr. Abbas Ali Khan]

[22nd March 1927]

always in the forefront to give his succour and support, his advice and guidance on the question of this distressed and distracted community, the Mappillas. (Hear, hear). This subject was frequently taken up by this House and that shows, Sir, that upon this vital matter there are no two opinions, and I am glad to see that the Government have at last realised that it would not be conducive to the peace, well-being and harmony of the Indian people, more especially of the district of Malabar, that these unfortunate Mappillas, who were responsible for the rebellion because of fanaticism due to causes beyond their control, should any longer be detained in the jails. I take it from the figures read out by the hon. the Law Member now that by the year 1931 there will be no Mappillas at all in the jails. Am I right, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have not made out the total of these figures, Sir. The total represents the number proposed to be released."

Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"I may also say, Sir, that the appointment of Mr. Hilton Brown was due to myself. I suggested to my hon. Friend Sir Arthur Knapp to include me also in the committee. We all welcomed the appointment of Mr. Hilton Brown who, as the House knows, is delighting the Madras public with his delicious articles in the "Hindu" and teaching us how to write and appreciate modern English. It was he that went through the whole of that scheme and it was he who made substantial recommendations for the release of Mappilla prisoners. I was only sorry that I was not in that work. I would suggest to the hon. the Law Member that he should expedite the release of these Mappilla gentlemen who are now in jails and that a committee of non-officials be appointed to go through the work with him and expedite the process. Well, Sir, I do not want to detain the House any longer but would add that, while I am thankful to the hon. the Law Member for the statement he has already made, I hope he would also make an announcement about the release of Mr. Narayana Menon about whose release many Muhammadans also, both inside and outside this House, are particularly anxious because they feel that Mr. Narayana Menon is an educated gentleman and it is no longer desirable that he should be further detained in jail. After the statement, I hope this motion will not be pressed to a division."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, it is only with a view to give expression to the wishes of my hon. Friend, Mr. Abbas Ali, that the hon. the Law Member may give a statement with regard to Mr. Narayana Menon because he is one of the Malabar Rebellion prisoners, that I rise to speak on this occasion. I thought the hon. the Law Member himself will volunteer to make a statement with regard to him, knowing as he does the feeling in this House, but as a clever Parliamentarian perhaps he only intended to evade the question. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: 'Question'.) So I expect the hon. the Law Member will now kindly reply with regard to that matter so that the House may be satisfied as to what action the Government propose to take with regard to the release of Mr. Narayana Menon."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I desire in the first place to disown either the clever parliamentarianism or the desire to evade

[22nd March 1927.] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

the question. With regard to Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, Government have been considering his case in view of what has fallen from many hon. Members in this House and what has been stated outside. Government have always made it clear to Mr. Narayana Menon, and they now desire to say that, provided Mr. Narayana Menon is able to give an undertaking that he will not enter or reside in Malabar and will not take part in such activities as have led to this unfortunate difficulty, I mean political activities, Government will be only too willing to consider the question of his release. After I came into this House, the question has been further propounded to me whether, if two men of undoubted integrity and standing were to make themselves a kind of surety for Mr. Narayana Menon with regard to these two matters, Government would be prepared to consider that matter. I have not had the occasion to consult either my hon. Colleagues or anyone else on that matter. But I may say that if Government are satisfied on the two points I have indicated, the possibility of Government considering the question will be by no means remote."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With reference to the statement made by my hon. Friend the Law Member with regard to the release of Mr. Narayana Menon, may I ask for some more definite information from my hon. Friend? My Friend stated that if Mr. Narayana Menon gives these two undertakings, namely, that he will not reside in Malabar and also that he will not take part in political agitation, the Government are prepared to consider the matter. That is how I understood my hon. Friend. Is it the Government's intention that Mr. Narayana Menon should give an undertaking that he would not reside in Malabar for the whole of his lifetime or does the Government think of fixing any period, and if so, what it is, with reference to either or both conditions?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, in a matter of that kind Government cannot but realize that if they release the Mappilla prisoners and ask them that until further orders they should not go to Malabar, it means it depends upon the peaceful state and the tranquillity of the district. It is impossible for Government to give any hard and fast period. It is stated until further orders and if at the end of one or two or three years the circumstances are favourable it will be reconsidered. Therefore the orders will be until further orders."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"While on this point, may I ask the hon. the Law Member who made that report that two persons would give the undertaking?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It has been put to me like that. I do not wish to give the names. It may be that the offer may be made or may not."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I move that the question be now put."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the question be now put."

The closure motion was carried.

3-15
p.m.

[22nd March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 29.45 lakhs for jails by 2 lakhs."

The motion was declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

- | | |
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| 1. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 19. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 2. Mr. S. V. Vanavudia Gounder. | 20. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 3. " Swami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 21. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti. | 22. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 23. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 6. " T. Adinarayana Chetti. | 24. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. |
| 7. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 25. Sriman Bisvanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 8. " K. Koti Reddi. | 26. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 9. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 27. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 28. Natam Dubhash Kadir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 11. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 29. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 12. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 30. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 13. " C. N. Mutturanga Mudaliyar. | 31. " K. R. Karant. |
| 14. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 32. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 15. " K. V. R. Swami. | 33. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 16. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 34. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 17. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. | 35. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 18. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 36. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| | 37. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 28. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 29. " W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 30. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 31. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurthi Pillai. |
| 5. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 32. Mr. D. Thomas. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 33. " S. Venkayya. |
| 7. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 34. " K. Krishnan. |
| 8. " J. F. Hall. | 35. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 9. " P. L. Moore. | 36. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 10. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 38. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 12. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 39. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 40. " C. E. Wood. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 41. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 15. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 42. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 16. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 43. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 17. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. | 44. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 18. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 45. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 19. " A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 46. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 47. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 21. " J. A. David. | 48. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 22. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 49. " S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 23. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 50. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 24. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 51. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 52. " K. Saraba Reddi. |
| 26. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathy Ayyangar. | 53. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 27. " N. Siva Raj. | 54. The Zamindar of Mirasapuram. |

Ayes 37. Noes 54.

The motion was lost.

22nd March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 29.45 lakhs under Demand XIV—Jails, for the year 1927-28.'

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XV—POLICE.

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I have to move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 151.86 lakhs for Police.'

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, in respect of this Demand of the motions of which notice was given by the members of my party I am to state that excepting motions *659 and *666 the others will not be moved."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think it will be for the convenience of the House if the hon. Member, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, hands over these intimations to the Secretary so that he may re-arrange the motions."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 80,75,000 for Police Force, General, permanent, by Rs. 100.'

"We have often asked this question in the previous years. I want to know the number of head constables and constables recruited from the depressed classes during the last 12 months."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think it is only a question that the hon. Member puts. So I do not propose to put any question to the House. The motion will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

MR. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA:—"I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 78,900 for Police Force, General, temporary, by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the desirability of recruiting 20 per cent of constables from the depressed classes community every year in the Police department. The main object of this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of recruiting a fair percentage, of Police constables and other officers of the department from the members of the depressed classes. Though all communities are eligible for Government appointments, it is however seen that the members of the depressed classes do not get the encouragement they deserve in the department. I can say, Sir, that the

a (659) MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI,—

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—

To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,39,600 for Special Police.

(To discuss the need for this Special Police).

(666) MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR,—

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR,—

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo,—

MR. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 151.86 lakhs for Police by 5 lakhs.

[Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva] [22nd March 1927]

so-called depressed classes may be called the modern Rajputs, for their bold and heroic deeds in the recent war. It is we, the depressed classes, who stand first in the military service more than the other communities. For these reasons, I can say that we deserve encouragement in the Police and in the Military departments. These are the last two doors open for us. In my own district, though there are 9 inspectors, 47 sub-inspectors, 77 head constables and 700 constables the number of the depressed classes men is very small in the various grades. I believe this is the case in other districts also. The claims of a sub-inspector who is a member of the depressed classes in my district, who is not only known to be efficient but has got a good record of service have not been properly considered for the appointment of an inspector. The much talked of efficiency, I believe, does not stand in the way of recruiting police constables from the members of the depressed classes. Any one with a knowledge of the three R's will shine as a constable, provided he is honest. The members of the depressed classes community are very loyal to the Government from the beginning of their settlement in India and as such, I want to urge upon the Government the reasonableness of recruiting at least 20 per cent of constables from the depressed classes community each year. This sort of encouragement will appeal to the depressed classes men and will improve their social status, when they come in immediate contact with their Hindu brethren, with a little power as a constable in a village, in a district and in a City. I request the hon. the Law Member not to rest content with passing Government Orders but to urge on the District Superintendents of Police and to see that they recruit 20 per cent of constables from the depressed classes compulsorily and that they give preference to this community for higher grades in the department which they rightly deserve."

3-30
p.m.

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, on more than one occasion on the floor of this House, the claims of the depressed communities to representation in the constabulary and the higher ranks of the police service have been pressed forward and on each one of these occasions, Sir, I have communicated the reasons for the paucity of members as appearing on the actual list. In the first place, it is a well-known fact and it is true that there is a large number of members of the depressed classes actually in service as constables and as sub-inspectors, but they do not give their names under the heading of their community. That is on account of certain social and other environments and troubles upon which it is unnecessary on this occasion to dwell. But the fact remains, and it was pointed out on one occasion when an hon. Member confirmed that statement by advertance to his own experience in one particular case. But, Sir, having regard to the circumstances that the demand is general, and, if I may say so, justified, that these communities should have representation in the service, periodical reminders have been addressed by Government to the appointing authorities through the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, and I may say, Sir, that during the last year, up to the 18th of March, the recruitment of constables and head constables from these communities has been 11 per cent in the Madras City and 17 per cent in the mufassal. As I said, these figures are not wholly trustworthy inasmuch as there are a number of persons who belong to these communities and are recruited but who do not wish that their classification should appear on the official list as such. But, Sir, I shall bear in mind what has fallen from the hon. Member, and impress again upon the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of

22nd March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

Police the necessity, the expediency of recruiting in as large a number as possible and in promoting to higher grades, those fit persons from these communities."

MR. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"In view of the assurance, I do not press the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,23,400 for pay of establishments be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, to my mind, if there is any department under this Government that is paid for doing nothing (Hear, hear), paid for doing what is not wanted, it is, I think, the Criminal Investigation Department (Hear, hear). As far as I could see, the department has been always attaching itself with the detection of political crimes in this Presidency. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar : 'Not now.') I hear a voice, probably from the hon. the Law Member, that it is not doing so now, and my only answer to that is that it is not doing even that. I wish to point out a few things, a few things which go to show the extravagance with which this department is run, and also to point out that the department is quite unnecessary for the work that it is doing now. Take the district crimes first and examine the question from that point of view. No officer of the Criminal Investigation Department can do independent investigation in the district without the help of the local police. As a matter of fact, all crime connected with property and life is being investigated by the local police of every district, and the Criminal Investigation Department officers have seldom been called for, and even the work done, so far as they have been able to do in the districts, was entirely with the help of the local police. To disprove this statement, I may request the hon. the Law Member to tell me how many District Collectors have asked within the last five years for special Criminal Investigation Department establishment to investigate crime, and how many cases that have been launched by them have failed, and how many cases launched by the district police have been successful. I see from certain reports that the Criminal Investigation Department establishment is purely concentrated in the Madras City, at a place where it is little needed, at a place where other activities are found that do not require their investigation. I do not find any reason why that concentration should be made in the Madras City. It reminds me of that famous proverb, 'the nearer the church the farther from God.' I should say at once that the reform should begin in the Madras City, and I may suggest, Sir, at this stage that greater attention should be paid to send these Criminal Investigation Department officers to the districts to investigate crimes and to have first hand knowledge of the districts, so that they might successfully investigate crimes. As it is, the Criminal Investigation Department establishment is perhaps either not sent immediately or sent a few days after they are wanted in the districts, and therefore they would depend upon the local police for all their investigation. Now, the hon. the Law Member may say that the chief duty of the Criminal Investigation Department is not to investigate. Of course, I know, Sir, that the name has recently been naively changed from 'Investigation' to 'Intelligence.' But the purpose with which the department has been brought into existence, I think, has not been changed, and I hope, Sir, that the purpose will be kept in mind, and that the reform that is necessary will be made at an

[Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi] [22nd March 1927]

early date regarding this matter. I can understand His Excellency the Governor being followed by a special Criminal Investigation Department officer. Even there, I should think that he is superfluous. For every District Superintendent of Police follows His Excellency when he goes in his special train, throughout his district and safeguards the special train as well as His Excellency, and further a special staff is arranged to take care of the line in which the train of His Excellency passes. I do not, therefore, find any necessity for a special Criminal Investigation Department staff following His Excellency throughout his tours. That, I think, is superfluous. I was saying, Sir, that I could understand Criminal Investigation Department officers following His Excellency the Governor, but I certainly cannot understand Criminal Investigation Department officers following other Government Members when they are going on tours. If my information is correct, very recently a certain Criminal Investigation Department officer has followed one Government Member to a distant place. (*The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: Question.*) If he has gone on another duty or on Criminal Investigation Department work, I am not able to say, and if he has not gone on duty as Criminal Investigation Department I hope the hon. the Law Member will correct me.

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ A statement has been made which I think it is my duty to correct. I think the hon. Member from Nellore was referring . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Has he made any incorrect statement ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes, Sir. The incorrect statement is that Criminal Investigation Department officers follow the Members of Government when they go outside Madras. Apparently, the reference is to myself. A Criminal Investigation Department officer was sent for by special telegram to Delhi. He went not in connection with my tours but he was in Delhi when I was doing some work in connection with the Central Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department and from that to conclude that he has followed me on my tour is a statement which ought not to be made by a responsible Member like the hon. Member from Nellore on the floor of this House.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Rather a peculiar coincidence ! ”

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ My purpose, Sir, in moving this motion is to point out the extravagance of this department, the disutility of this department. I hope the hon. the Law Member will soon see his way to make the necessary reforms.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,23,400 for pay of establishments by Rs. 100. I wish to know from the hon. Member, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, whether he wants to move his motion regarding the same subject.”

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ If you will allow me, Sir, I will speak on this motion ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ He has tabled a motion regarding the reduction of pay of establishments. Does it relate to the same subject-matter ? I am asking him because he has mentioned no purpose under his motion.”

22nd March 1927]

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ Yes, Sir, I will speak on this motion. From the Administration Report, I find, Sir, that this department has been going on with the investigation of cases of forgery, murder, etc. I think it is unnecessary to have a re-duplication of work ; it is quite possible to have it done by the police. I think, Sir, special Criminal Investigation Department officers are not necessary to do this kind of detective work. My second reason is that, as the hon. the Law Member just now said, these officers are not investigating political crime. In fact, under the normal conditions that obtain in this province and in the absence of any kind of sedition, there is no scope whatever for these officers to investigate political crime. Thirdly, Sir, if they are sent to mix in *cognito* with the people and get information and thus help the detection of crime, I think we are adopting methods which are altogether un-British. That is, as it were, putting a premium on espionage. That may do in the Latin countries on the continent, but not in countries which are placed under British rule.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Mr. President, the speech of my hon. Friend from Nellore and the speech of my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly, I think, proceeded on fundamental misconceptions. I had almost said that these misconceptions were of a piece with the suggestion somewhat facetiously made and somewhat trustfully accepted, that because a Criminal Investigation Department officer on duty of a very important character was sent over to Delhi by the Central authority and travelled a week in advance of me and was in Delhi about the time I was there, he was a kind of bodyguard to a member of this Government. This kind of statement, I think, is of the same character as the description given of the Criminal Investigation Department.”

“ Now let me say this, Sir. I think it must be admitted on all hands, and I say it from my place in this House, that it is not true to say of this Criminal Investigation Department that their main or predominant function is to watch political personages, to shadow them or to get trail of them and that they are not called upon to do these at the present moment, and that they are not also largely occupied with political work. It must be within the knowledge of the Members of this House that the number of political prosecutions, the number of political proceedings, civil or criminal, started in regard to political matters has been practically nil during the last two or three years. The hon. Members can take it, that the work of the Criminal Investigation Department—the bulk of their work—is not that. I do not mean to assert from that that there is no political work. There is political work of paramount importance (*Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: What is it ?*), political work necessary for the defence and safety of this country on which they are engaged. (*Mr. S. Satyamurti: Oh !*) My hon. Friend either does not believe it or affects not to believe it. (*Mr. S. Satyamurti: “ I won't believe it.”*) They may not believe it but the nature of the work is such that I cannot tell you of it. In no country in the world and in no Government in the world would it be possible for a Member in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department to get up from his seat in the Legislature and say that such and such are the items of work which are of a political or quasi-political character and such and such are the things which have come within his cognisance. Suffice it to say that but for the work of the Criminal Investigation Department, co-ordinating what took place in Madras, with what took

3-45
p.m.

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [22nd March 1927]

place in Bombay and in the United Provinces, the communist conspiracy in Cawnpore which ended in the conviction of three important persons would not have come to a successful fruition. I do not wish to say more. This has come into the purview of the records and the judgment in that conspiracy case is there for any one to read. All I can say is, that these communist conspiracy cases were the result of careful co-ordinative investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department of Madras, the Criminal Investigation Department of Bombay and the Criminal Investigation Department of the United Provinces. Hon. Members may think that the Government is scare-mongering and that they are making a mountain out of a molehill. But Government have their own ideas and have come to the conclusion on them, and it is impossible for me, even were I permitted, by the oaths of office I have taken, to disclose the actual details of the work which the Criminal Investigation Department does. That is one aspect of the case. But that is not the first or the primary object of the Criminal Investigation Department. In every district, there is a Criminal Investigation Department staff, inspectors and a certain number of other men who do the work of what may be called, following up organized crime. In this connection, let me remind hon. Members of what the Indian Police Commissioner said in 1902-03 as the function of the department. (*Mr. Satyamurti: That is a quarter of a century old.*) Sir, crime is as old as the world, crime is not changing. The methods of crime may have been more carefully organized, and more scientifically elaborated. But the ideas which animate the crime are there and unfortunately have not been eradicated by the progress of humanity. The function of the Criminal Investigation Department is the collection of information with reference to such forms of organised crime as are committed by offenders operating along the railway systems, . . . criminal tribes, foreigners, wandering gangs, dacoits, note-forgers, coiners, professional poisoners and the like.

"In connection with this, there is a Finger Print Bureau at work. As to the scepticism which animates the hon. Member for the University when he was making these interjections, not verbal but symbolic, when he begs leave to doubt the accuracy or the truth of my statements with reference to that, all I can say is that the Criminal Investigation Department is serving a useful purpose from the point of view of the body politic, and in so far as they are the necessary concomitants of any police system in any part of the world, I trust this hon. House will realize that and give their vote accordingly."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, the Law Member, talked of fundamental misconceptions. I am afraid the boot is on the other leg. There are no fundamental misconceptions on this side of the House with regard to this matter. If there are, they are in the mind of the hon. the Law Member. He comes and asks for a grant; we move for a reduction; his answer is: 'I cannot tell you the nature of the duties of the Criminal Investigation Department for which I want so much money; and since, according to my wisdom, I cannot take you into my confidence, be good boys and vote for this sum. No more futile excuse can be given by a responsible Government to a self-respecting House. Nobody suggests that my Friend should come down here and tell us what are the cases on which the department is engaged. We have no interest or desire to ask that. But we are entitled, Mr. President, to know what is the nature of the work on which this huge Criminal Investigation Department is engaging itself."

22nd March 1927] [Mr. S. Satyamurti]

"My hon. Friend referred to a report made a quarter of a century ago, as to what the functions of the Criminal Investigation Department are. If you refer to a Dictionary for the meaning of a word, it will give all possible meanings, until you do not know what is the exact meaning of that word. Similarly, my Friend read so many of the functions of this department including professional poisoners being found out. I do not know if my Friend was taking himself seriously, when he read the definition of the possible functions of a Criminal Investigation Department in an ideally criminal country. That is the only country in which that department may be of any use. I do not want him to give this certificate to our country. I daresay that cannot be said with regard to India, and certainly not with regard to Madras. Whatever my Friend may say about the detection of crimes by the activities of this department, we know from thefts which happened in Madras, attempted in your house and probably in the Law Member's house (*laughter*), that this department is notorious for its inefficiency. (*The hon. the Law Member: Most of them have been caught, Sir.*) (*Laughter.*) The stable has been shut after the steed has been stolen."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Some of the steeds have come back."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I thought, Mr. President, that the peculiar function of the Criminal Investigation Department was more to prevent crime than to detect crime. Evidently, my hon. Friend has yet to learn what this department is working for. But I do suggest that if his department can do nothing to prevent even the theft in the Law Member's house, it is time that this department is shut up. So far as we non-officials are concerned, we know this department. Only on occasions, when the Viceroy or the Governor comes, an army of them swarm round these exalted personages keeping humble folk like us from coming near—we do not care to go near them—and keeping those who care to do so, at arm's length, lest these sacred personages be polluted by the touch of the ordinary humdrum prosaic people, while belted and knighted people stand keeping a cordon round them. This is the function they do. Another function is, I had the honour a few years ago of being shadowed by two fellows who were hanging about my house, if you go anywhere, they follow you; Mr. Harisavottama Rao had this honour, and several of us had it. We had the honour of two honorary servants paid by Government watching our movements and reporting about us to the Government. The Law Member also has had that honour, but when he comes to the Treasury bench, he forgets all that. That is the tragedy of that bench."

"Then, the hon. the Law Member said there were no political prosecutions; therefore this department was not now engaged on political work. I want my hon. Friend to realize the full implications of that."

"The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I said 'not largely occupied with political work'."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Does he mean that there are no political prosecutions, because this department is not engaged in manufacturing them? That, I know, is a fact. But, Sir, there is one aspect of this department which makes it thoroughly futile for any real effective work, that is, the exclusion of Indians from the Special department. There are six of them, Europeans and Anglo-Indians; but they will not have Indians. The Law

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[22nd March 1927]

Member may be an Indian, the Advocate-General may be an Indian, but this special department shall never have an Indian. Because they have got something to do with the detection of political crime!

"One last word and I have done. My hon. Friend said that he cannot tell us how this department is functioning; he cannot tell us what their functions are, but he asks us confidently to trust him and vote with him. I wish I can take him at his word. There is no question of personality here at all. But the system he represents is so rotten, the departments which are in his charge are so anti-Indian, that I for myself refuse to take anything on trust from him so long as he occupies that bench. Therefore I say that the very nature of the answer of my hon. Friend who cannot tell us what the functions of the department are, except reading from a report 25 years old, is so unsatisfactory that we cannot bring ourselves to vote for this sum."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I had not intended to reply to this debate, but the very clever speech of my hon. Friend the Member for the University intended to draw me out into a fuller statement of the functions of this department, has impelled me to say a few words. I believe that my hon. Friend, a diligent publicist and a student of blue books and documents that he is, would have read the administration reports of the successive years for the Madras Presidency. Turning over, for instance, to the administration reports of 1924-25, 1925-26, these administration reports give a list of cases worked up by the C.I.D. Let me refer to the administration report for 1924. The criminal functions investigated fall under the categories of murder, criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery, postal frauds and offences in respect of coins and notes. Details are given of these cases. Similarly, in the administration report of 1925-26, the investigation of this department included cases of murder, forgery, false coining (*A voice: How many?*) cheating and postal fraud. A further reference to the administration report will detail the actual figures. (*Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: What are the ordinary police for?*) As I have stated, the ordinary police can act within certain limits. Many of these reported cases are cases of persons who reside in more than one place and are wanderers. There are organized crimes. For instance, reference was made by my hon. Friend to this question of thefts in certain persons' houses and I am glad to say that it is wholly a personal reminiscence, that the attempt was merely an attempt. But my hon. Friend is very much mistaken in thinking that but for the C.I.D. these things would have been found out. It was the special effort of persons detailed for that work that found out the persons operating far away, as in the United Provinces, with centres all over the country, but with a receiver in Georgetown to operate for the purpose of sending out their instruments into the various houses—breakers open of doors and pullers of iron bars—and that, being a kind of defeasance of the C.I.D. activities, had well nigh proved to be well directed and successful. Then my hon. Friend adverted to political cases and made a very adroit use of what I said. I stated that it was obvious and manifest from the circumstances that there were not many political prosecutions, there was not much predominantly political work done by them; though I guarded myself by saying that there was still a great deal of political work which had not found expression in such cases. But my hon. Friend wound up his statement by

22nd March 1927]

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

anathematising this department on the ground that there were no Indians in the Special department. There are six clerks at present and there are no Indians amongst these six, because those already existing cannot be massacred, they cannot be murdered, they cannot be killed." (*Laughter.*)

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation; some of them were appointed overlooking the Indians' claims by the Law Member without any massacre or murder."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Steps will be taken to Indianise the department. But I may say that, at this moment, one of the most trusted and effective persons in the service of the C.I.D. is an Indian whose work is bringing him encomia not only from this Government but from other Governments also."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,23,400 for pay of establishments by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was put and lost.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, it is a far cry from the C.I.D. to the Special Police. I do hope that the hon. the Law Member will have no objection under the Official Secrets Act to take into confidence this House as to why this Special Police should be kept up. Turning, Sir, to page 197 of the Civil Budget Estimates I find that this grant is made up of:

	RS.
(i) Special Police, Malabar ..	3,26,900 voted and 15,100 non-voted
(ii) Special Police, East Coast ..	1,12,700 voted and 19,000 non-voted

making up a total of Rs. 4,39,600, voted alone.

"Sir, hon. Members will notice, looking at the figures as given on that page that while the voted allotment for the Special Police, Malabar, in 1925-26 was Rs. 2,63,535 it has almost progressively increased till to-day when my hon. Friend wants Rs. 3,26,900 or nearly 75,000 more. The voted allotment for Special Police, East Coast, in 1925-26 was Rs. 90,922 and to-day the hon. Member wants Rs. 1,12,700. So that, Sir, the expenses on this Police have continually increased. This police is wanted, I am told, in order to restore Malabar to its tranquil state before the rebellion and also for the Agency tracts so that they may be brought within the bounds of peace and order. Mr. President, I suggest that if this police were really wanted and had functioned efficiently and properly, gradually their work should have been effective, so that the Government should have come year after year with a demand progressively smaller in amount. On the other hand, this police seems to grow on what it feeds and, year after year, my hon. Friend the Law Member comes to this House and says: 'There is something peculiar about Malabar. There is something peculiar about the Agency tracts. Therefore you must vote for this Special Police.' I may mention to this House, Mr. President, that ever since I have been here, almost every progressive section of opinion in this House has been against the special police. Taking Malabar by itself, I wonder what the ideas of this Government are with

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[22nd March 1927]

regard to it. Are they going to keep these Mappilla prisoners in jails? Are they going to keep the special police in Malabar? Are they going to persist in the Mappilla colonization of the Andamans till another rebellion breaks out? It seems to me that their policy towards Malabar is not marked by that sense of humanity and justice calculated to make of Malabar once more the happy land she was before the rebellion, and which happy land she may be, if only the Government will let her alone. Why should they keep the special police there? I know, my hon. Friend will say that the Hindu inhabitants of Malabar want the special police and that they are afraid if the special police is withdrawn their homes and their women also will not be safe. My point is, they may say it or they may not say it; the Government must tell the Malabar people that they must settle their differences and that the taxpayer ought not to be compelled to pay year after year in order to keep Mappillas in order against a possible attack on the Hindus. Speaking for the Congress Party in this House, I may say, Mr. President, that so far as we are concerned we are willing that the special police may go and that the ordinary police may be entrusted with the duties of keeping peace and order in Malabar. More than that, we believe that that is the only way in which the Hindus and Mussalmans will again work and live in peace and concord and amity in Malabar as we want them to live.

"As regards the Agency tracts, I am afraid that the Government will never tackle that problem in the only way in which it can be tackled. So long as they can get the consent of this House for the special police, they will not be able to tackle that problem. Because, the moment they get the special police, their ordinary responsibilities for enforcing law and order by means of the ordinary courts and the ordinary police is lessened and, human nature being what it is, Government will tend rather to rely more and more upon their special police, than upon developing those instincts of law and order even in those so-called turbulent tracts, so that they may do away with the special police. It seems to me that, we, to the extent to which we can, ought not to make ourselves responsible for this somewhat primitive and barbarous method of Government of terrorising the people and of governing by force which this special police connotes. I therefore beg to move, Mr. President,

'that the allotment of Rs. 4,39,600 for Special Police be omitted.'"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend the Member for the University was doubtless present last year when a similar question was raised and debated on the floor of this House. There are two questions raised in the speech made by the hon. Member with which I shall deal separately.

"In the first place, he said that the Government ought to follow a logical policy in the matter of Malabar and the pacification of Malabar. Yes. That is just what the Government are doing. If hon. Members had listened to the statement made by me with reference to the Mappilla prisoners and their release, they would not accuse the Government of any lack of sympathy towards those who were misguided into participation in the rebellion. But at the same time, it is open to me to argue and argue with some force, that the very circumstance that the Government have made up their minds to release such a large number will be a further necessity for the time being to keep up this Malabar Special Police. Year in and year out, on the floor of this House, on. Members hailing from Malabar have asserted, in unmistakable language,

22nd March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

that although they hope and pray that the conditions in Malabar may improve to such an extent that the necessity for this force may disappear in course of time, although they believe and fervently work for mutual reconciliation between Mappillas and their neighbours, yet the time is emphatically not yet come. The passions stirred by the unfortunate incidents in connexion with the Mappilla rebellion and the difficulties engendered by that event are still fresh in the memory of the inhabitants of that beautiful but distracted district with the result that the Hindus of Malabar to a large extent and even the Muhammadans who know the actual situation and are able to appraise the consequences of everything that might happen, are convinced that it is necessary at certain important points to station forces which will bring about what my hon. and learned Friend has spoken of in relation to another demand. He said in regard to the Criminal Investigation department that the object of that department was preventive and not curative. Yes. That is the object of stationing the special police at Malabar. It is expected, it is confidently hoped, that if people know that there are at hand forces which will quell possible disorders like the debacle of 1921-22 in that unfortunate district, then the possibility of pacification, of reconciliation, and of harmonization between the various communities would be expedited instead of delayed and would be helped instead of hindered. It is with that view that the Government came to the conclusion that the Malabar Special Police was necessary. The Government would not scatter their money about if they did not honestly feel that it was necessary to have all this machinery, a commandant and various forces in Malabar. Does any hon. Member think that the Government want the special police in Malabar for any other purpose? (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Yes'.) My hon. Friend says 'Yes'. It is a debating 'Yes'. I feel sure it is a debating 'Yes'. As I was saying, Sir, I am sure hon. Members from Malabar who know the circumstances, who know the difficulties, will rally round the Government in this matter and with one voice say that it is necessary at the present moment to keep the special police in Malabar.

"Then with regard to the Agency, similar problems arise regarding the fituri. Nobody can deny the meaning of the fituri. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'In spite of your police it is there'.) If all that led to the fituri, if the propaganda that the Government of the country was no more and that another Government was going to take its place and that A or B was to be the Raj of that part of the country consisting of credulous people was repeated and thereupon they rose in rebellion, what can the ordinary police do? The police are there for what may be called the ordinary work of keeping peace. If there is anything like a rebellion we rather think that that is not the function of the police. It is the function of forces of this kind. Hon. Members will realize that the Government considered this matter in 1925 and in 1926 again and they have organized this force with a view to economy. I confidently hope therefore that in this matter the Government's motives will be realized and that it will be seen that the only object of maintaining the force is to introduce tranquillity and peace in areas where there is a jeopardy of tranquillity and peace."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Law Member in trying to justify this unnecessary item of expenditure on special police force said that, if he was not convinced of the usefulness of maintaining or spending so much money upon the special force, he would be the first to delete that provision. But at the same time he gave his own reasons, in spite

[Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju] [22nd March 1927]

4-15 p.m. of the unanimous desire expressed both in this House and elsewhere, for its necessity. He says that he is entertaining this force for the tranquillity and peace of Malabar and the East Coast districts. This extra expenditure is the result of the Malabar rebellion and the fituri. With regard to the Malabar rebellion it is due to the attitude of the Government after the rebellion that this estrangement between the Hindus and the Muhammadans is continuing. Acts of the Government such as the detention of Mr. Narayana Menon in jail and the detention of so many Mappilla prisoners also and sending many of them to the Andamans against the wishes of the House, are responsible for keeping the two communities estranged and preventing them from coming to an amicable settlement. With regard to the Agency, the hon. the Law Member gave expression to words which meant that this force was continued on account of the attempt on the part of some people there to establish another Raj. On the other hand, the trouble was due to the oppression or rather the oppressive management of the affairs of the Agency. Even the special officers who were appointed to investigate into the causes of the fituri have brought out in their report that the cause of the fituri was the unsympathetic, for they would not say, oppressive, administration by the Public Works Department and the Revenue officers of the Agency. After all the fituri was not quelled by this special police. The special police now consists of about 250 constables. If another rebellion on a greater scale is to break out, if an attempt is made to establish another Raj in the place of the British Raj, does the hon. the Law Member think that these 250 men can deal with the situation adequately even though they may be aided by the military? After the development of communications in the Agency, any special force that is necessary can be sent to that place very quickly and it is unnecessary to station a special force on the East Coast. Generally, the people there, are law-abiding and they will subject themselves to any sort of oppression before they give expression to it in strong terms. In the time of the fituri, the fiturists never looted the villages. They took some defensive measures. They were obliged to commit some sort of crimes. Otherwise, they were free from any kind of crimes. This is a fact which is to be noted with regard to the Agency fituri. Considering the development of communications and the law-abiding nature of the people, I think there is no necessity for continuing this East Coast Special Police. As for the promise given by the hon. the Law Member that Government would not waste their money on this account, he will find that this force is not at all necessary and any sum spent upon it is a waste."

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I entirely endorse every word of what the hon. the Law Member said regarding the necessity for the special police for Malabar. (*Cries of 'Whip'*). I repudiate the suggestion of whip. I wanted to speak earlier.

"Before the rebellion started, there was a small European force at Malappuram consisting of 100 soldiers. When there was a cessation of the rebellion for some time, Government, unfortunately, I may rather say, foolishly, thought that there was no necessity to keep this regiment there and removed it. Immediately afterwards there was this rebellion. It was freely talked about in Malabar that the Europeans had been taken away and that there was no necessity whatever for the Europeans to remain in Malabar. They then started the rebellion under that wrong impression. People here do not realize the situation in Malabar. If the military

22nd March 1927]

[Mr. K. Krishnan]

is stationed in or about the place likely to be affected, no rebellion will occur. I am not talking of the Mappillas in general; I am only referring to the ignorant, fanatical Mappillas in whose midst the military must be stationed. I do not think any one will doubt the necessity for it. As a matter of fact, I may say, that if just before the rebellion 100 European soldiers had been posted at Mallapuram, the rebellion would have come to an end within the first few days and would not have spread so far. For want of prompt action at the proper moment, the rebellion spread and the subsequent events happened. I therefore urge that a special force should be stationed in any place which is likely to be affected so that they may take prompt action in cases of emergency. I strongly endorse the remarks of the hon. the Law Member."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, not only do I belong to the Malabar district, but I come from the rebel area itself, and I am sent down here as a representative of the Hindu community. I really understand and sympathize with some of the statements of the hon. the Law Member and, as a matter of fact, I know that one of the contributory causes of the rebellion was the wrong notion in the minds of the Mappillas that the British power was waning. I also believe that if a small military force had been stationed in Mallapuram at the time of the rebellion in 1921, it would not have assumed the proportions it did assume and would have subsided soon. I believe all that. But in spite of all this, I submit that there is absolutely no necessity at this distance of time, five years after the rebellion, when the two communities have settled down to a life of peace and amity, to have special police stationed at so many places proving a nuisance to the people of the locality and causing heavy expenditure to the Government. Mallapuram was a military station some years before 1921. One hundred or one hundred and fifty British soldiers were stationed there. There was a special force also of 80 police men. These were the two forces stationed there. Though Malabar had the misfortune of being subjected to Mappilla riots for over a period of 100 years, you will see that from 1897 to 1920 there was not a single Mappilla riot or outbreak. In 1896 there was a riot when about 100 fanatic Mappillas burst out into a fanatic outbreak and were finally killed at a temple called Kunnath in Manjeri. I was then a student in the Manjeri school. In 1897, some prisoners escaped from the prison and they also created some trouble. But between 1897 and 1920, there was no trouble. A military force of 100 and a special police force of 80 were stationed at Mallapuram. What they used to do was this. During the Ramzan, small contingents of these soldiers and police would go to the fanatical centres and watch if any trouble was brewing. That was what they were doing and during these twenty years there was no trouble at all. The recent rebellion was due to special causes and broke out under exceptional circumstances. I can concede that if, as before, a small force had been stationed at Mallapuram the Mappillas would not have rushed into a rebellion so easily. But all the same, I maintain that it is unnecessary to keep a special force of this great strength. It is enough if a military force of 100 and a special police force of 80 are stationed at Mallapuram instead of this costly special police. Though in the Punjab and in Northern India the Hindus and the Muhammadans are fighting with each other, in Malabar though the Hindus suffered very much during the rebellion, there is not much rancour left and both the communities are living side by side in peace and amity. Since there is now a railway running through

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

[22nd March 1927]

the fanatic zone, you may station a small military force at Mallapuram or some other convenient centre, from which in case of emergency you can move the force to whatever places you want, and maintain peace and order. This is what you ought to do. If you had done that instead of making the military march through Ernad and Walluvanad 15 or 20 days after the outbreak of the rebellion, without stationing them in small batches in different places, the rebellion would not have prolonged and it would have been a nine days' wonder indeed. After the military left the place, there was a regular chaos in the country and persecution of the Hindus by the Mappillas who helped or supposed to have helped the military. All these things happened because during the time of the rebellion you did not do what you are now proposing to do, though then it was necessary that now after so many years and under different conditions quite unnecessary. What the Government ought to do now is to have a military station at Mallapuram and have a small police force there instead of having so many stations at different places involving such heavy expenditure and causing great nuisance to the people. This is what I submit in all earnestness and with sincerity that the Government should not spend money on the special force for the safety of the country and place such a heavy burden upon the general tax-payer."

4-30
p.m.

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Sir, it is likely to be understood from the statement of the hon. the Law Member that the late rebellion was one between Hindus and Muhammadans, between the Mappillas and the Hindus of Malabar. Certainly my hon. Friends, Messrs. Madhavan Nayar, Krishnan Nayar and Krishnan, will admit that the rebellion was not between the Mappillas and the Hindus but between the Government and the Mappillas. The Hindus have suffered at the hands of the Mappillas; and I believe my hon. Friend, Mr. Madhavan Nayar, who was in the throes of the rebellion, will admit that Mappillas also have suffered at the hands of the rebels. Hundreds of Mappillas have been murdered by the rebels and have been looted by the rebels because they were helping the Government. I did not make any apologetic statement for the Mappillas' misdeeds or foolish acts perpetrated upon their sister community, the Hindu brethren. I might even now apologize most humbly to them for the excesses my foolish brethren who perpetrated atrocities on their neighbours, their Hindu brethren. The Government say that the Mappilla is a highly fanatical being, that he is ignorant and that he must be subjugated. I ask what is the reason for this. From the topmost officer, the then Viceroy, the then Governor and the then Home Member, Sir Arthur Knapp, all declared that it was all due to ignorance on the part of the Mappillas. To keep the military police or the special police, to terrorize the Mappillas and to check them, is that the method adopted for refining or reforming or educating the Mappillas? The Government say that the Hindus are afraid of Mappillas. I do not say that the Hindus should live in fear of Mappillas even for a moment. But there is no necessity under the existing circumstances, to keep a large extra force of about a thousand people. Mallapuram is a military station. From there Kottakkal is only six miles away and Kottakkal is a special police station. Tirurangadi is only four miles from the railway station at Parapanangadi. Angadipuram is only ten miles from Mallapuram. In Calicut, there are the reserve police and ordinary police and the military. In Mallapuram again, there are the military and the reserve police and the ordinary police. Is it because the military is so immovable that it cannot move even within a radius of six or ten miles in the case of an emergency that there is the need

22nd March 1927]

[Mr. K. Uppi Sahib]

for maintaining them at places so near each other? If the ordinary police cannot control the situation, there is the reserve police. If even they cannot control the situation, why do you want a special police which is a devilish power in the land and why not hand over the situation to the proper authorities, i.e., the military? Last year when a similar motion came up before the House, the Government stated that there was no railway line running through the country. The other day a railway line was opened reaching the innermost parts of Malabar and now you can move your forces as quickly and as easily as possible. In spite of all this, is it not a vindictive act to terrorize the Mappilla, to frighten him and to keep him in check always without giving him proper education? Such rebellions and such catastrophes are all admittedly due to the ignorance of the Mappillas. What have the Government done for ameliorating the Mappilla and for giving him proper education? The Government have not lifted their little finger in that respect. The Government did not even help those philanthropic Mappillas who came forward with a request that the middle school, the Madrasathul Muhammadiah at Calicut, might be raised to a high school for imparting free education to the Mappillas. The proposal was not countenanced by the late Government. Under these circumstances, I support the resolution heartily."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, I move that the question be now put."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Regarding closure motions, it is better if the House should adopt the convention that leaders or whips of parties should move such motions so that I may take it that at least one party is entirely in favour of the motion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I did so with the consent of my leader."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Hereafter, I will not be prepared to use my discretion in favour of closure unless the closure motion is moved either by the whip or leader of the party."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, may I first deal with the points raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatapati Raju? He evidently spoke with a certain amount of earnestness on the matter of the East Coast Special Police. He said that the development of the Agency was the only cure and the only way of meeting the difficulty, if any there were. He traced the prior history and ascribed the fituri to two causes, viz., unsympathetic administration and oppressive management. In this grant and dealing with this matter, I do not propose to take the House back into the history of the events which led up to the rebellion. But I think Mr. Venkatapati Raju would be the first to admit that the fituri was occasioned by, and the result of, the primitive character of the uneducated folk who were induced to commit excesses by certain inducements and false hopes held out to them. He then wound up by saying, assuming that there was fituri, what could 200 armed men do? My answer is that 200 armed men would be a very great and effective preventive against that type or class of people, the primitive, untutored folk who inhabit the Agency tracts unto whom these 200 armed men would be sufficient to enforce a respect for the law. It is because the Government are convinced of this fact that they have retained this force. I think my hon. Friend may, very well, ask me to increase the number. I say he does not mean to do it."

"I shall turn to Malabar. Mr. Kotieth Krishnan has supported me and Mr. Madhavan Nayar—he will forgive me for saying so—has really supported

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [22nd March 1927]

me though he has put forward certain other considerations. What he has stated is tantamount to this: 'Do not have 400 or 500 men situated in strategic points in Malabar; station a military force in some centre.' Well, the answer is this. The Government of India and the Military Department do not conceive it to be their duty to deal with what may be called the internal policing of the country by means of the military."

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"There is a military station in Mallapuram now."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"My hon. Friend will realize that this special force is gradually intended to replace the military in the Presidency so far as internal policing is concerned; and the idea is, so far as what may be called order and law within the Presidency is concerned, and in the absence of rebellions inviting rigorous armed force of the Crown, it is not the intention of the military to keep peace and order and to have such a kind of cooling and calming effect as is expected from this force. The object, in short, of the Malabar Special Police is to station a few men at all the danger points where there may be possible outbreaks. It is only for that purpose that the Malabar Special Force is contemplated. It is true that the opening of the Shoranur-Nilambur Railway with the possibility, as my hon. Friend says, of extending further, will make the two communities live together in peace and amity. It may be that later on the Government will have to consider wholly or partially its decision. In the present state of the country, with the feelings of the masses of the people as they are to-day, the Government feel it is impossible without abdicating their responsibility for the peace of Malabar, when there are potentialities that are likely to lead to outbursts, to remove the Special Police Force."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

(While the division was being taken, the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha, entered the House and took his seat.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is an experienced Member of the Council. He will kindly keep out of the Council till the division is over."

Ayes.

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 21. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 22. Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 23. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chetti. | 24. " K. R. Karant. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 25. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 26. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 27. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 28. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 29. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 10. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 30. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib. |
| 11. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 31. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami. | 32. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju. | 33. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 34. " S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 15. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 35. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 16. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 36. Mr. B. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 17. " O. Obi Reddi. | 37. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 18. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | 38. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 19. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 39. Mr. B. Venkataratnam. |
| 20. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | 40. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. |

22nd March 1927]

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 23. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 24. " Kavallappara Muppil Nayar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 25. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 26. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 5. " " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 28. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 7. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 29. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 8. " J. F. Hall. | 30. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 9. " P. L. Moore. | 31. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 10. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 32. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 33. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 12. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 34. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 35. Mr. D. Thomas. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 36. " S. Venkayya. |
| 15. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib. | 37. " K. Krishnan. |
| 16. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 38. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 17. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. | 39. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 18. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 40. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 19. " A. Balakrishna Shetti. | 41. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 42. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 21. " J. A. Davis. | 43. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 22. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 44. " C. E. Wood. |
| | 45. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 46. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. | 4. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 2. " Tajudin. | 5. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 3. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. | 6. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |

Ayes 40. Noes 46, Neutral 6.

The motion was lost.

* MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 151.86 lakhs for Police be reduced by Rs. 5 lakhs.'

"I do not propose to speak at length, Sir, on this, because I see that the name of the hon. Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar is next to my name on this motion and I have no doubt whatever that, with his ability and experience, he will be able to speak much better than myself and convince the people who have got any doubt on the matter that this cut must be carried. Sir, the very fact that, as an alternative, in the case of the defeat of this cut, there is a large reserve of members of the Justice Party who have given notice of a cut of Rs. 2 lakhs shows that a large portion of this House strongly feels that there should be a large cut made under this grant. So far as the growth of expenditure on this department is concerned, Sir, we see that the figures are appallingly fearful. In 1919-20, the expenditure was only Rs. 141 lakhs; in 1920-21 it went up to Rs. 178 lakhs, although the budget estimate was only about 146 lakhs. We will skip over some years and come to 1925-26. In that year, the expenditure was Rs. 187 lakhs, voted and non-voted items included. In 1926-27, it was only Rs. 188 lakhs, whereas in 1927-28 the hon. the Law Member wants us to sanction Rs. 7 lakhs more than even what has been found necessary for the current year, Rs. 7 lakhs more than what the revised estimate of 1926-27 shows. Therefore, Sir, it is quite evident to all the

4-4
p.m.

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [22nd March 1927]

Members of this House that practically in about six or seven years, the expenditure has gone up at the rate of about Rs. 10 lakhs every year, and the pace has been kept in 1925-26, 1926-27 and this year. One question which can be prominently thrown at our face is, 'How on earth are you going to reduce Rs. 5 lakhs? It is the duty of the Opposition to find out and offer constructive proposals for finding ways and means.' That is the usual cry of the hon. the Law Member. Whenever we suggest any reduction in the Police grant, he would say, 'Well, leave it to me, I shall try to reduce it as much as possible.' Very well, Sir, I must say that in 1926-27, he was able to reduce by Rs. 5 lakhs what was granted to him. That shows one important thing, that it is the habit of the hon. the Law Member to have always a large reserve at his back. If the hon. the Law Member came to ask us for Rs. 193 lakhs last year, and was yet able to manage with only Rs. 188 lakhs, does it not show that the reserve is always much more than necessary, so that at any time he may have plenty of patronage in his hands. That merely shows, Sir, that as an amount for retrenchment, this cut is a very desirable one to be carried by the House. There are indications given to us in the several motions relating to this grant to show that there are numerous ways in which retrenchment can be carried out. If two important motions for large cuts have been defeated by narrow majorities, I take it that it was because it was the sense of the majority of this House that the whole amounts for those items should not be taken away; but certainly, that there has been a large minority in favour of those cuts shows that the sense of this House is for an appreciable reduction in particular departments.

"Much has been said, Sir, about the Criminal Investigation Department and I do not want to say much on it now. If the Criminal Investigation Department is going to do the work of detection and prevention of crime, does the hon. the Law Member admit that the very large expenditure on ordinary police is extravagant? Either he must say that the general police are there for the work for which they are asked to be there, that the police officer is there to prevent and detect crime in the usual course of his business, or he must say that large and elaborate establishment is not able to cope with their work. We do say, Sir, that if the Criminal Investigation Department is necessary, there must be a considerable corresponding reduction in the general establishment of the Police department.

"Then, Sir, with regard to Indianisation, some of my friends will be better able to elaborate upon that; but I may say that the Police department is one of the untouchable departments, so far as higher appointments are concerned, for Indians. Either Indians are untouchable for that service, or the higher services are untouchable for the Indians. I would be glad if the hon. the Law Member would tell us whether at any time the Inspector-General of Police could be claimed to be an Indian, I would ask him to say if at any time the Deputy Inspector-General of Police could be an Indian. There are also a large number of superintendents of police, and I would be glad to know in what way he has given effect to his promises made time and again on the floor of this House that he would see that a large number of Indians were appointed as district superintendents of police. May I ask him how many Indian Superintendents of Police there are and what is the proportion? And similarly for assistant superintendents of police. Oh! it would be a tale of woe and misery if we only care to analyse the Civil List, so far as this department is concerned. He will rather do better before he places down

22nd March 1927] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

the reins of his office to say: 'I have honestly promised to do something and I have honestly tried to do something; but the department is too big or too large for me to do anything substantially'. I think, Sir, that that will be a very sane, a very reasonable and a very honest answer that may be made by the hon. the Law Member. There are also a number of unnecessary appointments which this House has been protesting against year after year. For instance, there is the duplicate service of inspectors and sub-inspectors. Last year a token cut was carried, I think on my proposition, with the object that either the inspectors or the sub-inspectors should go. I do not think any attempt has so far been made to give effect to it. No doubt the hon. the Law Member promised to appoint a special officer—I suppose that is only by way of an additional expenditure in this department—to find out whether high or low officers could be dispensed with. We, of course, know the result; the special officer went elaborately into the question and made a report that the services of about 2,000 constables might be dispensed with. But it was found by superior officers later on that these very constables were necessary, and we are now going through the process of reappointing these very constables whose services were dispensed with then, one after another. This is one instance. So far as the public are concerned, they certainly want some of these constables, but certainly they do not want a regular retinue of reserve police or an army of sub-inspectors, inspectors, district assistants, superintendents, and so on. Therefore, from every point of view, it must be granted that we are adding a very large increase to this grant year after year, and from the facts admitted by Government, it is quite clear that the hon. the Law Member, so far as this department is concerned, is in the habit of asking for more than what is really wanted. We should put an end to it now by making a cut of Rs. 5 lakhs at least, so that he may not have recourse to that harmful practice hereafter. I think he cannot in any way spend all the Rs. 195 lakhs. Even if it is cut by Rs. 5 lakhs, it means that he gets Rupees 190 lakhs which is about Rs. 2 lakhs more than what he spent last year. In spite of extravagance, in spite of local additional police in many places throughout the Presidency last year, he has not been able to spend more than Rs. 188 lakhs. Therefore, it is only reasonable for us to think that he wants to have more patronage in his hands, wants to increase the men in the service or increase the salaries of these people. Unless we want to encourage them in their extravagance and incorrect account-keeping, I think this is a motion on which we ought to be unanimous. I suppose there will be no question of division of feelings in respect of any party in this House, as to whether the total amount should be reduced by Rs. 5 lakhs or not. The Justice Party, by the very action of their Floor Leader in giving notice of this very same motion has expressed itself in favour of the cut. So far as the Independents are concerned, I see that the Ministerialists have not given notice of any motion on this matter, but I hope that with their experience, with their recent statements proclaiming that they are acting for the welfare of the people of this Presidency and that they are always for retrenchment, they will at least in this case go with us and put an end to what apparently, clearly and admittedly is an extravagance. I would therefore appeal to the House to see that this reduction of Rs. 5 lakhs from the total grant is carried."

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 23rd March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Maruduvanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Narayana Raja, Mr. D.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Bazul-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Congreve, Mr. C. B. T.	Raja of Ramnad.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Ramaachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr.	Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.

[23rd March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.

Venkiah, 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.]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We shall take up the unfinished portion of yesterday's Questions and Answers."

[Left over from 22nd March 1927.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Purchasers of lands lying by the Mettur Canal.

* 464 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a very large tract of land lying on the line where the Mettur Canal runs, was purchased by the officers of the Engineering Department and Secretariat people (both retired and in service); and

(b) if so, whether the names of such purchasers and the extent of land purchased by each one of them will be laid on the table of this Council?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information, but are making enquiries.

Purchasers of lands lying by the Mettur canal.

* 465 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a very large tract of land lying on the line where the Mettur Canal runs, was purchased by the officers of the Engineering Department and Secretariat officers (both retired and in service); and

23rd March 1927]

(b) if so, whether a statement containing the names of such purchasers and the extent of land purchased by every one of them will be laid on the table of the House?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to question No. 464.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I know when the enquiry was started?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As soon as this question came up to our office, the enquiry was started."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Will the hon. Member place the result of the enquiry on the table of this House?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If there is any foundation for what Government are inclined to consider to be an unfounded aspersion on officers of Government."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Is it a fact that the lands lying along the canal was purchased by the officers concerned in the names of their near and dear ones?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As I said, Government are inclined to consider these statements to be unfounded aspersions on the honour and the honesty of the department. If such things had taken place, the severest notice will be taken by Government."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" I am only asking whether Government are going to make enquiries."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The better course for the hon. Member is to give particular instances, names and details, so that the Government may be in a position to answer."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" That is an information which is not available particularly to non-official members."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Then, Sir, I greatly regret that an occasion has been taken of this character to cast aspersions on a department, on a hard-working and honest department, which is likely to have big reverberations."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the purchase of these lands by Government officers is likely to affect the construction of the dam prejudicially or unfavourably?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Not the construction of the dam, but the Government officers and the good name of the Government with which Government is concerned."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask, Sir, if it will affect if some officers who are not now in service have purchased?"

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

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I ask what is the nature of the enquiry?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The enquiry which is necessitated by the circumstances of the case. We have asked the Chief

[23rd March 1927]

Engineer to make every enquiry about the purchase of lands and the names of purchasers and to ask every officer concerned in the department whether any such thing had taken place. We hope and trust that this will be demonstrated to be an unfounded libel."

Details of the proposed machinery for the Mettur Project.

* 466 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that machinery worth about 90 lakhs of rupees is contemplated to be bought for the construction of the Mettur dam; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the machinery contemplated to be purchased?

A.—(a) & (b) The estimated cost of the machinery now proposed to be bought is some Rs. 8 lakhs less than that provided for in the sanctioned estimate under the head 'Special Tools and Plant' but the question is still under the consideration of the Government.

Purchase of machinery for the Mettur Project.

* 467 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the machinery for the Mettur dam is to be purchased direct by the Local Government through its own agent or through the High Commissioner's Office;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. W. P. Roberts was deputed to England to select machinery and that the Government is going to purchase the machinery so selected;

(c) whether Government called for any tenders for the supply of such machinery;

(a) if not, whether it now contemplates calling for such tenders;

(e) if they have called for tenders, from what countries such tenders were called for and the names of firms tendered;

(f) whether it has been advertised only in England or Great Britain alone; or whether advertisements have been sent to leading papers in Germany, France and America;

(g) whether Government called for tenders in India by advertising in newspapers; and

(h) if so, what are the papers in which it was advertised?

A.—(a) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Mr. Roberts was deputed to England to work out a scheme of ropeways or other means for the construction of the Cauvery dam. His report is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) to (h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 386.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I ask the hon. Member whether the purchase of the concrete placing machinery was originally contemplated?"

23rd March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"This matter was answered at great length for over half an hour on a previous occasion and the answer which my friend wants was included in the answer already given."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the specification given by any one firm has been approved by the Government or by the Chief Engineer?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Government have not yet approved of the purchase of any machinery, so that we cannot say whether the Chief Engineer has made any recommendation to Government."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I want to know whether the specification of one firm has been approved. I want to know whether Government have approved of it or the Chief Engineer?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"At present Government have not considered the question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am only asking if one firm has given a plan and estimate for this machinery which has to be approved and whether tenders will be called for on that specification from various firms and from various other countries?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The answer has already been given. The suggestion for action will be considered."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the actual amount of estimate? The estimate provided is stated to be eight lakhs less than that provided for in the estimate. What is the actual amount?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It was answered yesterday. I think it is 63 lakhs and odd."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether tenders have been advertised in America and elsewhere?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That again was answered."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question was put on a previous occasion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I did put it, Sir, but got no answer."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to answer to clause (a), may I know when the Government is likely to come to a decision?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"When it does come to a decision."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I point out, Sir, that my question was not answered and I want an answer to-day as to whether Government have advertised for tenders in America besides advertising in England and what measures are going to be adopted?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I must reiterate that I have answered it already and I have nothing further to add."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to answer to clause (b), may I ask what is the period of the deputation of Mr. Roberts in England?"

[23rd March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"About five or six months."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"What is the cost involved to Government?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"No cost, excepting his own salary and certain allowances there in England. As a matter of fact, he got two-thirds salary."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"It is stated that he was deputed to work out a scheme of ropeways and other means for the construction of the Cauvery dam. Can it not be worked out in India and has the Chief Engineer no idea of the subject?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Obviously not, because machinery of that kind is only constructed by a few specialist firms in America, Germany and in England and he had to go to these firms, get particulars and make alterations to suit particular places and come to a conclusion. As there are no such firms in India, the thing could not be done in India."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to lay the report on the table of this House?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That again has been answered."

Appointment of Colonel Ellis as Chief Engineer, Mettur Project.

* 468 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Colonel Ellis, retired Engineer, has been invited to take up the place of Chief Engineer, Mettur Project; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if there is any proposal to appoint Colonel Ellis after Mr. Mullings retires?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. Mullings has got about two years of service and what will happen at the end of two years, it is impossible to say now."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I ask whether there is any proposal at all or suggestion that Colonel Ellis may be appointed in view of his past experience of the Mettur Project from the beginning of its investigation?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It is true that at one time there was an idea of consulting him on certain matters."

[23rd March 1927]

Public Service

Appointment of Mr. F. B. Evans as Commissioner with reference to the Mettur Project.

* 469 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. F. B. Evans, C.S.I., is to be posted as Commissioner with special reference to the Mettur Irrigation Project on his return from Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the salary for the post and what is the necessity for it;

(c) whether the Government of India have been addressed on the subject; and

(d) whether the matter has been placed before the Finance Committee of the House and whether the assent of the Finance Committee has been obtained?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 163, Public, dated the 24th February 1927, copy of which is placed on the table of the House.^a

(c) No.

(d) No.

Appointment of Mr. F. B. Evans as Commissioner with reference to the Mettur Project.

* 470 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. F. B. Evans, C.S.I., is to be posted as Financial Commissioner with special reference to the Mettur Irrigation Project on his return from Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the salary for the post and what is the necessity for it;

(c) whether the Government of India have been addressed on the subject; and

(d) whether the matter has been placed before the Finance Committee of the House and whether its assent has been obtained?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 469.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"With reference to answers to clauses (c) and (d), I would like to know whether it is not necessary to put these proposals before the Finance Committee and whether its assent has been taken?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There was no necessity felt, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is the appointment included in the original estimate for the project?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"No."

[23rd March 1927]

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Will it come up before the Finance Committee?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The matter will come up in so far as any voted portion of the salary comes up."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"In case some Members and myself like to go to the place to investigate all these questions, will Government be pleased to give us the necessary facilities?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I want to know out of which answer this supplementary question arises?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"It is in order to satisfy ourselves."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has to recognize that he has to conform to the rules for putting supplementary questions."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"In connexion with the last question in order to enlighten ourselves with the assistance of Mr. Evans who will be there, we are anxious to go into the facts fully; and I want to know whether Government will be pleased to give us necessary facilities."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may put it as an oral question, but not as a supplementary question."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I realize the extent and nature of the thirst for information of my hon. Friend from South Kanara. If he expresses a desire to go over to places in quest of information I shall see that facilities are given to the hon. Member for the purpose."

[For further starred questions, please see pages 685 to 713.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

[Put on 22nd March 1927.]

Forests

Compounding fees for forest offences.

471 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in fixing the compounding fees in respect of forest offences any rules have been framed for the guidance of the officers of the Forest department;

(b) whether if so, the hon. Member will be pleased to place them on the table;

(c) whether any cases were brought to the notice of Government in which the amount of compounding fee was very high, considering the value of the forest produce regarding which the offence was said to have been committed;

(d) whether, if the amount is not paid by the delinquent, the magistrate who tries him is informed of the amount of composition either in writing, or orally by the officers of the Forest department who conduct the prosecution;

(e) whether it is true that the magistrates invariably levy a fine which is over and above the amount of such composition;

[23rd March 1927]

(f) whether there is a Government Order issued some time ago to the effect that the trying magistrates should not be informed of the amount of composition fixed by the department;

(g) if there is one in existence, whether such a Government Order is strictly obeyed; and

(h) if not, whether the hon. Member will issue strict injunctions to the officers concerned that no such information should be given to the trying magistrates by the officers of the Forest department?

A.—(a) The question of limiting the compounding fees in respect of grazing and non-grazing offences is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The matter will be considered when final orders are passed on the subject.

(c) No such cases have recently been brought to the notice of the Government.

(e) The Government have no reason to suppose that such is the case.

(d) & (f) to (h) Under existing orders the amount of compounding fee fixed by the District Forest Officer has to be communicated to the Magistrate in writing.

Public Health

Burial of corpses on the bund of the Chettikulam pond.

472 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 45 answered on 25th January 1927—

(a) whether the burial of corpses on the bund of the Chettikulam pond is still permitted to go on; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will prohibit people from drinking the water of that tank although it is the only one available to the people of the locality?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Fisheries

Charges for salt issued for curing fish in fish-curing yards.

* 473 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to refer to the debate in the Legislative Council on 26th March 1926 on the question of the charges payable for salt issued for curing fish in fish-curing yards and to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Bombay Presidency salt is issued in fish-curing yards for fish-curing purposes at about 12 annas per maund;

(b) why a charge of Rs. 1-4-0 per maund is made in this Presidency;

(c) what the average cost per maund for transport of salt to the fish-curing yards on the West Coast was in 1924-25 and 1925-26; and

(d) what was the cost of the establishment for the purpose of issuing salt and maintaining the yards, etc., in those years, and how far it affects the price of a maund of salt issued?

[23rd March 1927]

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

(b) The Government were sustaining a loss of nearly Rs. 1.39 lakhs on an average in the working of these yards in the three years previous to their transfer to Fisheries department. The charge of Rs. 1-4-0 was fixed to minimise this loss.

(c) 1924-25	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-9-1.5
1925-26	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-8-10.2
(d) 1924-25	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 65,950
1925-26	...	...	...	...	...	„ 67,611

The establishment charges work out approximately to annas 6 per maund of salt consumed in the yards.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a) will Government be pleased to get the required information? I can assure the Government that the rate in Bombay is as I have stated.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member need not assure anything. He has to put a supplementary question.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I want to know whether the Government will ascertain what the real fact is? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I shall make enquiries, Sir.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ Is it a fact that in the Council of State recently the Central Government has agreed to take over these fish-curing yards? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not aware of it.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Was not a resolution passed in the Council of State authorizing the Central Government to take over these fish-curing yards? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government are not aware of the fact.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think the House will not object to the hon. Minister answering questions sitting as a special case, as I understand he was suffering from fever last night.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Mr. President, Sir, was there a petition from the fisher-folk in Malabar against increasing the price of salt to Rs. 1-4-0? Was any action taken on that petition? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am obliged to you, Sir, for the permission you have given me. With reference to the hon. Member's question I am going into the question of the issue price of salt and it seems very likely that we may be able to make some reduction.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask whether, if the Central Government is willing to take over these yards, this Government has any objection to hand them over to them? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I think it is the other way round.”

23rd March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether the people ought to be made to suffer by the Fisheries department and their establishment? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is again giving information.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Because the hon. Minister who preceded the present hon. Minister told us clearly that the rate formerly was 10 annas.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am sorry. The hon. Member is not entitled to give information like that.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I want to know whether the people ought to suffer for the existence of the Fisheries department and fishery officers by the rate having been doubled? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am afraid I cannot answer that question.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ May I know what was the charge of import and export of salt last year on the West Coast, and was not the increase due to the high charges incurred by using the trawler? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ By the use of the trawler, Sir, we hope to be able to reduce the transport charges very considerably.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ May I know what was the charge incurred per month by the use of this trawler for carrying salt? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Medical Administration

Working of the new system of honorary medical officers.

* 474 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how the new system of honorary medical officers is working now; and
(b) why it has not been introduced in mufassal hospitals?

A.—(a) A report received from the Surgeon-General on the subject is placed upon the table.

(b) The question of appointing honorary physicians and surgeons to mufassal hospitals has been deferred until the results of the working of the system in the City State hospitals have been determined.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister for Public Health what is meant by saying that the scheme is a success but not a unqualified success? I should like to know whether it is a polite way of saying that it is a failure? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I believe the hon. Member refers to the report of the Surgeon-General. I should like to have notice, Sir.”

[23rd March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"The appointments are stated to be unpopular. May I know whether an attempt was made to find out why they are unpopular?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I could hardly answer that question, Sir. It is a fact that we have found it to be unpopular."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"If it is popular in Bombay and other places in India, may I know why it should be unpopular in Madras?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know anything about Bombay, Sir. We are only concerned with the state of things obtaining here."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"It is stated further in the report that the patients are not materially benefited by the scheme. Is it due to these honorary officers maltreating the patients, or the patients deserting the wards, or the officers using them as private nursing homes? Has he got any information on that?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"In another part of the report it is said that this honorary medical officers' scheme is successful, at any rate that they are of real value in two hospitals, the Royapuram and the Tuberculosis hospitals. If they are a success there, may I know from the hon. the Minister whether these officers in charge of these hospitals are Europeans or Indians?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think both of them are Indians."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"So, does the hon. Minister admit that where the Superintendents are Indians, the scheme is successful, and where they are Europeans, it is a failure?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not admit it, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"But the hon. Minister says that the scheme is not successful in other cases."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is not entitled to argue with the Minister."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am not arguing but inferring."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Inferences are not to be stated in questions."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I want to know, Sir, how he compromises the statement in the report, that the patients have not been deriving much benefit in one place while in another place it is stated that the honorary officers are of real value. How does he propose to compromise these two statements?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Our experience has been that in the case of the teaching hospitals, we found that the scheme had not been satisfactory."

23rd March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that a particular lectureship in the Medical College is held now by a man who did not learn that subject, but has to learn it every day in order to lecture to the students daily?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I refer to the professorship of Biology. Is Biology being taught by a professor who never learnt it while a student but has to learn it every day before he can lecture to the class, and who happens to be a friend of the hon. Minister?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is that an honorary lectureship?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am speaking of permanent lecturers."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Are they paid or honorary?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"They are paid, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Then how does the question arise?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"It arises this way, Sir. The honorary man is said to be not fit to lecture. A professor in Biology, a double graduate of this University, a man who held two qualifications combined of the British Medical Association, a man who had done splendid work in English hospitals, came forward and offered himself to the Minister but the offer was declined."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If my hon. Friend wants to furnish information, he can do so on other occasions."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Government rejected the offer of an honorary doctor to lecture in Biology, a man who is qualified in every way to do the work, but on the other hand the Government brought in an officer of their own for the professorship, one who did not know anything about Biology."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the Principal of the Medical College complained recently during the prize distribution ceremony that the failures in the first and second years were abnormal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Has that anything to do with the efficiency of the staff which he is having at present (Laughter). If we have a man who has not learnt the subject and ask him to do teaching work, and then if the students fail, is that called efficiency?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Referring to appendix I at page 17, may I ask what is meant by the expression 'benefit of the honorary medical officer'? Does it mean benefit to him or to the patients?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think by the term 'benefit of the honorary medical officer', it is meant that the scheme benefits him because he gains experience."

[23rd March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"So, it means benefit to the honorary medical officer. With regard to the second paragraph of that answer, it is stated, 'the appointments are not popular and the number of applications last year was very small, so small that no selection was possible'. May I ask the hon. the Minister as to whether the paucity in the number of applications was due to the fact that the conditions of service of these honorary medical officers were somewhat irksome and undignified because self-respecting medical practitioners are asked to serve more or less as servants under the resident medical officers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware of that, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Is it a fact that the paucity of applications is due to the fact that applications from some very senior medical men were rejected in the previous years?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister whether distinguished medical practitioners in Madras are quite willing to serve as honorary physicians and surgeons in these hospitals, provided that conditions are made decent and self-respecting for them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware of that, Sir, but if what the hon. Member states is a fact, I shall be very glad to enquire into the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to the second paragraph, i.e., 'There has been no economy in administration to Government as the employment of honorary medical officers has not permitted any retrenchment in the permanent staff. It is possible that efficiency may demand extra resident medical staff'. As a layman, may I ask for some elucidation of that answer? Does it mean more paid doctors because of more honorary doctors?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Then, what does it mean, Sir? As far as I can see, it means that because you employ honorary medical officers, you must have extra resident medical staff. That is, the addition is necessitated by the employment of honorary medical officers. May I ask as a layman for some elucidation of that answer?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I believe, Sir, it means that by the employment of honorary officers, we shall have to get extra resident staff."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask him whether in the opinion of the Government these honorary medical officers perform their duties so inefficiently that they have to employ the medical staff they would otherwise employ and also additional staff to correct the mistakes of these honorary medical officers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think it is so, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Then what is it, Sir?"

23rd March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister for Public Health is aware that one of the honorary medical men was drafted into the permanent service over the heads of permanent men who are already in the service, and he was posted as a professor of Medicine in a college in the north?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That does not arise out of this question regarding honorary medical officers."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Honorary medical officers are designated as unfit to teach, but when one of them is given a high salary and position as professor of a college, I should like to know why they make that remark, that honorary medical officers are not fit to teach students."

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know in view of the fact that it has been a success in two hospitals in Madras where there has been no teaching, whether the Government is prepared to extend the scheme to such mufassal hospitals as are not having teaching?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I will go into the whole question not only in regard to Madras but with reference to the mufassal as well."

Co-operative Societies

Co-operative village primary societies in the Presidency.

* 475 Q.—Mr. J. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the audit report of co-operative village primary societies are delayed and whether there are cases in which such reports for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1926 have not yet been published;

(b) in how many places land mortgage banks have been opened till now and with what result;

(c) whether Government propose to open more land mortgage banks in the Presidency; and

(d) what progress has been made in regard to the development of non-credit activities of co-operative village primary societies from the time the Joint Registrar has been appointed up till now?

A.—(a) It is a fact that the audit is now delayed. The question of preventing such delay in future is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Land mortgage banks have been registered in the following places:—

- (1) Conjeeveram—Chingleput district.
- (2) Gudavallern—Kistna district.
- (3) Kallakurichi—South Arcot district.
- (4) Ambur—North Arcot district.
- (5) Kulitalai—Trichinopoly district.
- (6) Tanjore—Tanjore district.
- (7) Tinnevely—Tinnevely district.

[23rd March 1927]

Out of these the first two banks have floated debentures to the extent of Rs. 34,000 and 38,000 respectively.

- (c) The Government do not propose to open any land mortgage banks themselves but will continue to devote special attention to the opening of such banks.
- (d) The Government have no information. The Joint Registrar has been occupied in investigating and organizing branches of non-credit work on a larger scale than and different in nature from that which can be undertaken by the primary village society, whose function is primarily credit. Their non-credit work is confined to the joint purchase and sale of agricultural and domestic requirements.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In the answer to clause (a) it is stated that the question of preventing this delay in future is under the consideration of the Government. How long will it be under the consideration of the Government, Sir? Has the hon. the Minister sought the advice of non-officials in the matter? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ We are taking all the necessary steps in the matter, Sir, and non-official criticism will be most welcome.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Has the hon. the Minister sought non-official opinion, especially of the Provincial co-operative union? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not sure, Sir, if the President of the co-operative union has not already expressed his opinion on the matter.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it a fact that as the auditing was delayed, the present administration reports are based upon unaudited figures and on the previous years' figures? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Not that I am aware of, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ If it is so, as I know it is, is it not a fact that the department is misleading the public? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is an opinion offered by the hon. Member, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know in regard to clause (b), what is the amount collected as share capital in the land mortgage banks other than the first two banks mentioned in the answer? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I would ask for notice, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In regard to clause (c), the Government say that they do not propose to open any land mortgage banks but will continue to devote special attention to the opening of such banks. What is the difference between not opening banks and devoting attention to opening of banks, Sir? ”

23rd March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I think while in the first case they are to make themselves entirely responsible for the banks from the beginning, in the second case they simply encourage private endeavours in that direction.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ On what lines are the proposed land mortgage banks to be based? Is it on the Act? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If a number of people join together and form into a bank, Government will render them whatever help they can? ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Have Government come to any determination about the type of land mortgage banks which in their opinion are suitable and which they will encourage? And have they not made up their minds on the matter? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Now, there are several societies and the type is there, and if it is found necessary to improve or alter them, the Government will consider the matter.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact that the present type has been practically condemned because the Joint Registrar has evolved another type? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ In any branch of work of Government, activity may be carried on by the officers.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact that a particular type has been submitted for criticism, and Government received criticism and has that type been finally recast in the light of the criticism? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, as regards (d) the Government say they have no information. May I know how long the present Joint Registrar has been in office? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. Member knows more than what I know. I do not know, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it a fact that he has not done any work to justify the Rs. 1,200 of Government money thrown away on him? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I cannot subscribe to that absolute statement.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Then, what is the work he has actually done? Will the Minister tell me that at least? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is mentioned in clause (d) of the answer.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Sir, with reference to question (a), it seems to me that the organization, supervision and control of these primary societies have been transferred to the district federations, and the assistant registrars were left only with auditing work. Why then was there this delay in auditing the accounts of the co-operative societies? ”

[23rd March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Not all the work of supervision, control, etc., is done by the federations. Some portion of it is done by the assistant registrars. Hence the delay."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Is it not a fact that it takes months and months to register these societies? Both the honorary registrars have recommended the registration of these societies and it has taken months and months for getting them registered. Also the old societies which are not in proper working order have not been reorganized."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I would not go to the length of saying that there has been no avoidable delay. But they have also to deal with cases where the required information is not furnished in full in the first instance and therefore there is a lot of correspondence and delay."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Has not this fact been brought to the notice of the Minister during his recent tour and has he taken any steps since his return to remedy the defects?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member will see that I have said that the matter is under consideration."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"With reference to answer to clause (d) does the hon. Minister consider that such a highly paid official as Joint Registrar is required for this sort of work, or is it not enough if a personal assistant to the Registrar is appointed in his place?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the fact that a particular kind of work has not received special attention, it is too soon to say that this appointment is superfluous either. Personally I think useful work is being done."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Is it not a fact that after the appointment of the Joint Registrar his work has in no way been improved or has minimised the delay in dealing with the papers relating to the work of the non-credit societies?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not think so, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With regard to the answer to (d) the hon. Minister admitted . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry the hon. Member is making a statement and commenting upon the answer."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I am reading the answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may read it but not comment on it."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"It is said that this officer is doing non-credit work in the present arrangement. Will he tell us some details of such work turned out by this officer?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Reports are being published."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I carefully read all the reports but I do not find any mention of the work turned out by the officer."

23rd March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Such of the works as find place there."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Will he kindly give me the reference, Sir."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"May I put my question in another form? The object of the reorganization scheme is to enable the Joint Registrar to work on the non-credit side. Is it worth while to know how many non-credit societies have been organized and how many reorganized?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Public Works

Construction of a bridge across the Rushikulya river.

* 476 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether an estimate was prepared for the construction of a bridge across the Rushikulya river at Ganjam;

(b) whether the estimate was administratively approved by the Government;

(c) what is the total cost of the estimate for the bridge;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the proposal for construction of the bridge has been pending for the last thirty years;

(e) the reasons for the delay in executing the work;

(f) whether the work is included in the list of works for the budget year 1927-28;

(g) when will the work be taken up for execution; and

(h) what is the total cost of expenditure on the construction and reconstruction of bridges on the Cauvery in Trichinopoly district since 1925 to 1928?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Rs. 8.42 lakhs.

(d) No.

(e) The inconvenience due to the want of a bridge over the Rushikulya river was brought to the notice of Government only in February 1923 and again in April 1924 when the Minister for Local Self-Government visited the Ganjam district. The question whether a combined railway and road bridge might be constructed was then considered and it was finally decided in July 1925 that an independent road bridge should be built and plans and estimates were called for. These were received in September 1926, and the question of provision of funds in 1927-28 was considered.

(f) No.

(g) As soon as funds have been provided.

(h) Rs. 11.20 lakhs.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"With reference to clause (b) the answer is 'Not yet'. May I know, Sir, why the estimates have not yet been sanctioned even though they were received in September 1926?"

[23rd March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Perhaps, it was thought that there was no use in giving sanction to a scheme which was not likely to come up soon for execution."

Education

Distance between elementary schools in the Presidency.

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

(a) to place before the House a statement showing—

(i) the several elementary schools opened by the local taluk boards of Malabar during the last three years at their own cost, or taken over by them ;

(ii) the distance at which each of them lies from a corresponding private recognized school ;

(iii) why such school was opened by the Board if the distance between it and the private school was within a mile ; and

(b) to state what is the rule as to the distance within which rival private or local board schools should not be opened ?

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

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (b)—(d) of question No. 422.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Will the hon. Minister be pleased to call for the information ? It is very important in connexion with the Bills."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member cannot assign reasons."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will call for the report."

Elementary schools in villages.

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

(a) how many villages there were in 1923-24 with a population of 2,000 and above that had no school of any class, aided, unaided or under public management ;

(b) whether these villages are now provided with one elementary school, how many of these are under local board and aided agency ;

(c) how many villages there were in the Presidency with a population of one thousand and above that had no school of any class before the year 1924 and 1925, whether these villages are now provided with one school each and the number of boys newly admitted during the years 1924 and 1925 in all classes of schools aided and public ; and

(d) how many villages there were with a population of five hundred and above that were without any school before the end of 1924 and 1925, whether these villages are now provided with a school and how many children were newly brought under education aided and unaided or local board ?

23rd March 1927]

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The latest figures available are for the year 1925-26. The following statement shows the number of villages unprovided with schools in 1923-24 and 1925-26 :—

	Number of schoolless centres in	
	1923-24.	1925-26.
(i) Villages with a population of more than 2,000...	193	90
(ii) Villages with a population of 1,000 to 2,000...	1,246	679
(iii) Villages with a population of 500 to 1,000 ...	3,053	2,994
Total ...	4,492	3,763

In the current year Government have sanctioned the payment of subsidies and grants for the opening in schoolless centres of 566 board schools, 642 aided elementary schools and 300 pauchayat schools, i.e., in all 1,508 schools.

The number of pupils under instruction in public elementary schools (i.e., Government, local board, municipal, aided and unaided schools) on 31st March 1924 and 31st March 1926 are given below :—

	1923-24.	1925-26.
Boys ...	1,378,305	1,587,117
Girls ...	391,680	462,130

Particulars under other heads specified in the question are not available.

Mr. ABDUL HYE :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether the prescription of the population of 500 as the basis for opening schools in villages, is also applicable to the opening of the Muhammadan schools ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe so."

Mr. ABDUL HYE :—" Is there no distinction between the minimum of population prescribed for Hindu and Muhammadan schools, and why not a separate minimum be prescribed as the basis for opening Muhammadan schools, and whether the prescription of a common minimum of population will not affect the minority communities ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" These schools are for all communities and do not belong to any one particular community."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, from the statement given I see that schools are started in villages with a population of 500 when there are villages with a population of more than 1,000 and even 2,000 which are as yet schoolless. May I know the reasons for this policy ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not grant the hon. Member's premises; so the question does not arise."

Mr. C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the Government will be pleased to pursue a policy of opening schools in all schoolless villages the population of which is between 500 and 1,000 ?"

[23rd March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I have not made up my mind. My opinion is one-teacher schools are not successful in expanding elementary education. My policy is still under consideration and the hon. Member will come to know of it by and by.”

Mr. C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know by what date the policy will be announced?”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“In view of the fact that the increased number of schools as shown in paragraph (i), and the increased number of pupils as shown in the penultimate paragraph do not seem to bear the proper relation, may I ask if the hon. Minister is satisfied that in the newly provided schools the number of boys and girls bear the proper proportion to the increased number of schools?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I shall have to enquire into the matter before I give a definite answer.”

Schools under the management of village panchayats.

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

(a) whether there were any schools under the management of panchayats before 1923; if so, what is the number; and

(b) whether there are any schools which are now, since 1924, under the management of village panchayats, and if so, how many and what is the total number of boys newly brought under education?

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

(b) The Government have no information as to the total number of schools started under the management of panchayats since 1924. In the current year 300 panchayat schools have been opened with the help of a special grant made from Provincial funds for the purpose. The number of pupils reading in these schools is reported to be 11,111.

Aided elementary schools.

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

(a) the number of elementary schools in each district which are now aided (1) through the District Educational Councils, (2) through local bodies, (3) through panchayats as compared with the figures of 1921; and

(b) how many new elementary schools are to be opened or aided during 1927–28 through (1) local bodies, (2) panchayats, (3) District Educational Councils and the probable increase of boys and girls that will be admitted into them?

A.—(a) The question is not clear. Schools under private management are aided by District Educational Councils. Subsidies are granted to local bodies towards the maintenance of schools under their management and grants to panchayat schools are paid through the Registrar-General of Panchayats. It is presumed that the hon. Member desires to be furnished with particulars as to the number of elementary schools (aided,

[23rd March 1927]

board and panchayats). The panchayat schools started prior to the current year were treated as aided schools and their number is not shown separately in the Public Instruction Report. A statement comparing the number of schools in 1921–22 with those in 1925–26 (the latest year for which statistics are available), is laid on the table.*

(b) Provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1927–28 for the opening of 409 boys' schools and 500 girls' schools under local bodies, 500 boys' schools under panchayats and 145 boys' schools under private management. According to the statistics for 1925–26, the average number of pupils per teacher in the elementary schools for boys and girls was 24 and 23 respectively. On this basis, the probable increase in the number of pupils as a result of the opening of the new schools will be 25,300 boys and 11,500 girls.

Proposals for the amendment of Grant-in-aid Code.

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

(a) whether a draft Bill (or Bills) on Elementary Education was prepared in 1925–26 and allowed to lie over for considerations of financial provision and acceptance by the Department of Local Self-Government and whether the draft was prepared in pursuance of the recommendations of a conference held for the purpose;

(b) whether the Director of Public Instruction and the Secondary Education Boards were called upon in 1925 to submit proposals for the amendment of the Grant-in-aid Code;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place the consolidated report of the Director of Public Instruction on the table of the House relating to the revision of the Grant-in-aid Code;

(d) whether the Committee appointed to review the condition of secondary education in the Presidency with Mr R. G. Grieve as Chairman, submitted its report to Government;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House with its orders thereon; and

(f) what modifications were suggested in the Grant-in-aid Code to give effect to its recommendations or what other financial provisions were recommended by the Committee?

A.—(a) A Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, in accordance with the recommendations of the Elementary Education Conference held at Madras on the 24th and 26th July 1924 was prepared. For reasons which are not on record, the late Minister for Education decided to drop the Bill. A second Bill was prepared in 1925. The Local Self-Government Department and the Advisory Committee on Education did not approve of one of the important clauses in the Bill. In view of the objection raised, the late Minister decided that the question of amending the Elementary Education Act might lie over.

[23rd March 1927]

(b) & (c) In 1923 the Director of Public Instruction was requested to obtain the suggestions of District Secondary Education Boards in regard to the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Subsequently in 1925, Mr. Statham was placed on special duty to make a survey of secondary education in the Presidency and also to make proposals for the simplification of the system of subsidies to local bodies and grants to private agencies for secondary education. The Director of Public Instruction has not yet submitted his views on the recommendations contained in Mr. Statham's report.

(d), (e) & (f) The report of the Committee referred to has not yet been received. The question of placing it on the table will be considered after it is received and dealt with by the Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, with regard to the answer to clause (a), may I ask the hon. the Education Minister to further elucidate the matter? It is stated in the question, you will notice, that 'the draft Bill was allowed to lie over for considerations of financial provision and acceptance by the Department of Local Self-Government.' You will notice, Sir, it is stated in the answer, 'for reasons which are not on record, the late Minister for Education decided to drop the Bill'. May I know, Sir, whether the reasons given by Sir A. P. Patro were not put by him on record as Education Minister and therefore the Minister is compelled to give that answer?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as my investigations go the answer is just as is given on the printed notice paper. The reasons are not on record."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask whether the Local Self-Government Department and the Advisory Committee on Education did not approve of one of the important clauses in the Bill and may I ask what that clause is?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not remember exactly what that clause is at present. I believe it is with reference to the starting of new taluk educational councils."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, with regard to the last sentence in answer to that clause, may I ask in view of the objection now specified by the hon. Minister, namely, the contemplated formation of taluk councils, what were the objections and what was the period for which Sir Patro, the then Minister, decided that this question should lie over?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think there was any definite period during which this question should lie over, but I believe the reason was the objection raised by the Local Self-Government Department and the Advisory Committee on Education."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask if the hon. Minister has not taken on hand the amendment of the Elementary Education Act?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to (b) and (c), may I ask if Mr. Statham did actually report as a result of his survey of secondary education in the Province?"

[23rd March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe there was a report by Mr. Statham."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Was that report to the Director or to the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That report was to the Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know when that report was received?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not sure. I am only speaking from memory. I believe it was received some time before the budget last year."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know why the report sent to the Government was sent to the Director for his views?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am sure the hon. Member knows and that the Director of Public Instruction is the technical adviser to the Government on matters educational and therefore the Government naturally sent it to the Director."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Look at the answer. The answer begins by saying the Director of Public Instruction was requested to obtain the suggestions of District Secondary Education Boards. Then Mr. Statham was placed on special duty, I presume, by Government. I am asking whether after having asked the Director first for his suggestion, then after having appointed Mr. Statham, what is the point in sending that report to the Director when Government itself is dealing with it?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Government propose to deal with the question after they have the Director's opinion on the report of Mr. Statham."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"When was it sent to the Director?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not sure. Speaking from memory I think it was some time last April."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I take it that the Minister has not yet received it, and if so, has the Minister taken any steps to expedite the reply?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We have written to the Director of Public Instruction to expedite his remarks on Mr. Statham's report."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to the answers to (d), (e) and (f), will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state if the committee ever met and if so, if it considered any matter and whether the committee have made any report?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The committee have not yet made a report. But the committee did meet several times."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister when Government expect to receive the report?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We have asked the Director to expedite the report of the committee."

[23rd March 1927]

Amendment of the Madras University Act of 1923.

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

(a) whether the Government have received the proposals from the Syndicate of the Madras University regarding the amendment of the Madras University Act of 1923; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place the report of the Syndicate on the table of the House?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question of placing the report on the Council Table will be considered after its receipt.

Local Boards

Lease of the steamer 'Nell' to one Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao.

* 483 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the present contract between the President, District Board, Kistna, and Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao and three others for plying the steamer 'Nell' between Narasapur and Razole on the river Godavari will expire;

(b) whether the District Board, Kistna, resolved to renew the said contract with Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao for a further period of eight years commencing from 1st April 1928;

(c) whether the Government have accorded their sanction for the fresh contract as required by the rules;

(d) what is the necessity for the said renewal long before the expiry of the existing contract;

(e) whether it is a fact that Mr. A. Subba Rao himself pays to Geluri Swami's wife for her 6/16 share of the present contract a sum of Rs. 1,120 per annum as her share of the profits under a registered document dated 31st December 1922;

(f) whether the Government are aware of the fact that several offers were made to pay large amounts annually to the District Board for the right of plying the steamer in question;

(g) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the District Board is put to much loss by the renewal of the contract with Mr. A. Subba Rao without stipulating the payment of any money to the District Board, especially in view of the fact that the plying of the steamer will fetch increased profits with the opening in 1928 of the new Railway line now under construction; and

(h) whether the Government will consider the advisability of cancelling the said contract?

A.—(a) to (d), (f) & (g) A copy of the letter No. 560, dated 4th May 1926, received from the President, District Board, Kistna, on the subject is laid on the table.

(e) The Government have no authentic knowledge of the matter.

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 772-773 infra.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

23rd March 1927]

(h) Under instruction 228 of the Madras Local Boards Manual of President, District Board, is himself competent to confirm the lease of a ferry.

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know if the Government are aware that the repairs referred to in the letter of the President, District Board, stipulated for in the lease deed itself? The lessee is bound to do the otherwise the district board can do these repairs and meet the cost security."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Government are not aware condition in the lease."

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"The President, District Board, puts another reason, viz., the efficient management of the ferry service. know if the Government are aware that the number of the crew steamer and their qualifications are also matters stipulated in the The efficiency is bound to be the same whoever happens to be the lessee"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We are not aware of it."

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"If it be the case, that whoever happens be the lessee the efficiency of management and proper repairs to the steamer are bound to be the same, may I know whether the Government will pleased to consider that renewing the lease two years before its expiry amounts to a mismanagement of the funds of the Board, and see that it rectified?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is asking for an opinion."

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"In answer to clause (h), the President District Board, is said to be competent to confirm the lease. Under section 37 (2) of the Local Boards Act, the Government have the right to ask the President, District Board, for an explanation for renewing the contract without stipulating the payment of any money to the district board. Will the Government exercise their power under that section?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will consider that matter."

Municipal Councils

Nomination of Mr. Venkataramayya Nayudu to Ellore Municipal Council.

* 484 Q.—MR. M. NARAYANA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons which induced Government to nominate Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya Nayudu to the Municipal Council, Ellore;

(b) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Venkataramayya Nayudu was an elected member of the Municipal Council for nearly ten years and its Chairman for over six years;

(c) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Nayudu stood for election for the tenth ward of the Ellore municipality from which he was returned by election to the Council during the previous two terms;

and had been recommended for nomination by whom such person

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[23rd March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Was it the only report on which the Government acted in nominating Mr. Venkataramayya Nayudu as a councillor?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as I am aware, no other letter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether the Chairman was asked to adopt the legal remedies available under a Act or in a court of law, before they nominated him to the municipal council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think he was told all that."

Military

Government Order granting concessions to ex-service men.

* 485 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the original Government Order that gave concessions to ex-service men;

(b) whether the original Government Order was published in the *Fort George Gazette*, or whether it was made available for sale, or whether it was published in the newspapers, or whether it was circulated only departmentally;

(c) whether a subsequent Government Order debarred ex-service men from getting such concessions, and if so, why;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to place all papers and orders on the subject of concessions to ex-service men on the table;

(e) whether the non-combatants were awarded the very same Service (two in number) as were awarded to combatants, and if so, why the Civil side of the Government machinery should underestimate the services of non-combatants; and

(f) whether the Government are aware that many non-combatants were not able to apply for concessions within the time-limit of the first Government Order on the subject, and whether the Government propose to remove the bar which disqualifies those non-combatants who were recruited before the Armistice, and if not, why not?

A—(a) The G.O. (No. 870, Revenue, dated 14th April 1921) has already been placed on the table of the House in reply to question No. 813 answered on 26th February 1923.

(b) The Government Order was not published in the Gazette or made available for sale or published in the newspapers; but it was communicated to all Collectors and the General Officer Commanding, Southern Command, was also supplied with a copy of it.

(c) The subsequent Government Order, viz., G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 10th October 1924, 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 and served in the G.O. No. 1576.

[23rd March 1927]

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Was that report to the Director or to the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That report was to the Government."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to the answers to (d), (e) and (f), will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state if the committee ever met and if so, if it considered any matter and whether the committee have made any report?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The committee have not yet made the report. But the committee did meet several times."

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[23rd March 1927]

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(b) The question of placing the report on the Council Table will be considered after its receipt.

Local Boards

Lease of the steamer 'Nell' to one Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao.

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(a) the date on which the present contract between the President, District Board, Kistna, and Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao and three others for plying the steamer 'Nell' between Narasapur and Razole on the river Godavari will expire ;

(b) whether the District Board, Kistna, resolved to renew the said contract with Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao for a further period of eight years commencing from 1st April 1928 ;

(c) whether the Government have accorded their sanction for the fresh contract as required by the rules ;

(d) what is the necessity for the said renewal long before the expiry of the existing contract ;

(e) whether it is a fact that Mr. A. Subba Rao himself pays to Geluri Swami's wife for her 6/16 share of the present contract a sum of Rs. 1,120 per annum as her share of the profits under a registered document dated 31st December 1922 ;

(f) whether the Government are aware of the fact that several offers were made to pay large amounts annually to the District Board for the right of plying the steamer in question ;

(g) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the District Board is put to much loss by the renewal of the contract with Mr. A. Subba Rao without stipulating the payment of any money to the District Board, especially in view of the fact that the plying of the steamer will fetch increased profits with the opening in 1928 of the new Railway line now under construction ; and

(h) whether the Government will consider the advisability of cancelling the said contract ?

A.—(a) to (d), (f) & (g) A copy of the letter No. 560, dated 4th May 1926, received from the President, District Board, Kistna, on the subject is laid on the table. "

(e) The Government have no authentic knowledge of the matter.

[23rd March 1927]

Whether any memorial has been received from the Hosabettu and near it for applying to them the forest panchayat rules obtaining of the Presidency and for redress of certain grievances ; so, what orders have been passed on them by Government or the Conservator of Forests ; and whether the Government will be pleased to place the memorial and thereon before the House ?

(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to his question No. 2417 on 31st August 1926.

(b) There are no forest panchayats under the control of the Forest Panchayat Officer in South Kanara. A statement showing the reserves managed by panchayats under the Forest Village System in South Kanara, the names of the villages and the nature of the forests is appended. "

(c) A copy of the agreement containing the terms under which these panchayats work is appended. "

(d) No restriction is imposed on the free removal of dry and green leaf for manure and the concession applies to all the forests in the district.

Yes.

In response to the requests of the memorialists the Chief Conservator of Forests has made arrangements for the removal of poles for betel leaf plantations and has withdrawn the objection regarding removal of lantana. The other requests the memorialists could not be complied with.

The Government do not consider it necessary to place the papers referred to on the Council table.

Famine

Taken on the resolution regarding famine and remission of kists.

—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Revenue be pleased to state—

what action the Government have taken on the resolution passed at the meeting of the Council about the famine and the remission of

the total land revenue for the Madras Presidency ;
the amount of remission granted or proposed to be granted ;
the total land revenue in the Chingleput district ;
the amount of remission granted or proposed to be granted in the district ; and

whether the Government have issued instructions to the Revenue to suspend collections of kists till the remission petitions are disposed

The attention of the

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[23rd March 1927]

Whether any memorial has been received from the Hosabettu and near it for applying to them the forest panchayat rules obtaining of the Presidency and for redress of certain grievances; so, what orders have been passed on them by Government or the Conservator of Forests; and whether the Government will be pleased to place the memorial and thereon before the House?

- (a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to his question No. 2417 on 31st August 1926.
- (b) There are no forest panchayats under the control of the Forest Panchayat Officer in South Kanara. A statement showing the reserves managed by panchayats under the Forest Village System in South Kanara, the names of the villages and the nature of the forests is appended.*
- (c) A copy of the agreement containing the terms under which these panchayats work is appended.*
- (d) No restriction is imposed on the free removal of dry and gr leaf for manure and the concession applies to all the forests the district.

Yes.

In response to the requests of the memorialists the C Conservator of Forests has made arrangements for the removal of poles for betel leaf plantations and has withdrawn action regarding removal of lantana. The other request of the memorialists could not be complied with. The Government do not consider it necessary to place the paper referred to on the Council table.

Famine

taken on the resolution regarding famine and remission of kist

—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the Revenue be pleased to state—
what action the Government have taken on the resolution meeting of the Council about the famine and the remission of kist?

The total land revenue for the Madras Presidency;
the amount of remission granted or proposed to be granted;
the total land revenue in the Chingleput district;
the amount of remission granted or proposed to be granted in that district; and
whether the Government have issued instructions to suspend collections of kists till the remission petitions are decided.

The attention of the Government is drawn to the fact that the

23rd March 1927]

- (c) Remissions are granted under the Standing Orders by the district officers. The total figures will not be known till the accounts of the year are closed.
- (d) It has been estimated at Rs. 23,17,000 for the current fasli.
- (e) Please see answer to clause (c).
- (f) The Government have ordered that all claims to remission should be investigated and settled promptly and that care should be taken not to collect amounts that are likely to be remitted.

Land Revenue

Alleged petition from Mr. S. K. Mariasusay.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. S. K. Mariasusay, an Assistant Tahsildar in the Sivaganga estate, brought a charge against the Tahsildar, and if so whether there was any enquiry into that charge, by whom, and with what result;

(b) whether the said Mariasusay's services were suddenly dispensed with on 24 hours' notice without any enquiry or any charge being framed against him;

(c) whether the said Mariasusay filed a petition to the Estate Collector for investigation into the matter, and if so what action was taken on the same;

(d) whether the Board of Revenue has also dismissed his appeal without giving him any chance of meeting the charges against him; and

(e) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to this matter and if so, whether the Government have any intention of causing an enquiry being made into the whole matter?

A.—(a) Yes. The Estate Collector conducted an enquiry in the presence of the Tahsildar and the Assistant Tahsildar of Tiruvengampet and after a thorough and careful enquiry found that the accusations brought by the Assistant Tahsildar against the Tahsildar had not been proved.

(b) The Estate Collector gave the Assistant Tahsildar an opportunity to resign his appointment so that his future career might not be spoiled to such an extent as it would be if he were dismissed. As he did not avail himself of the opportunity the Estate Collector dispensed with his services.

(c) The Government have not the information.

(d) An appeal to the Board of Revenue was dismissed.

(e) A memorial from the Assistant Tahsildar was received by the Government. The Government considered the case and saw no reason to interfere. That was in 1924. The Government do not now propose to reopen the case.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether any specific charges were framed by the Estate Collector against Mr. Mariasusay?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"If the reference is to his dismissal, I believe not."

[23rd March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Is it not necessary, when an enquiry is made against a man and he is dismissed, that a charge is to be framed against him under the rules ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ There are now certain statutory rules which require specific charges to be framed. Previously, the rules required that it should be made clear to an accused official what he was charged with.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Have the Government considered that aspect of the question that no formal charges were framed in this case, though there was no specific rule at that time ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ They did consider that matter. They were satisfied that he was made fully aware of the fault with which he was charged.”

Public Service

Appointment of a Special Educational Officer.

* 489 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have appointed a special officer attached to the Education Secretariat; if so, when, who is the officer, on what salary and allowance and for what period and purpose?

A.—G.O. No. 107, Public, dated the 3rd February 1927, on the subject is laid on the table^a. Mr. Statham joined the appointment on the afternoon of the 21st February 1927.

Secretariat

Stock files in departments of the Secretariat.

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

(a) what are the subjects of importance for which stock files are maintained in each department of the Secretariat;

(b) whether stock files relating to each important subject dealt with in different departments of the Secretariat are maintained for ready reference in each department; and

(c) whether the Government have any objection to have a duplicate copy of the same in the Legislative Council Library for reference of the Members of Council?

A.—(a) & (b) A list of subjects for which stock files are maintained in the several departments of the Secretariat is laid on the table.^b

(c) Yes, as the stock files may contain Secretariat notes and other papers of a confidential nature. A copy of every paper placed on the table of this House or on the Editors' Table will be sent to the Legislative Council Librarian so that he may form

^a Printed as Appendix VII on page 776 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 776-781 infra.

[23rd March 1927]

stock files for use by Members of the Council; other non-confidential papers which may be useful for inclusion in the Librarian's stock files will also be sent to him.

Irrigation

Improvements to the head sluice at Vijjeswaram.

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

(a) the extent of land irrigated in each of the Godavari Western, Eastern and Central deltas for the first and second crops during the last five years;

(b) the extent of land so far included in the ayacut of Godavari Western delta on payment of inclusion fee;

(c) the amount of inclusion fees collected up to now in the said delta;

(d) whether it is a fact that the head sluice at Vijjeswaram is insufficient to allow adequate supply of water to the wet ayacut in the Godavari Western delta;

(e) whether there are any proposals and estimates for improvements to the head sluice at Vijjeswaram; and

(f) if so, whether Government have sanctioned those proposals and estimates?

A.—(a)

	1921-1922.		1922-1923.	
	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
Godavari Western delta.	ACS. 399·709	ACS. 158·407	ACS. 412·913	ACS. 131·335
Godavari Eastern.	215·509	26·366	216·964	19·381
Godavari Central.	140·140	36·988	142·231	36·224

	1923-1924.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.	
	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
Godavari Western delta.	ACS. 408·554	ACS. 144·851	ACS. 411·296	ACS. 138·409	ACS. 412·197	ACS. 139·334
Godavari Eastern.	218·183	29·180	217·996	30·009	216·726	31·621
Godavari Central.	143·468	49·122	142·630	45·295	143·983	42·597

(b) & (c) The particulars specified have been called for and will be laid on the table on receipt.

(d), (e) & (f) Estimates for improvements to the Vijjeswaram head sluice have been prepared and are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer.

[23rd March 1927]

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"With reference to the answer to clauses (d), (e) and (f), may I know how long these proposals have been under the consideration of the Chief Engineer?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"They have been for a year. They were once considered and sent back to the Chief Engineer for further scrutiny."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"May I have some idea of the nature of the proposals under consideration?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As soon as we have dealt with the matter, it will be made public."

The Mettur dam.

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

(a) whether in view of the change of the site of the Mettur dam the height of the dam will be increased and if so, how much;

(b) whether a survey has been made as to what additional sites will be submerged in view of the change of the site of the dam;

(c) whether it has been ascertained that the additional waterspread due to the new dam may extend into the Mysore territory and if so, whether any negotiations have been carried on with that Government in connection with this matter; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to run some of the machinery at the Mettur dam with electricity produced at the Mekathati falls and whether any negotiations are being carried on with the Mysore Government for the purpose?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Effective capacity first proposed was 80,000 millions cubic feet, waterspread area 54.7 square miles.

The Mysore agreement permitted 93,500 millions cubic feet of storage involving an increase of height of about 9½ feet and an increase of waterspread of about 6 square miles.

The exact effect of the change of site dam is not yet known as the new reservoir level must first be surveyed and marked on the ground, but it is probable that there may be a further raising of the dam by 1½ feet in height, and that the submerged area will be about 60.7 square miles. A survey party is at work demarcating the revised reservoir level and when this work is complete, exact figures will become available. It is not possible for this small alteration in height to affect Mysore.

(d) Mysore has enquired whether Madras would like to buy power from Mekathati for use at the Mettur head works. It is believed that Mysore has not yet started building the proposed dam and reservoir at Mekathati and consequently no power from that source is likely to be available for two or three years, whereas Mettur requires some power this year and full development before the end of 1928. The Public Works Department Engineers have therefore decided that Mettur must have its own power station.

[23rd March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As regards clauses (a), (b) and (c), do the Government now know that a number of villages will have to be submerged in this additional six square miles area?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"My hon. Friend said so, and he has also repeated it. I am willing to take it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am only asking what will be the cost of acquisition of this additional six square miles?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That is being done, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know, as regards this touching of Mysore territory at Mekathati, whether even according to the old Mettur scheme the Mysore State was not touched?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As regards the answer in clause (d), may I know whether it was not intended by this Government to set up an electrical station in the Mysore State at Mekathati?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"No, Sir. What really happened is this: Mekathati is on the borders of Mysore and Madras. At one time the Mysore Government made a proposal to the Madras Government in regard to the installation of a power station at Mekathati. Finally, however, the terms were not suitably arranged between the contracting parties, and what the Madras Government did was to tell the Government of Mysore that if they generated power they may give us a portion of that power at favourable rates. They have agreed to do so, and they are bound to do so if they generated power at Mekathati. But it is taking a long time. Apparently their financial commitments and other programmes are so numerous that they are not able to start the work immediately."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it not one of the reasons why Mr. Hawkins said that this Government can set up an electrical station at Mekathati?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That matter was considered and a conference was held at which the Diwan of Mysore, the Chief Engineer to this Government and myself were present, and the conclusion came to was to allow Mysore to put up a power station."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Have the Government now considered whether the cost of having such a generating station at Mekathati will be cheaper or heavier than generating power by separate engines at the site of the Mettur dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"They have considered the matter, and it was finally decided in the manner I have indicated."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Excise

Arrack and toddy shops in Gudiyattam.

493 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that arrack and toddy shops are located in Gudiyattam in North Arcot district in the very heart of the town;

[23rd March 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that the people of Gudiyattam have petitioned to the Government praying for the removal of the shops to some place outside municipal limits; and

(c) whether Government propose to have the shops removed to a less objectionable locality?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) No such petition has been received by the Government.

(c) A copy of the question will be forwarded to the Collector of North Arcot in order that the Excise Advisory Committee for Gudiyattam may consider the matters with which it deals.

Public Health

Grant for digging wells to Adi-Dravidas.

494 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a resolution from the District Board, Salem, requesting a free grant of Rs. 50,000 for wells for Adi-Dravidas in Namakkal, Rasipuram and Tiruchengode taluks in the Salem district; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to favourably consider the request owing to the prevailing water scarcity in the district?

A.—(a) The Government have received a resolution passed by the Salem District Board at its meeting held on 14th February 1927 requesting them to sanction during 1927-28 a grant of Rs. 50,000 to the taluk boards in the district for the improvement of the water-supply in the rural areas.

(b) The Government have included in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1927-28 a lump sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the improvement of the water-supply in the rural areas of the Presidency. If the Legislative Council sanctions the grant, the claims of the Salem district will be considered with those of other districts when the amount is distributed.

Industries

Government Industrial Institute at Madura.

495 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many students are studying in the Government Industrial Institute at Madura;

(b) what are the subjects taught at this Institute;

(c) how many students have completed their course since the Institute was started; and

(d) what they are doing?

A.—(a) 86.

(b) The Institute provides apprenticeship training in—

(1) Carpentry and cabinet making.

(2) General mechanics' work.

[23rd March 1927]

(3) Short special courses in Engine Driving, Motor driving and maintenance and the care and management of industrial machinery.

(c) Accurate information as to the number of students who completed their full course of training in the Institute prior to its reorganization in 1920 is not available. Fifty-six students have completed their course subsequent to the reorganization.

(d) Out of 360 who up to March 1920 had been enrolled in the Institute subsequent to its transfer to Government in April 1920, 92 are following the trades they learnt, whilst 13 have been retained in the Institute as paid workers. Of the rest, seven joined the Sappers and Miners as artisans, one became the engine driver of a rice mill and seven joined the railway service. As regards the rest, information is not available.

As regards the fifty-six students who left the Institute since its reorganization in 1920, 28 were long-term apprentices who took either the metal working or the wood working course and 28 were short course students who took the motor driving and mechanism course. Of the 28 long-term students, 16 completed their training at the end of 1925 and five of these are employed in the Madura Mills Company, four in private factories, one each in the Madura and Trichinopoly municipalities, one in Golden Rock Workshops, one in the Madura Government Telegraph office, whilst three are known to have been employed in their respective trades last year for short periods. Of the twelve who completed their training at the end of 1926, two or three have secured suitable posts, whilst the others, it is understood, have not yet been able to find permanent appointments. Of the 28 short-term students referred to above, six are understood to be employed as private motor-car drivers in Madura itself and an equal number outside Madura. Two have started their own private bus service. Information about the remaining 14 is not available at present.

Ink Factory at Madras.

496 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the output of Ink Factory at Madras for 1925-26 and for each of the three previous years;

(b) what is the reason for the low output, if any;

(c) whether the whole stock prepared in each year is sold out;

(d) whether all the Government departments in the Province get their ink supply from this factory;

(e) if not, why not;

(f) what is the quantity of ink imported into this province from foreign countries;

[23rd March 1927]

- (g) what was the loss sustained in 1925-26 in the working of the factory ;
 (h) what were the reasons for it ;
 (i) whether there are any students learning the manufacturing of ink ;
 and
 (j) if so, how many ?

A.—(a)

Year.	Fluid ink.	Ink powder.
1922-23 ...	2,293½ gals. ...	Not manufactured.
1923-24 ...	3,548 „ ...	...
1924-25 ...	3,350 „ ...	79,442 tins.
1925-26 ...	1,543 „ ...	71,585 „

- (b) As regards the low output of fluid ink in 1925-26, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the explanation given by the Director of Industries in his letter No. 214-E/26, dated 13th August 1926, printed in G.O. No. 1628, dated 15th November 1926, which has been placed on the Table of the House.
- (c) No.
- (d) & (e) The Government departments get their requirements from the Superintendent of Stationery who draws a portion of his supply from the factory. Orders are placed with the factory when it can supply the required article at a price that compares not unfavourably with other quotations.
- (f) Information is not available with Government ; the value of ink imported in 1925-26 was Rs. 1,60,591.
- (g) & (h) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1628, dated 15th November 1926.
- (i) & (j) Applications have been invited from candidates for training in ink manufacture.

Education

Educational Officer for Cuddapah.

497 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of schools that the District Educational Officer at Cuddapah has to inspect when compared with the average number he has to inspect in the districts in the south ;
 (b) whether one District Educational Officer is necessary exclusively for the district of Cuddapah ;
 (c) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of placing one officer in charge of both the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool ;
 (d) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a statement of the number of schools which the District Educational Officers of Cuddapah and Kurnool have each to inspect and did inspect in the year 1926-27 up to February 1927 ; and
 (e) similarly, the number of schools inspected by the District Educational Officer of Tanjore district during the same period ?

23rd March 1927]

- A.—(a) A District Educational Officer has to inspect annually every secondary school for boys and every training school for masters in his district. He has also to pay subsequent visits to such schools as opportunity offers for improvement. He has also to visit elementary schools in his neighbourhood and to advise the District Educational Council on matters pertaining to elementary education.

The following table gives the distribution of schools for boys in each of the districts—Cuddapah, Kurnool and the districts in the south :—

Number of schools on 31st March 1926.

Districts.	Secondary Boys'.	Elementary Boys'.	Training Masters'.
Cuddapah ...	9	1,692	1
Kurnool ...	14	1,762	3
South Arcot ...	16	2,263	5
Tanjore ...	40	2,111	3
Trichinopoly ...	14	1,669	3
Madura ...	17	1,464	2
Ramnad ...	20	1,371	2
Tinnevely ...	31	1,902	5

- (b) Under the present policy and organization, a District Educational Officer is necessary for each district.
- (c) The suggestion will be borne in mind when a reorganization of the inspecting agency is taken into consideration.
- (d) & (e) The number of schools which the District Educational Officers of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Tanjore have to inspect is given in (a) supra. The number which each did inspect up to February 1927 is given below :—

Number of schools inspected and visited up to 1st February 1927.

Districts.	Inspected.			Visited.		
	Secondary Boys'.	Elementary Boys'.	Training Masters'.	Secondary Boys'.	Elementary Boys'.	Training Masters'.
Cuddapah ...	7	...	1	...	98	...
Kurnool ...	12	...	3	3	101	...
Tanjore ...	32	...	2	16	47	3

Compulsory education in Dindigul Municipality.

498 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether compulsory elementary education has been introduced in Dindigul by the municipality ;
 (b) if so, whether the Municipal Council of Dindigul excluded the Muslim community from the compulsory education scheme ;

[23rd March 1927]

(c) whether it is a fact that such an exclusion was made, in spite of the opposition of the Muslim members of the Council and the Muslim community; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to take immediate steps to see that the Muslim community is included under the compulsory education scheme?

A.—(a) Yes, in respect of all boys of school age.

(b) & (c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

Local Boards

Alleged retention of District Board Engineers in the same station.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the present District Board Engineers, Salem and Coimbatore, have been kept in the same stations for nearly a quarter of a century;

(b) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction of the public at such long retention of the officers in the same districts; and

(c) whether it is the usual rule not to retain higher officers in the same district for more than a certain number of years?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) There is no such rule so far as District Board Engineers are concerned.

Land Revenue

Zamindaris in the Presidency.

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

(a) how many zamindaris there are in this Presidency;

(b) what is the area and population of each zamindari;

(c) what peshkash each pays; and

(d) what total revenue each realizes?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the table as soon as it is ready.

(d) No public accounts are kept of the revenue of a zamindari.

Revenue collections in the North Arcot district.

501 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the North Arcot district it is ordered that in the case of revenue collections fractions of an anna have to be treated as one anna; and

(b) if so, why?

[23rd March 1927]

A.—(a) & (b) There is no order special to North Arcot district. The land revenue due to the Government under each patta in all districts is rounded to the nearest anna in pursuance of the policy of eliminating pies from Government accounts.

Irrigation

Survey of Seethapilleyeru and Pamularu, East Godavari.

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

(a) whether a party of two overseers, three lascars and one boring maistri were appointed to survey Seethapilleyeru and Pamularu in Chodavaram division, Rampa Agency, East Godavari;

(b) what is the object with which the present survey is undertaken;

(c) whether the above streams were surveyed at any time previously with a view to construct a dam or a reservoir for irrigating Rajahmundry and Peddapur taluks and Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions;

(d) what is the result of such survey;

(e) whether the survey party mentioned in question (a) above is given any instructions, and if so, what are they; and

(f) whether the hon. Member will place them on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 438.

(c) Yes.

(d) The project was dropped on financial grounds.

(e) The Government have not issued any instructions beyond sanctioning the establishment required for the investigation of the reservoir across the Seethapalli Vagu. Detailed instructions will be given by the departmental officers.

(f) Does not arise.

Irrigation of lands in Tiruvannamalai taluk.

503 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tank Restoration Scheme party investigated a scheme to dig a channel from the Pennar river in Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, to irrigate portions of Chengam and Tiruvannamalai firkas;

(b) how many schemes for irrigation have been investigated in the Tiruvannamalai taluk and for how many of these schemes have plans and estimates been prepared;

(c) why none of them have hitherto been actually undertaken;

(d) whether, in consideration of the prevailing water-scarcity in the taluk, Government have any idea of executing any of the schemes which have been investigated during the current year; and

(e) if not, why not?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information, but have called for a report from the Chief Engineer.

(d) & (e) Do not arise.

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927—28.

DEMAND XV—POLICE—cont.

Discussion on Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar's motion, viz., to reduce the allotment of Rs. 151·86 lakhs for Police by 5 lakhs, was resumed.

12
noon.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr President, I rise to support this motion, because the Police department is the longest and the strongest arm of the bureaucracy and unfortunately for self-government and unfortunately for the Reforms, this department is not under the control of the people and the hon. the Law Member is equally so. That was why when yesterday we were discussing the question relating to the Police we had answers which could never satisfy any democracy. I know the hon. the Law Member will retort by saying that in all governments certain things are impossible of explanation in the open House. If we were under a democratic Government we would have placed in that position a man whom we could trust and who with our consent would carry on the administration of law and order and with secrecy. Yet we are called upon to work a democracy which the Government is pleased to say it is prepared to give us. After all, the Police are the guardians of the people and they have the power to help or retard the progress in the matter of freedom. I want to notice only a few details with regard to this department. The punitive Police at Gooty is still there, and I wish the hon. the Law Member could see that it shall be no longer there and the people shall no longer be burdened with the cost thereof. On no grounds of democracy can a punitive Police be established unless and until an emergency arises. In a democracy it is not possible because the people have a right to cut down the expenditure to the lowest minimum. But here is a bureaucracy which makes the claim to have established peace and order in the country, that makes the claim that they have established British peace in India, and yet would not keep to the British democratic notions of peace and order.

" Now I want to touch on another point, that is, the system of 'finger prints' with regard to political prisoners. From whom are finger prints generally taken. They are generally taken from members of registered gangs or persons reasonably suspected of very criminal offences and persons ordered to be deported. But these finger prints are taken from political offenders who are not even convicted. It is a shame to any democratic institution, it is a shame to any civilized constitution, and I hope it will be done away with immediately.

" As for the Indianization of the Police, the reforms themselves are very touchy about this department. The reforms would give us 50 per cent of the Indian Civil Service within 25 years but they would not give us the same proportion with regard to the Police. Even with regard to that kind of Indianization that has been conceded, what has been done in the Police department? This question of Indianization of the Police department has been in existence from 1902 onwards. One commission after another has spoken of Indianization; and to-day, even when there was a chance for an Indian, an expert Indian to be the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, no chance was given to him. With regard to the District Superintendents of Police from 1902 onwards up-to date, after so much talk of Indianization, after a number of Commissions, after the Lee Commission which was only anxious to make out a claim for European officers, we have

23rd March 1927] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

to-day the spectacle of five Indian Superintendents in all the districts. Even if Indianization has gone on in the spirit of 1902 and 1903, the number of superintendents must have been seven to-day without the Lee Commission and ten with the Lee Commission. Indians are denied opportunities for promotion. It is all very sweet talk about Indianization. We are told 'you are not fit for more Indianization, you are fit only for a modicum of Indianization' and even this modicum is denied to us; because the members of the heaven-born service and its appendages are adepts in making rules and interpreting them to stop the progress of all popular measures of Indianization. Inexperienced Assistant Superintendents of Police who have not passed any tests, and who have not had sufficient experience are promoted over the heads of experienced Indian officers. Thus we see that Indianization is very far from what we have been dreaming of in these reformed council days.

" I have not much time left to me; what I desire to point out to the Government, to you, Sir, and through you, to this House is that it is a sham to tell us that we have any responsibility anywhere, as long as we are put down in the name of peace and order under sections of the criminal codes and Indian Penal Code—even under that section 55 which applies to those who have no ostensible means of living—as long as these are used against us by the police system—which is the hand-maid of the magistracy in this country—I am certain there cannot be the least vestige or indication of responsibility in the constitution."

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, we have been hearing the discussion regarding the reduction of this grant by 5 lakhs. May I, with your leave, Sir, suggest an amendment that 5 lakhs may be converted into 2½ lakhs so that it may be possible for Government to carry on the administration with that amount, and if any unforeseen circumstances arise and more money is necessary, it will be open to the Law Member to ask for a supplemental grant later on. As it is, seeing that the amount now, wanted is far in excess of what it was for the last year, I submit the amount of 5 may be reduced to 2½ lakhs and that the House may be pleased to agree to my suggestion. I request therefore, with your permission, to move my amendment, viz.:

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 151·86 lakhs for Police by 2½ lakhs'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know before I allow the amendment if any other section of the House is in favour of the amendment, so that I can waive the short notice."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If it is three lakhs, Sir, it may be acceptable."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not here for bargaining. Since no section of the House is in favour of the amendment I do not propose to waive the objection to short notice."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, of all departments under the Government, this department is swallowing much of the funds of the poor tax-payer without giving any comparative benefit in return. In this small city, there is one Commissioner, two Deputy Commissioners and two Assistant Commissioners and so forth. The reforms have landed us in very many difficulties one of which is this, that the British officer's pay being made non-votable, we cannot touch it. They are in the sanctorum sanctorum of Government. What are we here for? Only to tear ourselves, and the poor Indian officers and make cuts or reductions in their

[Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu] [23rd March 1927]

pay or number. The English officers are quite safe, and the Lee Commission and such other commissions can always come to their rescue. They are simply laughing in their sleeves when we are quarrelling here over reductions and cuts. There is another scandal going on in this department. The Police Commissioner is paid an honorarium of Rs. 13,000 and odd. An officer applying for an honorarium of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 does not get the sanction of the Government. But here is a case which the Government tolerates. Besides, the Police Commissioner is not doing this extra duty out of office hours, but he is doing it in his office hours, deputing the Assistant Commissioner to look after the work. What is, after all, the kind of inspection that he is making with regard to the buses? The buses are in no way better for the inspection. It is high time that the Government should take note of it, and appoint a special officer to effectively inspect these buses, as in Madura, Ramnad and other places and relieve the Commissioner of his additional work for which he is paid such a large honorarium. If he is relieved of this additional duty he will be better able to do justice to his actual duties.

"Then, Sir, though there are Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners, still burglaries are going on under their very nose and they are not able to investigate them successfully. This is the state of affairs. Again, what is the pay that a constable gets? He is getting Rs. 20. I challenge any Government official here to say whether in this city an ordinary man, a constable, can live on Rs. 20 a month. Perhaps the Government thinks that besides his pay he can make money of his own accord in several ways. This is practically the state of affairs now and it is to draw the attention of the hon. the Law Member to these few facts that I have spoken these words on this motion."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I do not wish to make any long speech. There is an impression, and a well grounded impression too, that the expenditure on the Police is extravagant, and I believe, however unpopular it may be in some of its ways, still it is an indispensable department. Therefore a cut of 5 lakhs may be too much, and I think our intention will be carried, without giving room for certification of this amount by His Excellency, if 3 lakhs be substituted for 5 lakhs. If you will permit me, I will move an amendment substituting 3 lakhs for 5 lakhs in the motion before the House."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"A short while ago, when you asked an hon. Member, who had a similar motion on the notice paper whether he was willing to agree to an amendment of this kind to his motion which was proposed by one hon. Member, he declined to accept it and we proceeded with the discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wanted to know before waiving short notice whether there was any other section of the House which was in favour of the amendment. For the same reason, I do not allow this amendment also."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I propose to speak on the three points which have been made by the hon. Member from Coimbatore. I think it is open to me immediately to point out that from the year 1923 up to now, during the years I have been in office, there has been a retrenchment of Rs. 12,70,000.

23rd March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

"I shall proceed to point out that by various Government orders".

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. I said clearly that this year's budget estimate was several lakhs more than the revised estimate of last year".

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Now, Sir, the increments due to the various officers is mainly responsible for the increased provision. I am trying to show now that during my tenure of office there has been a saving of 12 lakhs in the Police department and I propose to detail it now. In the matter of local allowances, revision of abolition gave us a saving of Rs. 60,000, while the abolition of duty allowance to Kallar Special staff resulted in reducing the expenditure by Rs. 4,764. Abolition of hackney and stage carriage allowances account for Rs. 4,908; withdrawal of free quarters concession, Rs. 14,800; withdrawal of bonus to recruits on enlistment, Rs. 9,000; abolition of conveyance allowance and reduction of travelling allowance, Rs. 93,800 and Rs. 2,00,000, respectively. One post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished as per Council resolution, resulting in a saving of Rs. 24,528. The reduction of police talayaris yielded Rs. 89,230; the restoration of the graded system of pay instead of the time-scale, Rs. 1,00,000; the reallocation of police stations and circles, Rs. 3,45,100; reorganisation of armed reserves in districts, Rs. 50,100; and reduction in the number of sergeants, Rs. 16,000. The result of it is that from 1923 up to now there has been a reduction of Rs. 12,19,000 in the expenditure in the Police department

"The second answer I desire to give is with regard to Indianization. On 1st April 1912 the sanctioned cadre of the superior services was 76 of which 2 were Indians. The present sanctioned cadre is 77 and the number of Indians is 10.

"Now, with regard to the superior offices, the Lee Commission made certain recommendations, and we are bound to carry out those recommendations which have been accepted by Government. Subject to that I may say that there is no post in the Police department, whether the post of Deputy Inspector-General or Assistant Inspector-General which will be closed to an Indian entitled by seniority and efficiency. On the other hand, every encouragement will be given to Indians to aspire to those posts. My point now is that at present, of the sanctioned cadre of 77 ten are Indians of whom two were promoted not more than seven years ago (Voices: 'Permanent superintendents of police?') Yes, ten permanent, including assistant superintendents and deputy superintendents.

"Now I come to the question of the punitive police at Gooty. One hon. Member said that the device was undemocratic. With regard to that I desire to say this: that the punitive police at Gooty was imposed as a result of the Courtenay Report on the troubles engineered by certain people from which the district was suffering. People who were democrats, who were representatives of the district in this House, asked for the imposition. I have got letters from the elected representatives of the district asking for punitive police saying that life will not be safe in that district without the establishment of punitive police. At the present moment it appears that the two combatants have begun to smoke the pipe of peace or are prepared to do so. The moment the two men who are responsible for the trouble come

12-18
p.m.

[Sir O. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [23rd March 1927]

to the Collector and say that they have composed their differences, the Government will consider the abolition of the punitive police at Gooty. That is a statement I am entitled to make now and it is an answer in consonance with the democracy of which my hon. Friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, has spoken.

"Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, spoke of the City Police. If he will compare the figures with regard to Bombay and Calcutta, he will realise that the Force here is comparatively small. Sir, the time is nearly up. I have got a great deal to say with regard to this matter. But what I desire to say is that every attempt is being made to effect retrenchment. With regard to Indianisation of the Police I may say that the Inspector-General of Police has been seconding my efforts in the direction. And I assure hon. Members that no efforts will be spared with regard to the solution of the question of the punitive police at Gooty."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 151.86 lakhs for Police by Rs. 5 lakhs."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 26 Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 27. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 28. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 4. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. | 29. " L. K. Tulashram. |
| 5. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 30. " K. R. Karant. |
| 6. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 31. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 7. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 32. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 8. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 33. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati |
| 9. " K. Koti Reddi. | Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 34. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 11. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 35. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 12. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 36. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 13. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 37. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 14. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 38. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 15. " K. V. R. Swami. | 39. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib |
| 16. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | Bahadur. |
| 17. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 40. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami |
| 18. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | Reddiyar. |
| 19. " J. A. Saldanha. | 41. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 20. " C. Obi Reddi. | 42. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 21. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 43. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 22. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 44. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 23. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | 45. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 46 The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 11. Mr. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 12. " G. T. Boag. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 13. " V. Pandrang Row. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 14. " S. H. Slater. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 15. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-Jab |
| swami Mudaliyar. | Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 18. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 19. " Balakrishna Shetti. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 20. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 21. " J. A. Davis. |

23rd March 1927]

Noes—cont.

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| 22. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 33. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 23. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 34. " K. Abdul Hye. |
| 24. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 35. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 25. Mr. Muppil Nayar. | 36. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 26. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 37. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 38. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 28. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambu- | 39. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| dripad. | 40. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 29. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 41. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 30. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 42. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 31. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 43. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 32. " S. Venkiah. | 44. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Ayes 46. Noes 44.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 146.86 lakhs minus 5 lakhs for Demand XV—Police for the year 1927-28.'"

The motion as put was carried. The grant was made.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 28. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambu- |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | dripad. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 31. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | 32. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 33. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 34. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 35. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 36. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 37. " S. Venkiah. |
| 10. " J. F. Hall. | 38. " K. Krishnan. |
| 11. " P. L. Moore. | 39. " K. Abdul Hye. |
| 12. " Gnanavaram Pillai. | 40. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 13. " G. T. Boag. | 41. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 14. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 42. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 15. " S. H. Slater. | 43. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. " C. B. Cotterell. | 44. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah | 45. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| Sahib Bahadur. | 46. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 47. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 19. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 48. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 20. " A. B. Shetty. | 49. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 21. " J. Bheemayya. | 50. " C. E. Wood. |
| 22. " J. A. Davis. | 51. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 23. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 52. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 24. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 53. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 25. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 54. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 26. Mr. Muppil Nayar. | 55. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaq |
| 27. " R. Nagan Gowda. | Sahib Bahadur. |

[23rd March 1927]

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 16. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 17. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 18. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 19. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya. |
| 5. " P. Anjneyulu. | 20. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 21. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatajati Raju. | 22. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 23. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 24. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 10. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 25. " K. R. Karant. |
| 11. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 26. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami. | 27. " B. Venkatarangam. |
| 13. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 28. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi |
| 14. " K. Uppi Sahib. | Mudaliyar. |
| 15. " J. A. Saldanha. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. O. Marudavanam Pillai. | 7. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 2. " P. T. Rajan. | 8. " K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 9. " Khadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 4. " S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 10. " T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 5. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 11. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 6. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. | 12. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| | 13. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |

Ayes 55. Noes 28. Neutral 13.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

* The hon. Sir O. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 37 lakh under Demand XVI—Ports and Pilotage.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 37 lakh under Demand XVI—Ports and Pilotage.'"

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Mr. President, I wish to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 37,000 for the Office of the Agent for Government Consignments be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the activities of the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee of Mangalore, the way they are assigning lands to private owners and the need for bringing the ports under a suitable legislative body. The legislation in respect of ports is rather in a very unsatisfactory condition. In section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, certain rates are fixed by the Government of India. Under section 36, the Government of India authorized the Local Governments to spend the monies they get through some persons or some body of persons. In the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act of 1885, there is provision for the collection of fees. In the Madras Presidency there are 104 ports, both major and minor. With regard to some of the minor ports, Government by means of rules framed by them, have appointed what are called Landing and Shipping Committees. The powers of these Committees were stated in an answer to a question put by Dr. U. Rama Rao some time ago. The Committee has power to discuss the budget and sanction expenditure. These ports bring in large income. From the Administration Report of the Presidency for 1925-26, we find that the income is very considerable. I think it is very unsatisfactory to allow these

23rd March 1927]

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

bodies to spend such large amounts, since their constitution is not put on a satisfactory legal basis. As regards the number of members in each committee, some have six or seven and others eight or nine according to the nature of the port. They are all by nomination. We find the European element predominating. For instance, in Mangalore out of a total strength of nine members there are three Europeans, three Indians, and three officials. From the information which the Finance Secretary was kind enough to supply me, I find that this Government wrote to the Government of India as early as 1921, to put these ports on a satisfactory legislative basis. During the last six years, nothing was done to achieve that object. I submit that it is open to the Local Government to bring in legislation instead of waiting for an Act of the Government of India. In any such legislation, it is very necessary to give considerable voice in the constitution of the committees to the municipalities concerned. The merchants should have a voice also; I do not doubt that the Government also should have a voice. I learn that my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha brought in a Bill in the last Council to achieve this object, but somehow the Bill did not go through. The present state of legislation in regard to these ports is very unsatisfactory and the sooner it is remedied the better.

"I would like to have an explanation from the Government on one point, because I am not myself well versed in this matter. I find that the Civil Budget Estimates placed before us do not give any account of either the income or the expenditure of these committees. If they are part of the Government, if the income and expenditure are a concern of the Local Government, they should find a place in the estimates. If they are on a par with local bodies, their income and expenditure should be excluded. That is a point on which I should like to have detailed information.

"Coming to the particular port of Mangalore, we find that this committee has no legal legs to stand upon. For the past one or two years, they have gone to the length of even assigning lands in the port. In the town of Mangalore the only frontage is the river side, of which more than half is taken up by the port. The income of the committee was about Rs. 70,000 as against an expenditure of Rs. 41,000 in 1925-26. Reclamation has been going on in that port; land is reclaimed by spending large sums of money. Without any profit to the Government, the committee has been assigning lands to private owners. In one case even before the municipality was consulted in the matter, a building worth about Rs. 3,000 had been put up by the assignee. In February last one person got an assignment of land; of course, the Collector was a party to this assignment even though the municipal council was against it. Without the concurrence of the municipal council, it is not advisable to allow this body to go on assigning lands to private owners in a prominent part of the town.

"Secondly, Sir, the work of reclamation by dredging is carried on a very extravagant scale. I am supported in this statement by G.O. No. 615, Finance (Marine), dated 10th November 1926, kindly given to me by the Finance Secretary. The cost of dredging here is considerably more than in the other ports."

* The hon. Sir O. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On a point of order, Mr. President, I have been listening with very great attention to what has fallen from the hon. Member and I find that the whole matter is entirely

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [23rd March 1927]

cut of order. This is a grant for the office of the Agent for Government Consignments, Madras. All these ports such as Mangalore and Tuticorin are run by local bodies. My hon. Friend has raised some questions as to the manner in which these local bodies conduct their affairs. Since they are local bodies, their activities and there finances do not come in the budget at all. It appears to me that it is not relevant to the grant now under discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Just as the constitutional question was raised in connexion with the pay of the establishment of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, so if this subject is under the control of the Government and if it is possible for them to rectify the defects brought to their notice by an enactment or otherwise, will this not be in order?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That was why I did not object so long as the hon. Member put forward the question about legislation. I am prepared to answer that part of the question. But the hon. Member referred to the activities of the committee, especially the assignments of lands and other matters, with which the Government cannot interfere to set right. To the extent to which the Government can do anything in this matter, I grant that the matter can be raised."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I submit I am perfectly in order for this reason. These committees constituted by the Government have no legal basis whatever. I do not know the authority under which they are constituted. Is it by any Act or by any rules made under the Indian Ports Act or the Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act that this so-called local body is exercising these powers?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member say that these local bodies are exercising powers not conferred by statute and that the Government is responsible for checking them?"

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"That is my submission, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member says that these local authorities are exercising powers not vested in them and it is the duty of the Government to check such exercise of jurisdiction not vested in them. Therefore he is criticizing the Government."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Even then, when I am asking for money for the office of the Agent for Government Consignments, does not the rule say that the question now raised should have some relation to that office?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We are not discussing an item in a grant, but the whole grant."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"There is nothing else under the grant except the establishment of the Agent for Government Consignments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"But the House has hitherto allowed the practice of discussing general principles of policy of Government when discussing these demands for grants. I think I may allow the hon. Member to go on."

23rd March 1927]

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I was saying that the work of dredging in the Mangalore port is carried on on an extravagant scale. As stated in the above Government Order while the cost was 4 annas 1 pie per ton in Cocanada for one dredger and 2 annas 8 pies per ton for another, 3 annas per ton in Negapatam, it was 7 annas in Mangalore and even 10 annas 7 pies as in 1923-24. This excessive cost is due to the fact that this work is not done through the Public Works Department but it is given to private contractors without properly calling for tenders or publishing them. This committee is spending about Rs. 41,000 every year without any legislative sanction and in an unsatisfactory manner."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry the hon. Member is traversing far beyond the limits of the object he has mentioned in his notice. He has simply mentioned that he wants to discuss the activities of the Landing and Shipping Committee of Mangalore, the way they are assigning lands to private owners and the need for bringing the port under suitable legislative provision."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"What I am saying comes under the first portion of the reason stated in my notice, i.e., to discuss the activities of the committee, the way they are spending monies."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has far exceeded the time limit."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I have mentioned these points and I request the Government to take urgent notice of them."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry that I cannot do adequate justice to the complaints, no doubt legitimate to certain extent, which have been put forward on the floor of the House."

"The only notice which I received was that something was going to be talked about the activities of the Landing and Shipping Committee of Mangalore. At the present moment I am not able to answer in regard to the particular activities of which mention has been made, save that the Government will enquire into the matter; and to this extent I can assure my hon. Friend that the Government have arrived at the conclusion that assignments of lands by these committees are not to be made without the concurrence of the municipality and of the Government. Moreover, the particular assignments made by Krishnan and Vasudeva Subbaraya Mallayya are subject to the sanction of the Government, and when the Government have to deal with the matter they will bear in mind the remarks made by my hon. Friend and see that assignments are not made in future so as to jeopardise the frontage of which mention has been made by the hon. Member. 12-46 p.m.

"With regard to the Landing and Shipping Committee, I may say that it is not a statutory body. It has functioned as an executive body for nearly thirty years and till now no complaints have been made. The question raised by my hon. Friend will be looked into. I may say, however, that this Government have expressed their clear opinion to the Government of India that the outports landing and shipping committees should be responsible bodies and that they should be legalized. We shall bear in mind what has fallen from the hon. Member about legislation irrespective of what the Government of India are going to do. I may inform the House that in 1926 the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha gave notice of a Bill to make the

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [23rd March 1927]

Landing and Shipping Committee a legal authority and to make it representative. The Bill did not succeed in the ballot and it finally lapsed. We shall not take advantage of that circumstance. We shall consider the question of legislation as early as possible."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am thankful, Sir, that the Government have already taken up the matter in which the people, especially the mercantile community in ports like Mangalore, feel very keenly. What is called the Shipping and Landing Fees Committee is an irresponsible and unconstitutional body doing many things in a very irresponsible and irregular manner. They are under very little control by the Government. It is strange to see that the hon. the Finance Member has not included these fees along with the general revenues in view of the fact that the body has absolutely no legal basis. The incomes from the ports under the Madras Act and collected by the landing and shipping committees should have been brought under the Revenue head and shown in the budget estimate. This point, I think, has been overlooked and until the new Act is passed this income should be brought under the supervision of the Legislative Council. The Port officers are aware that the Legislative Council has no control over the fund and act in an arbitrary fashion. I appeal to the hon. the Finance Member until the committees are legalised that the fees should be included in the budget estimates."

"Secondly, I hope that the Government will recognize the principles of the Bill of which I gave notice and will incorporate them in the Bill to be introduced into the Council. The matter is very urgent as lakhs of rupees are being expended in an almost irregular manner. If the Government do not bring forward a Bill I shall have to press my own Bill. But hon. Members are aware of the difficulties which a Bill has to undergo. It has to be balloted. It has to be sent to the Council office in time. Notice was given by me this time of this Bill a little late. So, it has been put off."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Even Mr. Saldanha was caught napping." (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"It is a regretful matter. Sometimes it happens like that."

"I hope that the Government will take urgent steps to bring forward their own Bill or to facilitate my Bill being passed by the House as soon as possible. Meanwhile, I hope the hon. Law Member will more carefully scrutinize the doings of the ports committees not only of Mangalore but elsewhere also. I think that the Government have some sort of control or supervision over these committees. Otherwise, I would ask, who is to control them, and can the Government do anything. They are not elected bodies; they are not responsible to us. They are appointed nominally by the Government. They are recommended by the Collector. We have got a body which is responsible neither to the Government nor to the people on the spot. The mercantile community is little represented on it. The people of Mangalore are put to great inconvenience on account of the vagaries of the Port officer. Such grievances as the stocking of firewood have been brought to the notice of this House by means of questions."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Sir, in view of the promise given by the hon. the Law Member I withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

23rd March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Sir, I beg to move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,000 for the office of the Agent for Government Consignments by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the Indianization of service. I only wish to say this much."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"May I ask which service does the hon. Member want to be indianized?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Lighthouse service."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I think I did not make myself clear. At page 202 of the Budget Estimate, it will be seen that the only items included under this demand are the Agent for Government Consignments, Overseers, Telephone charges and contribution towards the pay of the Agent, Government Consignments. There is nothing else."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As a matter of fact, there is no Government service."

The motion was deemed not to have been moved.

Demand No. XVI was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS (OTHER THAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC SURVEYS)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 56 lakh under Demand XVII—Scientific Departments (other than Hydro-electric Surveys).'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 56,000 under Demand XVII—Scientific Departments (other than Hydro-electric Surveys).'"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I beg to move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,100 for Provincial Museums by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the question of a suitable journal or bulletin for the Madras Museum with an up-to-date catalogue for sale."

"I shall be very short on this point. These are days of high ideals of university reforms, of post-graduate courses and of scientific research. Old dreams are being fulfilled now to some extent. In any case, I hope under the inspiration of the new University Act and because we have now as Chief Minister one having the Education portfolio, a man of high educational and university attainments, that there would be much improvement. What strikes me is that there is no magazine at all in this city, representing the culture and research of the university and the post-graduate courses. Even the Museum bulletin which was a very valuable one has been discontinued. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Which museum?') (Laughter.) I thought my hon. Friend representing the University knew that there was only one museum. That bulletin was edited by the Director of the Museum. The archaeological and ethnological portion of the museum is the best one in the whole of India,

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[28rd March 1927]

of which we ought to be proud. We can be proud of the bulletin also. I learnt after enquiries that that bulletin had ceased to exist. Mr. Thurston who has done very much to add to the ethnological learning in the city, edited the bulletin with marked ability. I regret to find that it is no longer existing. What I would urge is that attempts should be made to revive that journal by the authorities concerned and that this grand museum of this city be made to have an exponent of its culture, of its advance and of its progress. The people will thereby know what progress the museum is making and what it teaches. In that way, Madras culture will be propagated elsewhere. I hope that this point will be borne in mind by the hon. the Minister for Education who has got so many other schemes, and will be included in the schemes of educational reform which he will carry through sooner or later."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,100 for Provincial Museums by Rs. 100.'"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, since the year 1907, the Government have under consideration the idea of republishing a bulletin of this kind and recently we have issued instructions to the Director of the Museum that this bulletin should be reissued. It is in preparation and I hope it will be soon published."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for Donations to Scientific Societies by Rs. 100.'

"I wish to pursue the course of thought I had in mind, i.e., encouragement of research, etc., in this city. What I wish to know is why we should give a grant to the Oriental Society in Poona. It is very creditable that this Government are encouraging culture in the city of Poona. I wish to mention that the Government are doing little towards the encouragement of research work in this city.

m. "I do not find any special grant for this purpose in the budget estimates except the grant that is given to the University for the Oriental Institute. I found among the resolutions for the Senate meeting, one recommending the publication of a University journal. Probably, the resolution has not been passed; but they are in want of funds for the publication of a suitable University journal. I may point out, Sir, that first of all we want a society for this town just like the one in Poona, for research work. The Research Institute which has already been established by the University is not of a wide scope. I urged last year during the discussion which arose then,—but my point was very much misunderstood by my hon. Friend, the then Minister for Education—that in the research into the languages, it is not enough to take into account only what are called the advanced languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam; but that it is necessary to take into particular account the less advanced languages also; that is, the languages which have no literature, which have no grammar of their own or which have not been studied by scientific men. We have had a few scholars like Kittel and Caldwell, who studied the Badagara and Kodagu languages, and I may also mention the name of Dr. Grierson who has been very serviceable in this

23rd March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

respect. But there is more need for research into these minor languages. A comparative study of all the languages, the lexicon and the origin of the languages, the progress they have made, their movements, their shifting from different parts of India to their present location, etc., would show for instance how Tuluk language spoken by about 5 lakhs of people is wedged in between two languages at present, Kanarese and Malayalam. These are points which are, I am afraid, overlooked by the Research Institute which has been founded. The reason for it is that there are no funds available for this purpose. This Government is so generous as to endow an institute in the Bombay Presidency. I hope the Government will find a body here or at least encourage the establishment of a body which may have a wider scope for research, wider than that which the Oriental Research Institute has, just as wide as the Bhandarkar Institute at Poona or like the other institutions at Bombay. In order to run this institution, scholars could be found if Government is prepared to give a donation or contribution in the same generous manner as they give to the Bhandarkar Institute."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, this donation of Rs. 1,000 which my hon. Friend refers to is to the Bhandarkar Institute and is an all-India question and not merely a Provincial question. This is paid towards a revised edition of the Mahabharata which is not now available, and the Government of Madras decided that it was an all-India question, and that this donation should be given as long as the book was under preparation and until the work was completed. My hon. Friend's remarks about research in other languages being undertaken is a matter for the Syndicate of the Madras University and we have given them a grant towards the establishment of an Oriental Institute. I am sure if my hon. Friend who, I believe, is now a Member of the Senate—on which I congratulate him—will only refer this matter to the Senate, the University will consider favourably the question of the grant for the Tulu language and the other languages which my hon. Friend has in mind."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Is my Friend the hon. the Minister for Education in a position to say whether other Provincial Governments are also paying contributions to this society? I want to know whether he knows it is so."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am not so certain of it. I know that the Bengal Government is also paying a contribution towards the edition of the Mahabharata."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Sir, rising to speak on this question relating to scientific societies, I find that the utterances of hon. Members have been more for Indianization and Indianization but, then, this is the question the solution of which will ask us not to go into the question of Indianization. I would specially refer to the question of starting a scientific glossary for determining the equivalents of scientific terms in Dravidian terms. If our benign Government under the able and highly educated Minister for Education will at least make it a point to start a scientific glossary for the Dravidian languages, I think hundreds of teachers will take up the work in hand. All the Telugu and Tamil classics, especially in scientific subjects like Industries, are not being taken up on account of the want of scientific

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

[23rd March 1927]

terms relating to Chemistry, Physics, etc. Sir, I would ask that instead of giving petty sums like Rs. 2,300 only, i.e., in hundreds and thousands instead of in lakhs, scientific societies ought to be developed. I know that the Nagari Pracharini Sabha of Benares has spent nearly 12 years in editing a scientific glossary of Hindi terms. That glossary is now available as a text-book for being followed by this Government. Really the terms are all there and the Hindi equivalents are all there; but what we want is equivalents in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. If this subject is handled in the spirit in which it deserves to be handled, I believe the whole public, especially the Dravidian public, will be greatly and highly indebted to the Madras Government. I only want to draw the attention of the hon. the Minister to the fact that if he wants to perpetuate his name, if he wants to see that in his term he does something for the elevation of scientific societies, he should start a body for translating the vernacular terms and publishing a scientific glossary of Dravidian terms."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, I wish also to say a word about the necessity for the Government taking action on this matter of getting prepared a glossary of suitable scientific terms in all the Dravidian languages, particularly with a view to the introduction of vernacularization of the teaching of all non-language subjects in schools and colleges. There has been an agitation going on for the last several years that at least up to the School Final class all non-language subjects should be taught through the medium of the principal vernaculars of this Presidency. When we ask for it, the Government say that there are no suitable text books on Mathematics, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany and so on. That difficulty can only be solved by the Government taking some action in this direction. The Nagari Pracharini Sabha of Benares has done wonderful work in this direction, and after the Vignana Chandarika Mandal, an association to publish books in Telugu in all these subjects, invoked the aid of that Nagari Pracharini Sabha, that Mandal was able to do something in that direction. They have published about 25 books on various scientific subjects, but Government ought to do much more than this. Instruction should immediately be given through the medium of vernacular up to the School Final class at least. This must be done at once. With these observations, Sir, I support the motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I am quite aware of the fact that the difficulty about vernacular being adopted as the medium of instruction in non-English subjects is due to want of scientific terms in the vernacular languages; but I think that is a matter well within the purview of the University. Under section 4, sub-section (3) of the Andhra University Act, one of the objects of that University is to promote the development of and the study of Telugu, Kanarese, Urdu and Oriya and their use as media of instruction and examination. Once the University decides upon that language being the medium of instruction, I am sure the University itself will, through its publication bureau, find out some means of carrying out this object. I have no doubt that my hon. Friends who raised this question are aware of this fact that the Usmania University is itself publishing, through its professors, text-books in scientific subjects and adopting Urdu as the medium of instruction."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I do not want to press my motion, Sir."

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

23rd March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will put the Demand to the House. The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,000 under 'Scientific Departments (other than Hydro-Electric Surveys)' for the year 1927-28."

The Demand was put to the House and agreed to and the grant made.

DEMAND XVIII—EDUCATION—RESERVED

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that a grant not exceeding Rs. 7.02 lakhs be made under "Education—Reserved".'"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I beg to move.

'that the allotment of Rs. 5,900 for pay of Establishments be reduced by Rs. 100.' (To discuss the whole policy of European education.)

"I do not want to speak much on this subject, Sir, as this is a question which has been discussed both outside this Council and inside it, more than once. I shall first of all make it clear that the idea of such of the Members as have moved any token motions on this subject is not to reduce the whole amount because we are as much interested in the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians as in the education of the Indians as a whole, and if left to ourselves, we would probably move for larger grants for these various education departments. Our only objection is to the view that the two communities, Europeans and non-Europeans, should be educated separately and that their institutions should be conducted, managed and inspected separately. The one important object that we want to achieve by the amalgamation of these two departments and by having mixed schools is to give an opportunity to young boys and girls of all the communities in this country to mix freely with each other.

"If it is alleged that the European boys and girls are superior in their moral behaviour and in other things, certainly we would say that by mixing with them there would be better understanding on the part of our Indian boys and girls. But, on the other hand, many of us think that the character and the spirit of patriotism, so far as this country is concerned, on the part of European and Anglo-Indian is not improved as much as we should like, simply because from their early childhood they have been kept in a place of reservedness and to some extent made to feel that they are superior to the Indian boys and girls. I know that under some rules a small proportion of the pupils in European schools may be Indians and I may say personally that I am not in the least prejudiced against these European schools, because my own daughters have had to go to a European school and receive education there. The fact is that even admission to a small number of Indian boys and girls into the European schools is very limited. The restrictions are very great and they are, I believe, asked to pay a larger sum of school fees than the European boys and girls. There is also some discretion vested in the headmasters or the headmistresses of particular schools in selecting Indian boys

1-75.
P.M

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [23rd March 1927]

and girls and I do not know under what rules that only children belonging to what are accepted by these headmasters and headmistresses as respectable families of Indians are taken into these schools. There is no doubt that the Government expenditure on education per pupil in the European schools is much larger than in Indian schools and, what is more, I do not see any reason as to why there should be separate Inspectors and separate inspecting establishments for European schools. That means not only unnecessary cost, but unnecessary travelling allowances also. If a person, for instance, goes to Coimbatore to inspect a large number of Indian schools, he cannot inspect the three or four European schools that are maintained there and the same for the Nilgiris. Therefore, from the point of view of the general interests of the country as well as of retrenchment, we should certainly find early means of having mixed schools. We are talking of Swaraj and even the Government seem to expect that some day or other,—though from their point of view that day is expected to be far away,—that some day or other, Sir, Swaraj will be given us and I suppose that under the Swaraj the Europeans and Anglo-Indians will not claim any separate schools for them; especially, so far as Anglo-Indians are concerned, I know many families from their habits and manners are in several cases same as Indians and their families, and their residences and all these things are practically the same as Indians. From their childhood, although they do not have such conveniences and comforts in their own homes, these Anglo-Indian boys and girls are made to presume some superiority in the schools and I am afraid, morally speaking, that leads to bad results.

“I think that recently I read somewhere that the Government of India is going to take this subject as a central subject. So far as finances are concerned, though small, there will be a saving, I believe, so far as this Government is concerned, but if this Government is asked for opinion I would rather request this Government to express the undesirability of perpetuating this difference in the education between the various communities. And if this is granted, whether this education becomes central or provincial, it is very desirable that there should be nothing like reservation in the whole of the system of education for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The sooner this mixed education is given effect to the better. With these few words, I propose the reduction.”

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—“I propose, in speaking on this motion, to confine myself entirely to the points which have been raised by the hon. Member from Coimbatore. I feel unable to say much on the important question which he has raised as to whether European education should be handed over to the central control of the Government of India or retained as a provincial subject. That is a matter which has been raised and to which a considerable amount of attention is at present directed. But it has certainly not yet arrived at any stage on which a definite pronouncement could be made. Perhaps I may dispel any false anticipation that may have been raised and contradict the idea that by its transfer to the Government of India, the provincial Governments will be saved the amount of expenditure which they at present incur, because European education is one of those items which were taken into consideration when the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments were fixed and, even assuming that it were taken under the control of the Central Government, there is no

23rd March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

doubt that a readjustment of these financial relations would be made on the basis of expenditure, say, of a certain number of years. As to whether that transfer would be desirable or not, it is obviously a matter in which the European members of this House are very largely interested. I think their attitude would be largely determined by the attitude taken towards the educational aspirations of the community and its needs in provincial councils and might I point out that I hardly think that the hon. Member would receive or is entitled to receive very much support from the community for his suggestion that the separate schools should be abolished and that the Anglo-Indian community should receive education in the ordinary schools of the country? The position is this. They do attach great importance to education in their own home language. They do also lay great stress on adhering to what they regard as their own culture and their own traditions. Can any one blame them? That feeling seems to be universal in this country. Why have we got a Telugu University, why have we a demand for a Telugu province; it is in order that a certain section of the community may have greater power and opportunities for expressing its own culture and traditions and for improving or maintaining the standard of that language which it regards as its own. And, so far as I know, it is not that the community is hostile to other communities; and I could wish less stress had been laid by the hon. Member on the occasional lack of mutual understanding which does arise. Might I give him an example from my own experience. I had an opportunity the other day of presiding at the sports of the European schools in Madras. As the hon. Member has stated, there is no complete exclusion of Indians from these schools. In fact, up to a certain percentage the admission of Indians is allowed and I believe encouraged. Perhaps the most successful performer at their gathering was a young Muhammadan boy, a very promising athlete. I can only say this that none showed greater pleasure and appreciation of his performances than his own schoolmates belonging to the Anglo-Indian community. Of course, it is essential that so long as the Anglo-Indian community is here it should be permitted to retain its own language and traditions, and that in the schools in which it is educated it should be allowed to adhere to that language as the medium of instruction and that tuition should be based on those traditions and that culture to which it is attached. Some people feel that there is no advantage in that, but I know that there are many Indian gentlemen who do think that it is an advantage that their sons and daughters should be educated in institutions in which special attention is given to the English language. Of course, the number of schools under the European Code in respect of which such a desire is likely to be expressed is comparatively small, because the feeling is, I think, is confined to the more wealthy and more educated sections of the Indian community who resort only to the best schools in which (best schools) the highest traditions of the European system of education are maintained. Personally I see no reason why Indian gentlemen who wish to send their children to such schools should not be given such opportunities as are possible.

“One more point. I do not know what system the hon. Member suggests should be replaced for the discretion which is vested in the headmasters and managements of these schools as to the admission of Indians. It seems to me a matter of very great discretion which must be entrusted to the headmasters or, as is sometimes the case, to the boards of management. I do not propose to fetter their discretion so long as I think it is properly used.

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[23rd March 1927]

"The hon. Member has also raised the point as to a separate Inspector. If you have a separate system it seems to me that you must have one officer who is in charge of that system. It would be impossible, I think, to deal with European education except as a self-contained subject. If reports were to be received from about 15, or it may be 20, different educational officers, in the case of some of whom—say, on the Nilgiris—European education looms largely and in the case of others is confined to some small isolated school at some railway station in a corner of the district, no coherent or general policy could be pursued. And let me say that there are many problems in connexion with European education. It is not a question of the number of pupils. Personally I find from the experience I have had that European education raises as many different problems as I found when I happened to be concerned with Indian education and it is not only a question of numbers. I think, Sir, I have dealt with all the points which have been raised by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore.

"The hon. Member from Coimbatore has reminded me that he mentioned the question of higher school fees for Indian students. As far as I remember, that question was dealt with last year. If I remember right, I was able to give him an assurance that if there was any differentiation it would be dealt with and I am under the impression that it has been dealt with, that Indian children attending these schools are not charged higher fees than the fees recognized under the Code. There are of course Anglo-Indian children who get certain concessions, but that is in connexion with the particular Code under which they come. But I shall verify the point again. But I do not think there is one scale of fees under the Code for Indians attending these schools and another for Anglo-Indians. I promise the hon. Member that I will go into the question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I was informed that it is the wish of the leaders that to-day the Council should adjourn at 4-45; and therefore the Council will now adjourn and it will re-assemble after lunch at 15 minutes after 2."

After Lunch (2-15 p.m.)

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, when the hon. the Finance Member began to give his explanation I was surprised as to whether I was before a gentleman of British extraction or before a gentleman of the ante-diluvian Chinese origin. The Englishman in India has been telling us of a social democracy, of equality in social matters, of equality in democratic matters, and he claims to be separately educated in India with a separate European Education department. It is a pity, Sir, that the Anglo-Indian community, the domiciled community in India should be involved in this matter. I want to tell my brethren of this country, be they Anglo-Indians or others, that I have absolutely no objection to education through the vernaculars. And if separate schools are felt necessary in the earlier stages for boys, so that they may be educated in their own language, English, I certainly have no objection. But I object to this kind of reservation, to this kind of racial superiority exhibited even in matters educational, even in matters where my child has a right to deal with the child of Mr. Moir on terms of equality, to kick and be kicked, to praise and be praised, to understand and be understood, which is my right if the Commonwealth of the British Empire is ever to be achieved. Does

[23rd March 1927]

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

Mr. Moir honestly contend, Sir, that the social differences between the European and the Indian make it imperative to-day that education should be separately in the hands of Europeans in India? If he does contend like that, how does he come forward and tell us that in the schools in this country all should be treated alike? How can he remain in this Government for one moment longer and speak of equal opportunities for all castes in this country and for all sections of the people? The European is really the super-Brahman of this country. The Brahman community, my community, has been very often attacked as conservative, as standing in the way of the development of this land, but may I ask what does the specialization of education mean? Does it not reflect the utter humiliation of this country? Does it not reflect the boasted superiority of the European when he says 'my culture'. What is India for? Why is the Englishman in India for? What has been his boast with regard to India—to develop our culture to bring us into a line with the world—if he says that he should have special and separate education? Does he say, Sir, that the education that we have got in India is of such an inferior quality as to make us unfit for world culture and not British culture or Indian culture? I am afraid, Sir, that in India we have a South Africa in the form of this Research Department. In South Africa we are told that we must rise to the culture of the South African to live there, and in a serious agreement made between this Government and the Government of South Africa this difference of cultures is adumbrated. Does the Government in this land who rule us in our name, who are telling us that we should get self-government within a short time, does the British Government in this country tell us that they form a South Africa so that they might super-impose their culture and language on us, that they might successfully convert us into the Britisher in culture? I would be the first man to protest with all my life against an implication like that, and I hope that this Local Government, before it asks us for a grant like this, would discountenance the argument propounded by the hon. the Finance Member that his culture and his language deserve separation in the country of India where he rules ostensibly for our good, for our development and for the development of world culture. . . . (Here the gong was sounded and the Member resumed his seat.)

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry that the question of race and racial superiority has been brought into the discussion or the question of the education of a minority community. Sir, I will be the last to suggest any racial superiority or any attempt at superiority. I am sure most of us are quite willing to be educated side by side with the Indians (Hear, hear). The boot is rather on the other foot, and this difference is brought about by the medium of education. I may give one instance. We have got one of the best Indian schools at Ootacamund. I have been most anxious to get admitted into that school Anglo-Indian boys, but it has become almost impossible to do so. We tried to get those boys admitted, but the headmaster said it was impossible. The medium of education there is Tamil and these boys do not know Tamil. Therefore for at least a considerable period there must be this separation of education on the ground of language as media of education. Take the case of these boys who are very respectable boys. They are not averse to attend Indian schools, and they are actually prevented from attending the Indian schools owing to the medium of instruction being Tamil. This is the first point which has to be borne in mind.

[Mr. J. A. Davis]

[23rd March 1927]

"Secondly, to come to the question of Indian boys being charged more than Anglo-Indian or European boys, Sir, if the question is gone into carefully, you will see that it is not a question of charging the Indian boys more but a question of spending more to teach the Indian boys separately on account of the difficulty of the medium of education. Take an average convent school. They are only too ready to admit Indian boys into the European or Anglo-Indian section of such schools, but they are not able to do this on account of this medium of instruction. They actually go to the extent of doing it. They employ an additional teacher, and they try to charge the boys a little more with the consent of their parents. It is this that is being misunderstood, and, as the hon. the Finance Member has just now pointed out, he has no intention of charging Indian boys attending European or Anglo-Indian schools in India anything etcetera, and I am pretty certain that that objection from the assurance given a little while ago by the Finance Member will completely disappear.

"Sir, there is also the question of the standard of education. Let the Opposition not ask us to reduce the standard of our education. Please, by all means, raise the standard of your education, and we shall be the very first to support you. Although the sum spent on European or Anglo-Indian education is negligible compared with the general expenditure on education, we would only be delighted the other side would consent to the raising of the standard. But do not compel us to reduce our standard of education merely because your standard is not as high. We would be, as I have already said, the first to support you in your attempts to better your standard of education.

"There is also another question. Take the European. Per capita he pays proportionately very heavy taxes. (A Voice:—'Anglo-Indians'?). Not Anglo-Indians. I am speaking of European just now. He pays very heavy taxes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"He gets very heavy salaries."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"They are not all public servants. They are the European merchants and planters. About 90 per cent of their children are sent to England for education, and they draw very little on this sum granted here for education. Then, again, the European educates his son up to a certain standard in England to admit of his completing his education in England, as he has to find employment for the majority of them in the colonies or somewhere else. Therefore it is for the maintenance of the standard of education that this separation has to be maintained and, believe me, not for political purposes, much less from a point of racial superiority. As time goes on, it is sure to get righted. So I would ask the other side not to press this question at the present moment. There will come a time when there will be much better understanding between the communities. I may repeat that you may take it from me there is not a question of racial difference or racial superiority in this matter, and I would appeal to the mover not to press this motion."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have also tabled a motion and I would like to speak on this subject. The point of my reasoning is this, namely, that the separation is justified not on racial grounds but on educational grounds. My Friend the hon. Member for the University is one of the educationists that have been contending for the introduction of vernaculars in all schools as media of instruction. The real importance of the

[23rd March 1927]

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

educational reform consists in the fact that imparting of instruction through a foreign language entails or imposes a very heavy strain on the mind of the pupil and results in very great intellectual effort. Ideas have to be translated from the mother-tongue into the foreign language. Impressions, images, ideas derived from reading, which consists of descriptions of natural scenery and surroundings relating to foreign countries, foreign customs, habits, institutions, etc., are vaguely present in the pupil's mind. It verily involves a very painful effort for the child to have a clear, definite knowledge of them, to vividly grasp them. Therefore to avoid all such needless intellectual effort and to facilitate correct thinking and correct comprehension of facts taught to the pupil, this provision was made in the educational rules, namely, that in elementary and also in secondary schools vernaculars be the media of instruction for non-English subjects. Judged by this principle of child psychology, I think my friends will concede that in the case of Anglo-Indian boys and girls and especially those of them who are undergoing their education in elementary schools and secondary schools, their being taught all non-English subjects through the media of vernaculars will certainly impose a very heavy strain on them and will subject them to all those intellectual processes and difficulties from which Indian boys and girls have been saved by the liberal provision, I have referred to in the Educational Rules. They will find themselves as it were in a strange atmosphere inasmuch as the things taught to them will appear strange, not familiar to them, accustomed as they are to different habits and customs. Therefore, in the interests at least of those who have to pass through the elementary and secondary school courses, I think this concession should be granted, namely their having separate schools, so that they may be spared all this unnecessary intellectual labour and acquire real knowledge. I know from experience, Sir, that this community is steadily declining in social standing and I would therefore ask my friends in this House to consider the advisability of not insisting upon this separation of schools but on the other hand of even pressing for larger grants for otherwise there is the danger of this community, especially the poorer sections of Anglo-Indians becoming really a burden on the state and even a sort of nuisance because they will go to swell the ranks of the unemployed."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I support this proposition on the ground that it is high time for the abolition of all class distinctions, all distinctions of castes, creeds and also of races. It is because there is this racial distinction in this country, every other kind of distinction also crops up and raises its head again and again. In matters of social amenities, it is because there is a sort of understanding that people must give up their feelings and ideas and imitate others that every other evil consequence follows. For instance one of the evil consequences is this. Every one tries to please the officials. He never cares to see what is popular voice or popular opinion. This is the case especially with officials but also with many non-officials. Secondly in the matter of religion, the Christian community is preferred in several ways and grants are made to them for colleges, and they receive favoured treatment in the matter of education.

"They think, Sir, they are a privileged community. In other words the whole thing comes to this; that so long as the separation exists between Europeans and non-Europeans for everything, it follows as a corollary that something is for the superiors and others for the inferiors. (Hear, hear.) That

2-20
p.m.

[Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar] [23rd March 1927]

can only be avoided when people are young. You can never bend a tree but there you can do it when it is a plant. You should show that they are friends and their destinies are interlinked together. Then naturally the feeling will be one of goodwill. We want the inner feeling of goodwill between race and race and between community and community and that can only be done by education. It is a matter for regret that people who are charged with the administration of this country are not steeped in Indian literature. With all respect may I ask how many have taken the trouble to know what it was? How was it done in the universities of the past? What literature we had in the past, how it was worked out intellectually in the past by our ancestors? Why should we not emulate the examples of the past and try to introduce them in the present? No one thinks of them at present. Education in the past was given in the homes of teachers and people were trained to become great organizers of production and distribution. It is that which made India great in the past. The king's son and the peasant were equal before the teacher. Each one had to prostrate before the teacher and learn, and there was no difference between the prince and the peasant, the high and the low. They learnt at the feet of the same teacher and the link between them was one of discipleship. One great teacher had eight thousand sishyas under him. I would ask all my friends not to sacrifice the history that has been unearthed by great philologists to show that without an University Act that they had trained people in every one of the departments of life which would make them fit for particular calling and which by their capacity they were entitled to learn. So I would suggest that what we want now is the abolition of all distinctions save the one distinction of a longing for knowledge, a longing to serve, a longing to introduce high organised systems of production and distribution. That is the sort of people we want. What does it matter whether a man is European or Indian. Could they not join together and be friendly to each other? By so doing both may be benefited. If the Indian children and the European children are brought up together in the same place of learning there will be opportunities for the European children to learn the Tamil language, and the Indian children will learn the habits and customs and the language of the European children also."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, in listening to the speech just made I think I feel myself as if I am in utopia (Laughter). The dreamland of the past and the age of the Vedas, the hon. Member thought were existing at present. It is very good to talk of schools without distinction of race. Of course theoretically I believe in those things. But is it in practice followed? My experience has been very sad in that respect. I need not dwell upon that fact. But the experience of others who have tried to get things on non-class lines or non-racial lines has been perhaps worse than my own. Now in abolishing these schools the difficulty will be very great; the Government may issue all sorts of orders that there should be no racial distinction, but in practice, it will be very difficult for an Adi-Dravida or Adi-Andhra or Adi-Karnataka to get admission even in a non-Brahman school. Difficulties of this sort are very great and almost insurmountable at present. So there is no use decrying European schools on racial grounds. They have their position and for a long time they will have their locusstandi not merely on racial grounds but as was pointed out by more than one hon. Member on educational grounds. I do not, Sir, wish to refute the argumen

23rd March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

on that point. But what I would object to is whether it is an Anglo-Indian, or Brahman or non-Brahman community it should consider itself a privileged community for getting a privileged concession. In regard to a discussion on this matter in the budget of 1924-1925, the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp assured me that there was no privileged grant to European schools. If there was any concession it was in cases of communities who were backward or who may be considered as depressed and who have been denied opportunities. In their case there are concessions of a kind, concessions not because the community is privileged but because these communities deserve to be encouraged by special facilities. But in cases of Europeans, I am sure and I was assured, and I suppose the assurance is based on facts, that no privileged grants-in-aid are given so far as education is concerned. So far as the fees are concerned the question was raised last year as regards Calicut and elsewhere and the position is this. At Calicut both the European boys' schools and the girls' schools are maintained by professors and nuns who belong to my own community. They maintain the schools for the European children, boys and girls. There the difficulty in case of admission of Indian children is this. Of the Indian children that are generally admitted, are some of them Parsees and some other communities who are eager to get English education. The difficulty is to teach them English and English ways and the start is a long one. A couple of years it is necessary to teach them English and English habits so that they may be on terms of equality, I don't call it equality, but easiness. On this ground it is necessary to charge some extra fees. I do not know if they are double. But I think this differentiation can be accepted and should be recognized as a matter of bare justice for the sacrifice of the teacher. Because a large number of the fathers and all sisters in the schools are bound by vows of poverty and chastity they do much educational work at the sacrifice of much of their personal comforts and pleasures in this world and this sort of sacrifice should be recognized generously by us. Of course there are other schools. Considering all these facts and assuming that they are allowed no privileged concessions by Government, we may allow some sort of distinction."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Sir, they say that the school house is the training ground for democracy. In England—I believe it is still in practice, that there are exclusive schools for some children. I know, Sir, there are some schools in the United States where only the rich and well-to-do and superior sorts of people are trained. But in that country I know that the people in general have realized that only in the school house they can sow the seeds of democracy of the future citizens of the country. So, Sir, they have started school houses wherein the children of the rich and the poor, the great and the small could meet.

"It is only in the school house, Sir, that the children can meet on a ground of equality. (Hear, Hear). In this country where there is such an enormous difference in the economic levels of the different classes of people it is only, Sir, in the school house that the children can learn to love each other and admire each other, for the different qualities that each community possesses.

"There are a great many things that the European and the Anglo-Indian children can learn from the Hindus and Mussalmans of this country. There is this thing at least, Sir, that we lead a much simpler life than the Europeans and the children of the Europeans can learn it and our own children can also learn some of their traits.

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

[23rd March 1927]

"Sir, in the United States they have devoted their attention to this question and discussed it thoroughly and in all 'civilized' states of that country both the American and Negro children are admitted without any distinction.

"I know, Sir, there are difficulties but they can be overcome."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, separate schools do not contribute to a common nationality. It is high time that Government take up this question earnestly and discourage as far as possible this system of separate schools either for Europeans, or Anglo-Indians, or Hindus or Panchamas or Mussalmans. We must all feel that this is our motherland. Even the Anglo-Indians must feel like that. The future India will not be a Hindu India or a Mussalman India or a Christian India. It will be an India of all, including Anglo-Indians. Therefore, once for all learn together and work together for our country. I am glad that the Newington College has been abolished, and the zamindars have come to attend the ordinary schools and colleges like the Presidency College, and mix with other boys freely. Of course, there is the language difficulty. But some provision must be made for it. In primary or secondary schools, the method of establishing separate schools for the Panchamas should be discouraged. They should be admitted into any school. So long as you keep the Panchamas in separate schools and keep them in separate hamlets, untouchability will not go. As for the language difficulty, you can somehow solve the problem. For instance, in the high schools we want the subject to be taught through the medium of vernaculars, and the Muhammadans claim to be taught in Urdu. So our Anglo-Indian brethren may claim to be taught all the subjects in English. Some provision must be made for that. But they must mix freely with all boys. The Government ought not to encourage Europeans and Anglo-Indians to think separately and to study separately. Particularly the Anglo-Indian community has already become Indian. Of course, they must feel that they are Indian and are the children of India as members of other communities are. India does not want to drive away the Europeans or the Anglo-Indians. Only they should live with us as brothers, as equals and not as our masters or as our superiors. With these observations, I support the motion."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"A hundred and fifty years of British rule in this country, I think, Sir, is too long a period for such exclusiveness and such other things to disappear at this time. Sir, grown-up people divide themselves into parties and quarrel with each other and try to exclude themselves from one another and keep aloof. At least, in the matter of youngsters why not they be clubbed together in schools? Those airs of superiority, airs of exclusiveness and airs of prestige, of the ruling race over the ruled, why not all these be once for all abolished, and why not the Government be party to do away with these questions of exclusiveness and imperiousness? Sir, if the British Government is really interested in ruling this country, they must equally be interested in seeing that boys in schools at least move in close contact with each other, so that they may understand each other even from their early days. No doubt, Sir, grown-up men in the country, in public and private life, divide themselves and exclude themselves by parties, the Brahman party, the Non-Brahman party, the Justice party, this party and that party and what not party (laughter), and the Government is actually enjoying and laughing in their sleeves, when they find that our people are fighting and quarrelling with each

23rd March 1927]

[Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu]

other. A house divided among itself is a jolly day for them. While such is the condition, why not the British Government which calls itself a highly civilized Government in all the world and a Government which stands for democracy, why not they in this small thing come forward and say, 'all right we will allow your children and all the rest of the children to read together with our children, at least, so that when they grow up they may be of common utility for the country at large and be subjects of this Government under equal conditions and as good citizens of the country, working in harmony with each other.'

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, if I heard my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar aright, he wanted that this community should be encouraged to take its proper place, among the citizens of India. It is because I believe this kind of spoon-feeding by means of special schools in charge of an Executive Council Member, not even trusting to transfer it to the Education Minister as if they were a special charge on the Government, this kind of spoon-feeding, is not going to encourage them to take their proper place among Indians, we must press this motion before the House. My hon. Friend the Finance Member gave it as a plausible reason that the community would not agree to that. I was somewhat startled by that proposition. Is the Government going to be carried on by the wishes or otherwise of particular communities, who may want this, or who may want that? Have the Government no sense of what the opinion of the country as a whole requires? Then, Sir, he gave with great gusto the illustration of a Mussalman boy who was a prize athlete at the European schools sports the other day. I think the illustration gave his case away. It is because we want to see more Muhammadan boys, more Anglo-Indian boys, more Hindu boys being prize athletes in schools open to all classes, it is because we want special schools to be abolished, we have made this motion. I concede there may be difficulties. But what we protest against this motion is the special treatment meted out to these European schools. The European Grant-in-aid Code is so much more liberal towards the European schools than the Indian Grant-in-aid Code is to the Indian schools. Why should European schools get a preferential treatment? If you cannot abolish those schools at once, do not at least place a premium on those special schools and, encourage these unfortunate Anglo-Indian boys and girls to think that they are separate. I know something about that community. Throughout all their lives they aspire to enter European society, though they are not admitted into it, and they will not reconcile themselves to the everyday human fact that their forefathers were born in this country and died in this country, and that they must live and die in this country, and that their children and their children's children must live and die in this country. You cannot abolish that fact. If you want to live with us, teach your children betimes while they are children, before they have formed their tastes and prejudices, to live and move and have their being among Indians. The language difficulty was mentioned by more than one hon. Member in this House. Sir, I am an enthusiastic believer in the mother tongue being the medium of instruction at whatever stage from the *Aksharabhyasam* up to the highest standard of education. I believe it is a law of nature, and anybody who denies it denies truth, and I refuse to argue with him. My hon. Friend says that Anglo-Indians must have English as their language. I join issue with him. The hon. the Finance Member talked of 'home language, home culture and home traditions'. What is the unfortunate home these people have? How many are able to go to England, how

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[23rd March 1927]

many people settle there? Why introduce in their minds the idea that they are the descendents of those accidental rulers of this country who came a hundred and fifty years ago?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I should very much like the hon. Member to remember what I actually said. They are accustomed to use the English language in their homes, just as the Tamils use Tamil in their homes, the Telugus the Telugu and the Kanarese the Kanarese language, and why not they ask for instruction in English?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"When that idea takes hold of those people, that it is honourable only to become one with Europeans—they would look upon the people in this country as people who could not be touched with a pair of tongs. But many of them speak Tamil freely, and why should you encourage them to speak broken English? Therefore, Sir, I suggest that we must go forward at once and discourage all these special schools and remove all difficulties in the matter of admitting Anglo-Indians in the ordinary schools. I entirely sympathise with Mr. Davis when he said that there are difficulties, but we promise that we shall place no difficulties whatever in the way of the Anglo-Indian boys studying in the Indian schools. We want all Indian boys and girls, all Anglo-Indian boys and girls to learn together, to play together, so that they may grow into equal citizens, with common traditions, and with common culture."

"One more word, Mr. President, and I am done. My hon. Friend the Mover of the motion made a point about the special fees charged for Indian boys in Anglo-Indian schools. This is an anomaly as several other anomalies, if I may say so, which exist in this country. Some time ago, the hon. Mr. Knapp when he was in charge of this portfolio undertook to examine this question and promised to look into it. I want to know what has been done in the matter. It is not for want of sympathy with Anglo-Indians and with their social and educational difficulties that this motion is pressed; but because we want them to take their rightful place, we do not want to encourage these separate, special schools. That is why we press this motion."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, the debate to which we have listened on this occasion has ranged over a considerable field which it is not in my capacity to deal with within the time at my disposal, and for that reason I do not in the first place propose to follow the hon. Member from Kurnool in his political disquisition, or in his remarks on the subject of equality. We are not discussing equality. We are discussing education. I shall merely make him a present of one remark to-day, a remark which I came across some time ago, that to be continually prating of equality is a sign of inferiority. He has raised the question of equality in this debate, and has spoken of the domiciled community as a race that claims superiority. That is not so and is not the question. The question that we are discussing is what their educational needs are, what do they desire? Is it any more wrong for them to say that they desire to be instructed in the language of their homes than for a member of the Telugu community to desire to be instructed in Telugu? As the hon. Member for the University said . . ."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I never questioned the language or the needs of the community of which the hon. Member is talking. I questioned the reservation, the right of the Government to control this department differently from the Transferred subjects and treat it in a differential way."

[23rd March 1927]

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I do not know why the hon. Member should have interrupted me. If my hon. Friend wants information as to the authority under which we act he can get it from this book. We are acting under statutory rules. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: 'Quite all right'.) I was asking why any community should not desire to be instructed in a language which they regard as the language of their homes; the Telugu community to be instructed in Telugu, the Tamil community in Tamil, the Kanarese community in Kanarese. Why should it be denied to them? There was another word, besides equality, of which we have heard much in these debates, and that is democracy. There are two conceptions of democracy, and the one which the hon. Member for the University and the hon. Member from Kurnool accept is not the conception to which I adhere."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation. I never 3 p.m. said a word about democracy, as far as I remember. The hon. Member may have some other line of attack."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"The hon. Member's speech raised the whole question of democracy. There is a form of democracy which acts like a steam-roller. Its ideal of equality is the absolute absence of any distinctions, of any differences, of any individuality, that colourless uniformity, which it seems to me, is what some of the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate desire."

"One hon. Member behind me said that caste and creed must go. His speech was, I recognize, in a far different tone. He is an idealist, and if I may say so, of an impracticable idealism. I cannot say whether centuries hence caste and creed will disappear in this country. But can anyone deny that they exist to-day, that in some respects they are even stronger than a few generations ago? (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Thanks to you'.) We are dealing with the present day facts, and those facts exist, caste, creed, differences of tradition, of culture, of religion; we cannot get away from them. But does the hon. Member really think that we are going to solve these questions in India by a steam-roller process which is to wipe out all distinctions between Brahman and non-Brahman, not only that, between Hindu and Muhammadan and Christian. The task for the democracy in this country is not to crush all these divergent elements, but to give them full play and free play in a united community. (Hear, hear.) You cannot in the community of the future disregard the existence of these elements. What does the message to the domiciled community urged by some hon. Members who spoke imply? It is 'we deny your right to cherish your own language, your own traditions. We are not concerned whether that language is good for you or not or whether those traditions are good or bad. You must have imposed upon you a culture and a language prevalent in India.' Does the hon. Member for the University ask us to shape our policy so that all demands for individual expression shall be crushed or disappear? I am glad to think that these are not the views of the majority of this House. I do not believe this House desire to give such a message to the domiciled or any other community. It is like saying if you are in a Telugu country you must become a Telugu, if the Muhammadans are in a minority they shall be forced to become Hindus. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Nothing of the kind'.) Democratic principles are not thus going to be introduced. If these are the ideals that are going to be revived in this country I shall despair of its future. It is true that similar attempts to impose uniformity of thought of culture even of

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[23rd March 1927]

creed have been tried in the democratic countries in the West. But they have been found wanting; they have finished. How much more will they in this country. You must give free play to the natural instincts of every section of the community in order to found that democracy in the country to which we all look forward. I do not believe that a majority of this House will agree to this message to the domiciled community which has been urged from the benches opposite, or that they would do so in the case of any other minority community. I sincerely trust that the House will reject the motion now before it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,900 for pay of establishments by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 15. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 16. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 3. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 17. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 4. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 18. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 19. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 6. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 20. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 7. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 21. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 22. " K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar. |
| 9. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 23. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 10. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 24. " K. R. Karant. |
| 11. " K. V. R. Swami. | 25. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 12. " D. Narayana Raju. | 26. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 13. Dr. B. S. Mallaya. | 27. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 14. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 27. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 28. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 29. " S. Subramanya Mooppanar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 30. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. | 31. Mr. S. Venkayya. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 32. " K. Krishnan. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 33. " S. Arupudaswami Udayar. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 34. Swami A. S. Sahajananda. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 36. " L. C. Guruswami. |
| 11. " Gnanavaram Pillai. | 37. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 38. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 39. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 40. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 41. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 42. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 17. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. | 43. " S. N. Dorai Raj. |
| 18. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya. | 45. Mr. Kadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 20. " J. A. Davis. | 46. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib. |
| 21. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 47. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 22. Mr. V. Ch. Jhon. | 48. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 23. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | 49. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 24. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavallappara. | 50. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 25. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 51. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 26. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 52. Mr. D. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| | 53. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. |

Ayes 27 : Noes 53.

The motion was negatived.

[23rd March 1927]

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,98,700 for grants to non-Government secondary schools—European by Rs. 100' (to discuss the footing on which boarding grant is allowed as compared with that on which these grants are made to Indian institutions, the average rate, etc., and the grounds of discrimination).

"Sir, this refers to a grant for European boarding houses. I am not at all opposing the grant. But what I want to point out is that while the grant to European boarding houses is Rs. 2,22,000 and odd, the grant made to Indian boarding houses is only Rs. 45,000. From the reply to a question given last September I find the total grant to European boarding houses came to Rs. 2,28,000 and the number of inmates in the boarding houses is 3,000, that is, at the rate of Rs. 75 per orphan per annum, whereas in the case of Indian orphans it comes to only Rs. 10 per year per orphan. The hon. Dr. Subbarayan, in reply to a question the other day, told this House that even this Rs. 10 a year was not applied for. May I ask him if any manager of an orphanage would ask for a pittance of Rs. 10 a year per orphan for meeting the expenditure which from enquiries made must amount at least to Rs. 5 per month per orphan? I do not think an Indian orphan can be supported on less than that sum. In the case of an European orphan, Rs. 10 or 12 a month may be required.

"This grant of Rs. 75 per annum per orphan is not unreasonable because the authorities concerned are spending about Rs. 120 per annum on each orphan. I do not therefore object to it at all. My question, however, is this : Why should not the Government make a reasonable grant to the Indian boarding houses? The Indian boarding houses are supposed to be maintained with this small sum of Rs. 45,000. The grant for the purpose last year was Rs. 30,000 and I am glad they have increased it this year by Rs. 15,000. I take it that the Government have commuted that the number of orphans looked after by the Indians can be maintained with this Rs. 45,000. I object only to the differentiation made between the Indian boarding houses and European boarding houses on an unfair basis. I want to know on what footing this differentiation is made and this indifference and apathy is shown to the needs of Indians. I request the hon. the Minister for Education to apply for more grants for the purpose from the hon. the Finance Member. I am sure that in that case the hon. the Finance Member will consider the desirability of making a reasonable grant to Indian boarding houses as compared with European boarding houses. As I said, I am not opposing this demand. I only appeal for justice to Indian boarding houses. Sir, these are days in which a number of depressed classes missions are maintaining boarding houses for the depressed classes for Hindu girls and widows. There are also boarding houses for Muhammadans. These will be multiplying in course of time. My friends among the Hindu depressed classes missions have assured me that if the Government is disposed to make increased grants they would find hundreds of children of the depressed classes for admission into the boarding houses. The same is the case among Muhammadans and among the Indian Christians, etc."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, I regret that it is not in my power to give the hon. Member from South Kanara very full information on this question. I understand that what he is concerned with is not that these

3-15
p.m.

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[23rd March 1927]

grants are made to schools under the European control but that comparatively a small amount only is budgeted for in the case of other boarding institutions. Now, these institutions are not under my direct charge, and all I know about them is that a few years ago a certain number of boarding institutions for Indian orphans in the country being unable to manage by private subscriptions and benefactions alone, applied to the Government for grant. And, as the hon. Member is aware, grants are now provided in the budget. I can only assure him that the amount for which the department concerned asked has been provided. I understand that it is the amount which the Director of Public Instruction regards as sufficient to meet all claims from such institutions that are likely to be put forward in the coming year. (Mr. J. A. Saldanha : 'At the rate of Rs. 10 per orphan per annum?') That is an administrative point with which I am afraid I cannot claim acquaintance. All I know as the Finance Member is that this is the sum which has been asked for and that it has been provided in the budget. I do not know how many of these institutions there are or how many children are enrolled in them. I can only say as far as I am concerned that any demand which my hon. Colleague the Minister puts forward under this head will always receive my most sympathetic consideration. I have, as I have said, provided in the budget the amount actually demanded for the coming year."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is Mr. Saldanha pressing his motion?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I would like the Education Minister also say something on the subject."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has no right to demand a speech from any Member he likes." (Laughter.)

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I think my motion may be put to the vote."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is ready for the question. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,98,700 for grants to non-Government secondary schools—European by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and lost.

The question that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7.02 lakhs under "Demand XVIII—Education—Reserved" for the year 1927-28 was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 157.90 lakhs under Demand XIX—Education (Transferred).'"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,02,900 for grants to Universities by Rs. 100' (to discuss the question of the amendment of the Madras University Act).

"As I may have an opportunity to discuss my Bill, I shall confine myself in the few remarks which I propose to make to-day to those parts of the Madras University Act with which I have not dealt in my Bill. Mr. President, the

23rd March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

history of the Madras University Act is the history of having a doctor to attend on a child almost from the moment of its birth. It has been an ailing child, and although the child has not yet improved in health, I am glad to see a change of doctors attending on it. I hope the change of doctors will mean better nourishment, better care and better treatment with the result that the Madras University may cease to be the anæmic thing that it is to-day and become a healthy, vigorous and robust child.

"The preamble to the Act started with the pompous object of providing for a teaching and residential university in Madras. But it also wanted to retain the affiliating functions of the Madras University throughout the province. Thank God, the Andhra University Act has been passed and to that extent the Madras University area has been restricted. But still, Sir, there are two competing ambitions in this Madras University Act: one to create a residential and teaching university, and the other to develop the affiliating functions of this university. My hon. Friend the Minister for Education must know, if he has profited as I believe he has by his stay abroad in English universities, that it is impossible to reconcile these two ideals. I can understand the State spending its resources on developing a first-class teaching and residential university in Madras. I can understand in the transitional stage the Government having a federal affiliating university. But I cannot understand this ambition to reconcile the mufassal feeling with the Madras feeling which was the characteristic and the dominant feature of this Bill during its discussion. Somehow the Bill was passed with a sop to Cerberus here and a sop to Cerberus there: if it is Madras we shall concentrate all the resources here, and if it is the mufassal we shall develop affiliating universities. In Madras, Mr. President, I can say without fear of contradiction, that the passing of the Act has made no difference whatever in the equipment and in the teaching provided in the colleges which are called constituent colleges. Except a slight development of inter-collegiate teaching which used to exist even before the University Act was passed, the colleges have not pooled their resources, and no inducements have been held out to the colleges to do so.

"I will give one example. The Government have given a large grant for laboratories to the Women's Christian College. There is a suitable building already in existence, and yet they are going to spend more money on laboratories in the Queen Mary's College. That is the kind of development of buildings that is going on under the very nose of my hon. Friend the Minister for Education.

"My hon. Friend the Education Minister, in a moment of what I thought inspiration, said that he was against the mere multiplication of universities and discouraged the formation of a Tamil University.

"But soon cold feet overtook him and he went about apologising and explaining. I wish he had stuck to his statement that if it is merely a case of multiplying the existing universities he would be adding to the tragedy of middle-class unemployment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. Under this motion the hon. Member wants to discuss the amendment of the Madras University Act. He now talks about the federal type of university, the multiplicity of universities, and so on. I want to know how this is in order."

[23rd March 1927]

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"They are all provided for in this Act: the creation of new universities, university centres, continuation of the affiliating functions of this university, a residential and teaching university all are in this *magnum opus*. That is why I am referring to these functions with a view to elicit a statement from the hon. the Minister for Education, if he has had time to learn, mark and inwardly digest the educational problem of university development, in order to know whither we are going to march forward.

"There is a provision in this Act for the Governor-General to be the visitor of this university. It has been put in here in imitation of some University Acts of Northern India. Certainly so far as this university is concerned, it is impracticable and certainly humiliating, because it confers most extraordinary powers on the Governor-General as visitor of this university.

"I wish to draw attention to three important sections in this Act. Section 57 says: 'Notwithstanding anything contained in section 36, at any time after the passing of this Act if the Local Government is satisfied that other adequate arrangements have been made for the supervision and control of institutions preparing candidates for the entrance examination to the university, the Local Government may by notification direct that the said university shall cease to exercise any control over the recognition of such institutions and from the date of such notification the university shall cease to exercise such control.'

"I have tried to construe the section; others have tried to do the same and so far all the attempts have failed. Does this section refer to high schools or intermediate colleges? It only refers to institutions preparing for entrance tests. The entrance test is only the school final or the matriculation. Does it therefore mean that it refers to schools? If it refers to high schools, it is non-sense. Government cannot mean by this that the university is exercising control over them now. If it means the intermediate colleges, then different language should have been used. I want to know whether the hon. Minister intends to carry out the section and if so, in what sense.

"Section 44 deals with the question of funds for the university. Contributions are made by the Government for certain purposes. I want on principle that the Government grant should be a block grant as it is the case in Calcutta, and as grants to cultural and scientific associations should be. The Finance Secretary may not like it. I think grants to universities should be block grants, and they ought not to lapse within twelve months. No university can make any real development whatever if every time March comes round, our grants lapse. I may remind my hon. Friend that his predecessor in office provided for a grant of 3½ lakhs to the Madras University just after the Act was passed. Unfortunately, as the schemes were not ready, the grants lapsed to the Government. This section should be so amended so that grants to university should be block grants.

"Only one more section I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to and I am done. Section 45 reads: 'The Local Government may at any time after the passing of this Act transfer to the university the control and management of any of its institutions on such terms and conditions as it may deem proper. In the case of such transfer, the Local Government shall make a contribution annually of a sum equivalent to the average annual net

23rd March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

expenditure from Provincial funds on the institution during the three years immediately preceding the year of transfer.' This raises a fundamental question of great importance to the future of higher education in this Presidency. My esteemed friend the distinguished Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University is raising this matter in another connexion. I expect him to do so very soon. I am raising it here, in order to elicit a statement of policy if he has time to elaborate one, whether hereafter higher education is going to be entrusted in the hands of the university. A good deal can be said in favour of it. Instead of the Government managing higher education through its department, a good deal can be said in favour of transferring the Law College, the Medical College, the Engineering College, the Presidency College and the Queen Mary's College and all the various Government colleges to the management of the university as such and Government giving an yearly grant to the university based on the average expenditure on these institutions for the past three years. By this arrangement the quality of the education will considerably improve. Under the present arrangement, very often square men are put in round holes; inspectors are transferred as professors, and professors as deputy inspectors, and so on. Exigencies of service always claim predominant attention at the hands of the Government, but not the requirements of the service for which they are appointed. These are the main features on which I should like to have some information from the hon. Minister, the lines on which he proposes to amend the Madras University Act. Hence this motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad my hon. Friend the learned Member for the University has given me an opportunity of speaking on the points he has raised in the debate. As he himself said, he is introducing a Bill himself to amend the University Act. The Bill will probably come before the Council next Monday or Tuesday. He is quite right in saying that the intention of the Madras University Act was to have a teaching and residential university in the city of Madras. But it is not possible to reach that ideal till we have developed another university in the Tamil area like the Andhra University itself. It is only then that the affiliating function of the Madras University can be abandoned. My hon. Friend must recognize that we have gone on with this affiliating function for a long time and it is not possible by one stroke of the pen, however much my hon. Friend my predecessor in office might have desired, to abolish the affiliating function altogether. Considering this question, my hon. Friend had no other alternative but to pass the Bill in the form in which he passed it. No doubt my hon. Friend is quite right in taking him to task about the clause that was put in about the new universities and the central institutions, etc. The working of the Act has now proved beyond doubt that it is not possible to work both the schemes together, the affiliating and the constituent colleges schemes. The London University which tried that scheme has abandoned it and they have abolished what are called external examinations. My hon. Friend my predecessor in office tried a *via media* between the ideal of the London University and the teaching ideal. He had the same examinations for both the affiliated and the constituent colleges, whereas in the London University they had external and internal examinations. As I have already said, it is not possible to run the two concurrent systems together. As long as there are no other affiliating universities except the Madras University—the Andhra University was started with different ideals—my hon. Friend will

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[23rd March 1927]

concede that it is not possible to give up the affiliating function altogether. I do not think he intends that from what I have seen of his Bill.

"The hon. Member then talked about the multiplication of universities and said that I got cold feet. I am afraid my hon. Friend is quite wrong in that. I do say now that if the Tamil University Committee produces a report recommending another affiliating type of university, I shall have the courage to say that I shall have to say an emphatic no to their proposal. Because I do not think there is need for such a type of university in the Tamil area as long as the Madras University maintains its affiliating function.

"My hon. Friend referred to section 37. I really do not know what the intention of my hon. Friend Sir Patro was in that section. But I gather from the discussion on the Bill that the intention was that at some future time the intermediate colleges should take up the preparation of the students for the entrance examination. I believe that was at the back of his mind. I think he was correct in introducing that section in the Act. But the stage for introducing that system would come when the university authorities themselves have found out methods and means by which the entrance stage of the university will be the intermediate stage and not the stage of the school final as is the case now.

"As regards the grants to the university being block grants, I for one when I was a private member felt that this system ought to be adopted in the matter of university education. Because I do not think that it is possible for universities to have schemes ready in order to spend the grants. My hon. Friend challenged me whether I considered that matter now. I am afraid I must frankly admit that since so many things engage my attention now at the same time I have not been able to consider the matter. My own personal opinion is that the system of block grants will really contribute to the progress of university education.

"My hon. Friend referred to section 45 dealing with the transfer of Government colleges to the control of the university. Evidently the intention of my hon. Friend my predecessor in office was to transfer such institutions to the university when the university made definite proposals on this point. As far as I can see I do not think that any definite proposals to that effect were considered either by the Senate or the Syndicate. When the university makes any proposals to that effect it will be time for me to consider them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I do not press the motion."

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, I move that
'the allotment of Rs. 4,02,900 for grants to Universities be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"In view of the amending Bill which is going to be brought before the Council I shall be satisfied with requesting the hon. Minister to consider the desirability of making three amendments to the Act."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member ought to have spoken on the previous amendment if his object is to amend the Act."

[23rd March 1927]

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"I have specified the points in which the Act is to be amended."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It will be more to the convenience of the House if the same subject matter is discussed on one and the same motion. We have disposed of the matter before. Technically, the hon. Member will not be prevented by Standing Order 30 from moving this motion. But it would be to the convenience of the House if similar subjects are disposed of by one and the same amendment."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"At the time of passing of the Madras University Act it was felt that the objects of university education would be best promoted by enlisting the sympathy of local bodies, and of certain classes of individuals who are in a position by munificent donations to help to diffuse far and wide the blessings of university education.

"That was the reason why large unwieldy university bodies came into existence. I hope that in any amending Bill which the hon. the Minister may have in view, he would consider the desirability of restricting and limiting the number or size of these university bodies. It would be better to have one body, the Senate going into committees or to have two bodies smaller and more manageable instead of three." 3-41 p.m.

"Secondly, Sir, in the Act we have a clause which defines a university centre. But there are no statutory provisions for investing the university centres with powers. No provision exists for authorizing the teaching by university centre of certain courses for which no provision has been made; no provision by the parent university investing them with autonomous powers for conducting their own examinations under instructions from, or subject to some general supervision of, the parent university or for introducing higher and specialised courses to meet local needs and requirements. When the amending Bill comes up I hope that something definite will be laid down in regard to these matters.

"Speaking of the functions of each university centre, I may meet the point raised by my hon. Friend the Member for the University, who deprecated the idea of multiplication of universities. In all humility I submit to you, Sir, how very smoothly the whole system will surely work, the system of starting with one or two university centres. That would be the best means of testing whether there was a real demand for any university in any one particular place, whether there were resources at the command of educational agencies in certain given localities, and granting that there were funds at their disposal, whether they were willing to make experiments, whether they were capable of improving the staff, the laboratories and the necessary kinds of equipment for carrying on higher research. When they develop and when they show that they are in a position to blossom even into a future university, surely this transition, this change will be made smoothly, most harmoniously and most naturally. So, in the interests of higher education, in the interests of university education, I would request the hon. the Minister for Education to introduce certain clauses which would give statutory powers to the various university centres to develop and attain to the status and growth, potential of what, with some encouragement, can even develop into a university."

[23rd March 1927]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, there are two points which my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has raised, in the course of the speech he made. One was about the university bodies being rather unwieldy. I believe that the Bill of my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, provides for this purpose. There is a special provision the object of which is to reduce the number of university bodies. But the mufassal colleges will receive their adequate representation on the Academic Council. So there will be no distinction made in that sense between the colleges in the mufassal and the colleges in the city of Madras.

“ With regard to university centres which my hon. Friend talked about, I am afraid it will not be possible to have two types of ideas running in one and the same university at the same time, that is, the federal idea and the residential idea. We have to decide whether we want the Madras University to be of an affiliating type with a federal idea or a residential university with a single centre in Madras. My hon. Friend's idea evidently is to develop further the idea of centres. I think that even in the present Act there is enough provision made and enough power given to mufassal colleges to improve their status and see whether they cannot develop themselves into a university centre.”

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Sir, I move

‘ to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,02,900 for grants to Universities by Rs. 100.’

“ My purpose in moving this token motion is to get sufficient money for the Andhra University. I think I am just doing what the Chief Minister did at the time of the last budget. He was putting questions to elicit information from the then Minister in charge of Education, Sir A. P. Patro, whether sufficient money was provided for the Andhra University. The provision in the present budget does not improve matters in any way. In the last budget a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was provided for the Andhra University. This time only a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 is provided for. I was looking for this figure in the budget estimate. For some time I could not find the figure because there is no heading as the Andhra University. On further examination I found out under miscellaneous head—Madras University, that some money was provided for the Madras University and some note was made that a grant of Rs. 1,15,000 was given to the Andhra University. That is the place which the Andhra University occupies in the hands of the Chief Minister at present. The Andhras were very keen upon having a separate university for themselves with the hopes and aspirations that they would get sufficient money to develop their own university. But the money provided in the last and the present budget is so small that it is not possible to make any development at all. It only serves as post office now. We have got a university office with a number of clerks who would receive letters and information and distribute them to others. They are occupying buildings which were given gratis. No grant has been given even for building purposes. Perhaps I may be told that the estimates, plans and specifications are not yet ready. If a sufficient provision is made in the current year's budget, something can be done.

23rd March 1927]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

“ Another matter I want to bring to the notice of the hon. the Chief Minister is that the Government should give up the idea of still running the arts colleges under their management. They must transfer all these colleges to the management of the Andhra University so that the university may have sufficient control over them and develop them according to their lights. All the colleges which can be improved and developed are kept under the management of the Government and the university is left simply as an examining body. The present state of things do not in any way improve matters and if sufficient funds are not granted, it is not possible for the university to develop.

“ Perhaps my hon. Friend the Chief Minister has still got a doubt whether the headquarters would be at Bezwada or some other place because different ideas have been put forward, and because that matter has not been settled. Last time, Bezwada was accidentally fixed as the headquarters. It was rather an accident than a determined desire. The first idea was to fix the headquarters at some other place. The usual competition went on and Bezwada was pitched upon finally. Perhaps the hon. the Chief Minister thinks that before that question is settled, there is no good making more provision for the university. I presume that this must be the reason because no other reason is given why sufficient provision is not made for the Andhra University. With these words, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.”

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, in March 1926 when the hon. the Minister was a private Member and when he was speaking at the time of the general discussion of the budget, he gave expression to this view, viz., that the then Minister was patting the Andhras on the back by giving them an university. I now find, whether that is true or not, that the present Minister is smiting the Andhras on the face by not making sufficient provision for the Andhra University. If my information is correct, it seems that schemes costing Rs. 13 or 14 lakhs were discussed and got ready for the approval of the hon. the Minister. But unfortunately, they have not yet seen the light of day. Everybody must agree that the Andhradesa is a country with large possibilities. As it is, expansion of studies, and research, engineering developments and industrial avocations find a great deal of encouragement in the Andhradesa. If the present university is not equipped with the necessary materials, I am afraid that the University Act would be a dead letter. Though the hon. the Minister said this morning that he has not yet a fixed policy, I hope that he would decide upon a policy very soon and that he would first improve the Andhra University. I am told that the formation of a library and the construction of a Senate House in Bezwada have been thought of, that the existing Arts Colleges and the Research Section in Rajahmundry have been thought of, and several other things connected with the several centres, decided upon by this House, have been thought of, in the schemes that have been discussed. We do not know why they have been thrown out and whether the hon. the Minister has found them all useless. I hope I will be able to hear from him his reasons now.

“ The question of the headquarters of the university was raised. I think that it is a secondary matter. It is the university centres that have to be thought of and that have to be developed.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I would ask the hon. Member to speak a little louder. I did not hear anything of what he said.”

[23rd March 1927]

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Does the hon. Member want me to repeat what I said?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member has been saying something about 'useless'."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I always say something useful, Sir."

4 p.m. "I was saying, Sir, that the question of headquarters is of secondary importance . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the hon. Member has no objection, he may come to the front bench."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"By the time I come, Sir, I am afraid I will lose two minutes. (Laughter.)"

"I was saying, Sir, that the question of headquarters is of secondary importance. It is the university centres that have to be developed at this stage. I hope a better provision than the one that was contemplated before the hon. the Minister came to take charge of the portfolio in his hands, will be favourably considered and made, considering at the same time the vast possibilities of the Andhradesa, I hope, Sir, the hon. the Minister will not place the Andhradesa in great disappointment, because the Andhras feel that whatever might be the defects of the Act, the Andhra University is the forerunner of the Andhra province. I trust that the Minister will not put a stop at this stage to that feeling, and I sincerely wish that he will make a better provision and make an announcement of the provision that he is going to make to this House shortly."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, it was found expedient more than a year ago by the then Government to constitute a university for the Telugu districts. It was in answer to an insistent demand that was being made time after time by the people of the Andhra country. The demand was not for the creation of another examining and affiliating body like the Madras University and it was known to the Government that such a sort of university was not wanted. Taking these things into consideration, the then Government, even though said to be reactionary, was progressive with regard to their programme in respect of the Andhra educational needs, and brought in and carried the Andhra University Act. If we refer to some of the provisions made in that Act, Sir, we find what the intentions of the gentlemen who framed that Act were with regard to this university. Among the various functions allotted to the university, the first function was, under sub-section (1) of section 4, 'to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as may be considered suitable and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge'. That was the first function allotted to the Andhra University. Then, under sub-section (6) of section 4, the university has: 'to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lecturerships and any other teaching posts required by the university'. Again, Sir, under sub-section (8) of the same section, it has 'to maintain colleges and hostels'. Also, under sub-section (12) of the same section, the Andhra University is given other functions 'to institute and provide funds for the maintenance of a Publication Bureau, an Employment Bureau, Students' Unions and University Extension Boards'. It was pointed out when the Bill was pushed through, both in the Select Committee and in this House, that unless ample funds were provided for the

[23rd March 1927] [Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju]

university, unless definite recurring grants were given to the university, these functions could not be carried out. It was however found difficult or impossible to introduce some provisions, so as to ensure a definite grant to the university, since the changes required the Government of India's sanction. Again, Sir, under section 38, it was contemplated that all the educational institutions in the Andhra University area ought to be transferred to the university and that funds should be provided for carrying on those institutions. It was under section 36 (1) that the university was intended to 'establish under its direct control and management such scientific and technical colleges as may be agreed upon from time to time between the university and the Government'. After the university has been established, after all the constituent bodies of the university have been found to be properly working, after the Ministry had sufficient time to carry out the intentions and to provide adequate grants in this year's budget, we are surprised to find, Sir, that no provision is made for the university to carry out any of its functions. The university has been constituted by the Government and has been assigned all these functions which I have mentioned just now; but the Government have not seen their way to provide the necessary funds and they want to starve the very university which they were instrumental in creating.

"Now, Sir, with reference to the question of the transfer of institutions referred to in connexion with the Madras University, the hon. the Minister for Education was telling us that such a transfer would be considered when definite proposals were made by the university. I wonder what definite proposals he wants to be made. The section clearly says that institutions may be transferred by the Government and that when such a transfer is made, such and such a provision for the maintenance and continuance of the institutions shall be made. Of course, if the Government are willing, and if they send up a proposal to the university and fix up the conditions that should be agreed upon between the university and the Government, the university may submit their views on the matter. I maintain that the initiative ought to come from the Government who created the university and laid down the functions it should discharge. The Government ought to have formulated their own proposals and asked the Andhra University as to what their views were in the matter.

"Sir, I am surprised to find that even in the matter of educational institutions in the Andhra area, the hon. the Minister for Education is ignoring the university in dealing with his institutions in the university area. He ought to have found out the intention of the Andhra University with regard to the development of its research and honours courses, on its teaching side, before he launches upon any scheme, at its back, without its knowledge—as he seems to have said—at the expert guidance of one of his departmental heads. If the Government cannot have sufficient confidence in an expert body created by them mainly to deal with higher education, I ask in whom can they rely. Having created such a body, it is their duty to see that all their activities with reference to higher and technical education are carried through that body and through that body alone. Even the expert adviser is a member of all the constituent bodies of the Andhra University. He will have his say there and the university will have an opportunity of knowing the views of Government's expert adviser; but when once a special body is constituted, it is the duty of the Government to utilize it for the development of all collegiate and higher education and for organizing the local institution

[Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju] [23rd March 1927]

which it was contemplated to organize, at the time of the passing of the Act. The much-maligned Justice party which was said to be reactionary, was not reactionary in this matter, and they gave a progressive University Act to the Andhra country, and it is now left to the Nationalist Ministry either to carry out the proposals chalked out by them or to go back upon their own ideas of nationalism and progressive policy, and to follow the most reactionary policy of putting a stop to the cultural advancement of the Andhra country disregarding the unanimous wishes of the Andhra people throughout the Andhradesa."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Mr. President, Sir, the Andhra University has been located at Bezwada and it has been working for about a year. Its offices have been located in rented buildings. The Senate and Syndicate are sitting in the Museum Hall which has a very insufficient accommodation. In this year's budget, a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 has been allotted to this university, which is very inadequate. I understand that there is no idea of changing the headquarters which is quite unnecessary. The Senate House and the residential quarters of the staff of the Andhra University are to be constructed at Bezwada. The colleges at the three centres, namely, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur, are to be extended and repaired, to make them suitable to satisfy the provisions of the Act. So, for all these expenses, I urge that a sum of at least six lakhs may be allotted as building grants to the university. I support the motion before the House."

The KUMARA RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI :—"Mr. President, Sir, let me join the chorus of expression of dissatisfaction at the financial treatment meted out to the Andhra University which is still in its infant stage. It is unnecessary, Sir, for me to point out that any institution in its early stages of development, requires fostering care and financial nourishment from the Government, and that the grant allotted to the Andhra University in the budget is inadequate and will be only just sufficient to keep the institution in running order, without any balance for extending its sphere of usefulness or for intensifying the academic value of its work even within its present limited sphere. Any surplus, Sir, left over after meeting dire necessities, may not be enough even to touch the fringe of the university extension scheme which figures rightly and prominently in the programme of works formulated by my friend, the leading educationist, Mr. C. R. Reddi of Andhradesa. Among the most important schemes that have been submitted to the Government, there is one for housing the university; and we cannot afford to allow the university to remain cramped and crowded in that small Museum Hall which is more in the nature of a catacomb than an edifice where any university can be located. Well, Sir, I want the Government to give immediate effect to the various schemes submitted to them by the Andhra University without any further delay. Before resuming my seat, let me just avail myself of this opportunity to remind my hon. Friend the Chief Minister of what he said just a year back during the budget discussion. He said that the Government should provide adequate funds when this institution came into existence, so that it might not be strangled at its birth. Sir, strangling is better than starving; and I am really surprised that the motherly solicitude which has been displayed by my friend just a year back has suddenly turned into a step-motherly affection. I hope, Sir, that my hon. Friend the Chief Minister will disabuse the Andhras of this impression by extending a liberal patronage and by providing greater funds for this infant university."

23rd March 1927] [The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri]

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I am sure if the hon. Minister for Education had known the intense feeling that is in the minds of all Andhras about the Andhra University, let alone the Andhra province—I am perfectly sure he would have not been satisfied with giving the Andhra University this small sum. This 1.15 lakhs and odd is hardly sufficient to meet what may be called the working expenses, that is, the salary, the pay of the establishment and so forth. Not a pie is to be spent on any of those activities which the Act contemplates. The Act is a child of this very House. And at the discussion of the Bill in its different stages my hon. Friend took very enthusiastic interest in giving it a proper shape. That being so, I wonder whether he has been enchanted after going to the benches there, and has been made to forget many of the things which he was once keen about. I may also mention for the information of the hon. the Chief Minister and for such other Members who might not have been informed about it, that the keenness and the interest of the Andhras was not merely vocal. The activities of the Vice-Chancellor Mr. C. R. Reddi in the Andhradesa to collect funds and the response of the landed aristocracy, to which my hon. Friend, the Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, belongs—I hope if he has not already contributed enough, he would do so hereafter—the response of the landed aristocracy in Andhradesa in thousands of rupees shows the keen interest they have been taking in the Andhra University."

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p.m.

"As far as the location and centre is concerned, it is a matter of domestic affair. I may wish to have it in my district, Guntur, my other friends may wish to have it in the Ceded districts and others may want to have it at Rajahmundry and some other friends may like to have it at Vizagapatam to which my hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro belongs. Whatever that may be, it is only a small matter which can very easily be settled in a domestic conference."

"Apart from that, as far as I can understand, even in the Select Committee as well as in this House, Bezwada was naturally made the official headquarter being a neutral place."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is not the centre, but the funds for the Andhra University."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Bezwada being the place now settled as official quarters, it was considered that enough funds would be provided for the construction of a Senate House at once. Now it is the charity of the municipality of Bezwada that has given some little House for the use of the senators. I hope and trust that enough funds will soon be made available to further the cause of this university. I will not labour the point. But I am perfectly sure that the hon. the Chief Minister who himself took active part in the discussions during the Andhra University Bill in all its stages would remember and I will remind him also, that though he is there with full of responsibility to meet out funds towards various interests and possibly clashing interests too, he would help this university and I may be permitted to quote in this connexion the words of the poet :

"Take her up tenderly
Lift her with care,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair."

[23rd March 1927]

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my friends of the Andhradesa. Nearly six years ago when a resolution was submitted to the House recommending to Government the early establishment of an Andhra University, I was one of those Tamilians then in this House who heartily supported the motion. I am glad that the recommendation then made has come to pass and it is equally a great satisfaction that one of the most distinguished educationists, who has not merely received culture in the eastern and western seats of learning, but who had also had considerable administrative experience, has been appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Now, Sir, the question is how to make use of this opportunity. What are we going to do with the Andhra University? The Andhra University is an established fact and I wish that ample funds are placed at its disposal, so that it may fulfil its functions and start on a prosperous career. It is equally a great necessity. Now, Sir, the university has got another appendage and it has got an expert body and if it is to function it must have ample funds. For this purpose, it has an association of eminently learned men in whose hands must be handed over all the educational institutions, so that they do their work properly, Government retaining such control to see that the funds are properly applied and the objects carried out.

"Now, Sir, in an infant institution like this university, a grant of a lakh and odd is a trifling amount. I do not say that the Government will not consider the matter. It is up to my Andhra friends to come up through their Vice-Chancellor and to place before Government considered proposals which will be accepted by the department. In this matter there can be and there is no difference of opinion, so that the Chief Minister can apply his large heart and extend his munificence with a liberal hand. Therefore I commend this proposition for the kind consideration of the Chief Minister. Although under the rules of this House, this is put as a token motion, I hope my hon. Friends will have a satisfactory reply from the Chief Minister, so that by their co-operation and useful advice the thing may be advanced and further funds obtained in due time."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, when the Andhra University was established by the late Ministry, it was welcomed by the whole Andhradesa without any difference of political opinion and particularly the appointment of a brilliant educationist Mr. C. R. Reddi as the Vice-Chancellor gave complete satisfaction to the Andhra country. But one great defect existing then which was pointed out by everybody, was non-provision of sufficient funds in the budget for 1926-27; and during last year, 1926, plans and estimates were prepared for the building of a suitable Senate House and a suitable bungalow for the residence of the Vice-Chancellor at Bezwada—the headquarters of the Andhra University and we also expected that when His Excellency the Governor visited Bezwada as Chancellor, the foundation stone would be laid for the Senate House. But, somehow, for reasons known to the Ministers themselves—possibly the selection of the site was made a pawn in political chess during the last year's election, or it might not be—nothing was done in the matter of giving a local habitation to the Andhra University. It now lives in a house given by the merciful Public Works Department after prolonged correspondence.

"The Andhra University though at the beginning thought of being a residential university, under the peculiar circumstances of the country—the

23rd March 1927]

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

whole Andhra country took a lot of interest in the proceedings of the Bill—it became both an affiliating and a residential university. Several first-grade and second-grade colleges all came under its jurisdiction. The Andhras wanted a separate university and a separate jurisdiction for the Andhra University as a forerunner, as pointed out by one of my friends, to the Andhra province. The Andhra also wanted education through the medium of vernacular and also administration through the medium of vernaculars. Those were the two important ideas which were at the bottom of the whole Andhra movement and therefore a separate university with possibilities of giving instruction up to the highest classes in the vernacular of the province, Telugu, and these ideas attracted the Andhra country and after a prolonged agitation then, the three centres were fixed—Vizagapatam in the north, Paschama Andhra, Anantapur and Rajahmundry. The ancient college on the banks of the Gautami at Rajahmundry was allowed to remain there and Rajahmundry became the centre and Bezwada on the banks of the Kistna which is the natural and geographical centre of Andhradesa, with its railway and other communications with its picturesqueness and other facilities, was made the headquarters of the university."

Mr. V. CH. JOHN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to endorse what has been said in favour of the motion. One thing that has been uppermost in the minds of most of the Telugus for some years is this Andhra University question and after years of agitation this University Bill was passed but nothing more has been done even after passing the Bill. Last year a meagre provision was made in the budget and this year we expected that a very large provision would be made for it, but we are disappointed. I am sure the hon. Minister for Education would find his way to provide ample funds for this new university. The Andhra University, like all other organizations, requires money and without money nothing can function and the Andhra University is no exception to it.

"As to the location of the university, there is a divergence of opinion: people from Guntur would say that there is a first-grade college there and therefore the Andhra University ought to be located there; people from Bezwada speak for Bezwada, but wherever the Andhra University is located, funds are necessary and must be provided for in this budget. We cannot wait long, we have already waited sufficiently long and therefore, the Andhra University location apart, we ask for ample provision being made in this budget and that right now."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I listened with great interest to the speeches made by my friends from all sides of the House. Mr. Ramachandra Reddi was quite right in saying that I did raise the question of an adequate provision for the Andhra University last year when the budget was presented. I admit, Sir, that the provision made for the Andhra University in this budget is not adequate, but we could not provide more than this, as long as there is no system of block grants introduced in the statute itself and it is not my fault, because I am here to-day. It is impossible to make provision for any amount for such grants because unless proposals and schemes are ready for being put forward before the Finance Committee, it is very hard to get any funds at all for such purposes. But Rs. 1,15,000 was the expenditure that was thought necessary by the Vice-Chancellor himself and what was asked for has been put in the budget. With regard to the buildings, the

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[23rd March 1927]

Andhra University Senate House and the Vice-Chancellor's quarters, the estimates are under consideration by the Superintending Engineer and they did not reach the Government when the budget was under preparation. But now that we have got some money owing to the remission of the provincial contribution, I hope it will be possible, if schemes are ready and are of such a nature as would go really to develop the Andhra University, to grant an adequate amount to the Andhra University. When the University Act was introduced, I remember my hon. Friend, the then Minister for Education, mentioned that he expected there would be large and munificent donations for the Andhra University from the university area which will go to provide that university with adequate funds. From what I have seen of the grants that have been made to this university, in spite of Mr. Anjaneyulu's statement that munificent grants had been made, I am yet to see such grants. I hope that my young friends like the Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri who are after all the princes of the Andhra country will see to it that he and his brethren make large grants to the university so that Andhra culture and Andhra history may have a bright future. I do not know what my hon. Friend means by shouting outside the House, but what I may say is that even from inside the House I am willing to give adequate grants to the Andhra University if the schemes are ready.

"With regard to the handing over of the Government colleges for which Mr. Venkatapati Raju pleaded with such eloquence, as I said with regard to the Madras University also, I do not think that the initiative for such things ought to come from the Government. As my hon. Friend the learned Member for the University himself says, I think proposals for such purposes ought to come from the Andhra University authorities themselves. But I can tell my hon. Friend this, that shortly we are going to have a Conference with the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University for this particular purpose and when I have his proposal, I hope it will be possible to treat the Andhra University in such a fashion as would be acceptable to all Members, so that the Andhra University authorities themselves will have control of a college and try to instil education from their own standpoint from such a college. The Zamindar of Gollapalli pleaded about the building of the Senate House, the Vice-Chancellor's quarters, etc., but I see opinions differ on that subject in this House. My hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, pointed out that what they want is not merely the Senate House and the Vice-Chancellor's quarters but more adequate funds for developing the University on the lines that the Syndicate and the Senate propose. What he placed first was the development of the university ideal more than the building for the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate House. As I have said before, Sir, I hope it will be possible to make an adequate grant for the Andhra University specially after meeting the Vice-Chancellor and finding out his opinion about the transfer of a Government college or about starting a college of their own at a centre where they can start it. In regard to the change of centre there was a Bill of Mr. Kaleswara Rao before the House about the making of Bezwada also a centre and when the Vice-Chancellor meets, I hope that matter will also be considered because I believe there was an opinion of the Senate of the Andhra University that Bezwada should also be made an additional centre. And I hope, if the Vice-Chancellor so wishes, it will be possible to make Bezwada also an additional centre."

23rd March 1927]

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not think we are quite satisfied with the answer given by the hon. the Chief Minister, although it gave us some hope. I think if there is one thing in the development of modern Universities which points to some definite conclusions, it is this, namely, that Universities ought to devote more attention to the teaching, higher research, and the dissemination of knowledge to the masses. The second thing is that the State should recognize its obligations to support the Universities on the financial side instead of leaving them merely to depend upon private munificence. On both of these grounds I do not think the answer given by the hon. the Chief Minister is really quite satisfactory. Personally, Sir, I do not see why the Government should depend on the gifts that private persons may be able to give for the University. If it is their desire that the University should contribute something to the higher research and add to the knowledge that has already been acquired by the people, and if it is their desire that the knowledge thus acquired by industrious research by men of learning in the University be disseminated to the world at large, I do not see why the State should disown its responsibility in contributing, I say mainly, to the funds of the University. If private donations come in, so much the better. If they do not come in, it ought not to be an excuse for the Government to say 'unless you come forward with donations, we are not prepared to give grants.'

"Another difficulty in the way of the Government seems to be to hand over the existing Government colleges to the University. It is rather unhappy that the Government should think that they can do this work of teaching much better than the University. It would really be an unnecessary waste of time and money that the higher teaching should be in the hands of both the Government and the University. It is recognized now that the University can do this work much better than the Government as such can. I do not see why the Government should feel it rather very difficult for them to hand over the existing Government colleges to the University, for higher teaching and research. It is said that because there is not this block system of giving grants, the Minister is not in a position to provide more funds than before. I really do not believe there is any difficulty. I suppose no statute provides against it and there may be only a rule of the Finance Committee or the Government against it. But I do not think anything prevents the giving of block grants to the University.

"Another difficulty that has been raised seems to be about the centres. It is rather unhappy—even now we feel some of us were mistaken at the time—that with the little finance that is probably available in the country at present we have not been in a position to concentrate all higher teaching at one centre. But I can say this. If the Government is really desirous of providing the University with enough funds and if the only difficulty in their way is too many centres, I for one believe that if we are assured that a big grant say of 30 or 40 lakhs would be made, we will be able to agree among ourselves to concentrate all the financial resources that the Government will be able to give us at one centre and see that the Andhra University is made a real University which can contribute to the research and add to the knowledge that already exists. And even if we are not in a position to agree among ourselves as to the various centres, I believe attempts will be made to see that unnecessary duplication of teaching does not exist in the University. I believe it will be possible to concentrate one kind of knowledge at one centre and

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

[28rd March 1927]

another kind of knowledge at another and so on, so that we will see that as far as possible our finances are not dissipated unnecessarily. I am one of those who believe that unless the Government comes forward with a large amount, it will not be a satisfactory state of things for the development of the University."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,02,900 for grants to Universities by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and declared carried. A poll was then demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 16. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 17. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 3. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 18. " K. B. Karant. |
| 4. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 19. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 5. " K. Koti Reddi. | 20. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapati Razu. | 21. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 7. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 22. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 9. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. | 24. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 10. " D. Narayana Raju. | 25. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi-yar. |
| 11. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. | 26. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 12. Mr. C. Ramasomayaajulu. | 27. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 13. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 28. The Zamindar of Mirasapuram. |
| 14. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | |
| 15. " A. Kaleswara Rao. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 20. The Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 21. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 22. " Muppil Nayar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 23. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. | 24. Subedar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 26. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 27. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 28. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 29. " S. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 11. " Gnanavaram Pillai. | 30. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 31. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Row. | 32. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 33. " Chayadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 34. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 35. Mr. S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 17. Mr. Balakrishna Shetti. | 36. " S. Venkayya. |
| 18. " J. Bheemayya. | 37. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 38. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| | 39. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| | 40. " L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 41. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Neutral.

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|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 7. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 2. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 8. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 9. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 4. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 10. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 5. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 11. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 6. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 12. " P. T. Rajan. |

Ayes 28, Noes 41, Neutral 12.

The motion was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Mallayya, have you voted for or against the motion?"

28rd March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I have not voted for anything."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"When I called upon neutrals to stand, I thought it was their duty to stand up instead of sitting."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I considered myself out, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I did not hear what the hon. Member has said."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I considered myself clean out, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As long as hon. Members are in the House, they are requested to obey the President. When hon. Members who are neutral are requested to stand, they are expected to respect the request of the President. I am sorry that the hon. Member has not really followed the direction given by the Chair, and I expect him to respect it."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I was not aware of it, Sir. I will obey it."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

[23rd March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 469 asked by Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1927, page 683 supra.]

G.O. No. 163, Public, dated 24th February 1927.

The Government sanction the creation of a temporary appointment in the Indian Civil Service of Commissioner for the Cauvery (Mettur) Irrigation Project for a period of one year from the date on which the officer appointed to the post takes charge. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 3,000 per mensem plus overseas pay £13-6-8, if the officer is entitled to overseas pay. The Hon'ble Mr. F. B. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., is appointed to this post.

2. The duties of the Commissioner will include the following :—

(1) To be a liaison officer between the officers of the Public Works Department and officers of other departments such as the Forest and Public Health Departments;

(2) To organize the 'accounts and audit' of the project in consultation with the Accountant-General and in this connexion to advise the Government whether the ordinary divisional system of accounts and audit will be suitable or some form of centralization should be adopted and where the accounts and audit office or offices should be located;

(3) To examine the systems of purchase and custody of stores with a view to prevent the overlapping of orders and to advise the Government as to the effect of the orders regarding the purchase of stores through the Indian Stores Department;

(4) To exercise such financial powers of the Government as may be delegated to him in respect of sanctioning estimates and reappropriations of funds;

(5) To exercise supervision over contracts in order to make sure that they are drawn up in proper form;

(6) To supervise the arrangements and staff for the acquisition of land both for the head works, including the tank-bed, and for the canal system and distributaries;

(7) To organize the local administration of the head-works area in all its branches, e.g., as to the provision of a police station, a Magistrate's Court, a Sub-treasury, a Hospital, etc., and to see that the organization is brought into being as required;

(8) To submit to Government periodical progress reports.

3. The expenditure will be debited to the head "55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Special Establishment—Cauvery-Mettur Project". Further orders will be issued in the Finance Department as regards provision of funds.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works and Labour Department.
,, other Departments of the Secretariat.
,, the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Hon'ble Mr. F. B. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S.

[23rd March 1927]

APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to question No. 474 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1927, page 687 supra.]

Report received from the Surgeon-General regarding the working of the scheme of Honorary Physicians and Surgeons.

The following are the Honorary Medical Officers employed :—

Royapetta Hospital	Honorary Physician.
Tuberculosis Hospital	"
Hospital for Women and Children	"
General Hospital	"
Ophthalmic Hospital	Honorary Surgeon.
	Honorary Physician.
	" Surgeon.
Rayapuram Hospital	" Ophthalmic Surgeon.

The working of the scheme must be looked at from the following stand-points :—

- the benefit of the Honorary Medical Officer,
- the welfare of the patients,
- economy in administration to Government,
- assistance to the permanent medical staff, and
- the efficiency of the institution to which the honorary staff is attached as a teaching hospital for medical students.

Under (a) the scheme has been a success, but not unqualified. The appointments are not popular and the number of application last year was very small, so small that no selection was possible. In the absence of competition and selection it cannot be said that the patients have materially benefited.

There has been no economy in administration to Government, as the employment of Honorary Medical Officers has not permitted any retrenchment in permanent staff. It is possible that efficiency may demand extra resident medical staff. In the Royapetta and Tuberculosis Hospitals the Honorary Medical staff has proved of real assistance. In fact it may be said that it is only in hospitals which do not function as teaching institutions the appointment of an honorary staff is of any value.

Looked at from the point of view of teaching students the scheme has been a failure. This is inevitable. The ability to teach is not acquired by seven years or longer in private practice. In England the Honorary Medical staff of the large teaching hospitals is not appointed by selection among private medical practitioners. Before a medical man can be appointed as Honorary Surgeon or Physician to the hospital he has to spend years in minor honorary appointments, such as house physician or surgeon, resident medical officer, registrar (surgical or medical), surgical or medical tutor, assistant surgeon or assistant physician.

[23rd March 1927]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 483 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1927, page 702 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, Kistna, R.C. No. 560/Pet. D.B. of 25, dated 4th May 1926.

In G.O. No. 235, L. & M., dated 11th February 1923, the Government approved the proposal of the Kistna District Board to lease free of rent the ferry steamer 'Nell' to Messrs. Elluri Swami, Routala Kondala Rao of Rajahmundry and Atmuri Subba Rao and Atmuri Venkata Narasayya of Narasapur for a period of 15 years from 1st April 1913 to work on the Vasista Godavari river at Narasapur. This period expires on 31st March 1928. The first two individuals and the fourth have since surrendered their partnership to Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao and he is now the sole contractor.

2. Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao has since applied to me to renew his lease for a period of ten years or at least five years, and has made his application so early as 14th December 1924 though his contract is yet to run $2\frac{1}{2}$ years more, as the boiler of the steamer has been worn out and is to be replaced by a new one at a cost of Rs. 5,000. He has also applied for an enhancement of the rates of hire on the ground that the price of the fuel has risen considerably high, that the expenses on account of the repairs of the launch have become heavier than before owing to gradual deterioration of the machinery and the various parts of the launch.

3. The Tahsildar, Narasapur, and the Sub-Collector, Narasapur division, have reported that the contractor has worked the steamer very satisfactorily during the last 12 years and that there has been no complaint from any side against him in regard to the working of the steamer. Messrs. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Rao Sahib K. Yegganna Garu, a pleader of Narasapur and the President, Taluk Board, Narasapur, also speak very highly of the contractor and his efficient management.

4. When prior to 1913, the Board itself was letting the steamer every year by public auction, the amounts realized were very small and out of all proportion to the charges incurred in working the steamer the Board was thus sustaining loss year after year.

5. It is reported that when last year when the boiler inspector made the inspection of the steamer, he expressed his opinion that the existing boiler was to be replaced by a new one before long, as the present one is very much deteriorated and has become unfit for use. The new boiler may cost him Rs. 5,000 and as the contractor has thus to make a large investment, it is but fair that the extension of the lease should be allowed. The Board has, therefore, decided in its Resolution, dated 25th September 1925, to extend the lease for eight years from 1st April 1928 on condition similar to those in the existing contract.

8. Since the District Board passed the Resolution No. 450, dated 25th September 1925, . . . several persons put in petitions to grant them a lease for the steamer offering to pay a sum of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 per annum and promising to abide by the conditions which the present contractor Mr. Atmuri Subba Rao has accepted. . .

[23rd March 1927]

9. The Board again discussed the matter in another meeting held in December 1925, and passed Resolution No. 684, in which it was decided that the previous resolution of September should stand. In consideration of the present contractor, M.R.Ry. Atmuri Subba Rao's popularity, his methods of efficient management, and in view of the fact that he has kept the steamer in a fair condition and has ungrudgingly executed repairs to it whenever necessary and has thus earned the good will of the Revenue, Public Works Department and Local Fund officers and of the public in general, the Board was not anxious to let the steamer go into the hands of others . . . for an apparent profit of Rs. 1,200 per annum and has therefore unanimously voted to stick up to its original Resolution of September 1925.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 485 asked by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1927, page 707 supra.]

G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 10th October 1924.

In G.Os. No. 870, Revenue, dated 14th March 1921, and No. 420, Public, dated 19th May 1923, the Government sanctioned certain concessions in regard to assignment of land to persons possessing military

Miscellaneous.

service. The period of three years for which these concessions were sanctioned expired on 14th April 1924. The Government have reason to believe that there are a number of men eligible for the concession who, for some reason or other, have not been able to obtain any grant of land. With a view to enable such men to obtain land, the Government are pleased to extend the concessions granted in the Government Order for a further period of three years from 15th April 1924. The concessions will, however, be restricted to officers and men who were recruited before the armistice to the combatant ranks of the army.

2. In order to ensure that the benefit of the concessions is fully availed of Collectors are requested to reserve suitable lands as far as possible. Lists of eligible men who had already applied for and were not granted any land should be prepared and should be first dealt with. If an applicant has been made a reasonable offer and refused it, he should be given no further option.

3. Quarterly progress reports should be submitted by Collectors so as to reach Government not later than the 15th of the month following each quarter.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. LUGH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
" the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
" all Collectors.
" the General Officer Commanding, Madras District (with C.L.).

Gazette.

[23rd March 1927]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 486 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1927, page 708 supra.]

I

Statement showing the reserves managed by panchayats under the Forest Village System in South Kanara district.

Serial number of Panchayats.	Name of Reserved forest.	Villages constituting each panchayat.	Nature of growth in the forest.
1	Sarpanamane Savantagudde	Shirur ... Yedthare ...	Forests mainly of fuel with few or no timber trees.
2	Kadike ... Baindur ...	Paduvari, Baindur. Yedthare ...	
3	Karnigudde Tenkahola	Belanji ... Hebri ...	Do. Forest mainly of timber trees.
4	Jakkatmale Jarvathu ...	Hebri	Forest mainly of fuel with few or no timber trees.
5	Mavinakodlu Malkalgudde	Kuchur	Do.
6	Durgamale	Durga ... Miyar ... Mudar ...	Do.
7	Todar ...	Hosabettu Todar ... Puchamogru	Do.
8	Hosabettu	Hosabettu Todar ... Puchamogru	Do.
9	Bellare ...	Aryapu Velamogru Balnad	Forest mainly of timber trees.
10	Porkala (portion).	Kankradi ...	Do.

II

Panchayat Agreement.

1. This agreement shall be in force from the 1st day of July 1926 till the 30th June 1927.

Provided nevertheless that it may be renewed for a further period of one year on application therefor by the panchayat to the District Forest Officer of the North Mangalore district for the time being and his agreeing thereto.

2. The panchayat shall work under the orders of the District Forest Officer of the North Mangalore district for the time being.

3. The said District Forest Officer shall have the power to remove any panchayatdar whose conduct makes him in the said District Forest Officer's opinion unfit to remain in office. There is no appeal against the orders of the said District Forest Officer.

[23rd March 1927]

4. The panchayat will ensure that the concession of clearing undergrowth, i.e., growth of unclassified species not above 6 feet in height to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings and removal of green manure leaf from the unclassified trees dead fuel, i.e., parts of dead trees less than 3 inches in diameter and dry leaf and thorns in the reserves, is used to the best advantage of the village community and to this end the panchayat shall—

- (i) prevent wilful damage to standing tree growth in the reserve,
- (ii) prevent fires,
- (iii) prevent quarrying and removal of minor forest produce (except by Government contractors or agents acting under the orders of the District Forest Officer),
- (iv) prevent the cutting of trees and lopping of green leaves from reserved and classified trees for manure or for any other purpose,
- (v) carry out all orders issued to them by the District Forest Officer or by the Range Officer,
- (vi) keep a list of the co-opted panchayatdars.

5. The panchayat shall have the power—

- (i) to regulate the collection and removal of dead wood, green manure leaf of unclassified trees, dry leaf and cutting and taking of thorns for domestic or agricultural purposes,
- (ii) to exclude the cattle of any person who recklessly or mischievously sets fire or otherwise causes damage to the area or who removes tree growth without permission or who disobeys the orders issued by the panchayat in exercise of the powers conferred upon it or who fails to assist the panchayat in carrying out any of the duties assigned to it,
- (iii) to impound the cattle which graze without permit,
- (iv) to report to the District Forest Officer any offences for which prosecution is desired and when it is of opinion that the offence may be compounded to suggest the amount of compounding fees that may be accepted.

6. If the panchayat protects the reserves to the satisfaction of the Conservator for the time being of the circle, it shall be eligible after 30th June 1927 to the refund of half of the grazing revenue collected therein.

7. If the panchayat fails to protect the reserves to the satisfaction of the Conservator or to co-operate with the Forest department, the District Forest Officer may, with the approval of the said Conservator, terminate the agreement and dissolve the panchayat at any time before the expiry of the term of this agreement and may withdraw the concessions granted and thereupon the said Conservator may direct the closure to grazing of all or any of the grazing block or may cancel all or any of the permits issued to the villagers.

8. Should a vacancy occur in the panchayat by reason of death or resignation of any of the persons specified above or from any other cause, the vacancy shall be filled by the panchayat subject to the approval of the District Forest Officer from among the co-opted panchayatdars, a list of whose names should be maintained by the panchayat.

9. The area under panchayat may be inspected by any officer of the Forest Department but no orders will be issued to the panchayat except by the District Forest Officer or the Range Officer.

[23rd March 1927]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 489 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1927, page 710 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 107, Public, dated 3rd February 1927.

The Government sanction the creation of a temporary post of Special Officer in the Law and Education Secretariat for a period of six months for work connected with the following subjects:—

- (1) the amendment of the Madras Elementary Education Act;
- (2) the amendment of the Madras University Act; and
- (3) the report of the Committee on the reorganization of the Secondary Education.

The post will be held by an Officer of the Indian Educational Service who will draw a special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem in addition to the basic pay and the overseas pay admissible to him in the regular line under schedule I to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules.

2. Mr. R. M. Statham is appointed to the temporary post with effect from the date of taking charge.

3. Further orders will be issued in the Finance Department regarding the provision of funds to meet the cost during the current year.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.
 „ Finance Department with extract of notes.
 „ Law and Education Department.
 „ Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Central Cash Bureau.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 490 asked by Mr. J. Kuppaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1927, page 710 supra.]

List of subjects for which stock files are maintained in the several departments of the Secretariat.

Public Department.

Presidency Administration Report.
 Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
 Holidays.
 Civil List.
 Communal Representation.
 Office Procedure.

23rd March 1927]

Political Department.

Prince of Arcot.
 Palkonda Pensioners.
 French Pettah.
 Moung Lat—State Prisoner, Parts I and II.
 Acquisition of immovable property by Ruling Chiefs and Notables.
 Tanjore pensioners—Three volumes.
 Commutations of pensions.
 Kandyan pensioners.
 Vellore, Kurnool and Mysore stipendiaries.

Judicial Department.

Pay and allowances of gazetted police officers.
 Pay and allowances of subordinate police officers.
 Armed Reserves and special police forces.
 Railway police.
 General orders relating to police works.
 Arms Act.

Revenue Department.

Land Acquisition.
 Alienation.
 Assignment—Depressed classes.
 Assignment—Military men.
 Assignment—General.
 Military and other Central Government lands.
 Railway lands.
 Jamabandi Reports.
 Tree-tax.
 Land Revenue.
 Famine (General orders).
 Irrigation.
 Railway-affecting tanks (General orders).
 Forest Panchayats (General orders).
 Loans (Takkavi).
 Board of Revenue.
 Village officers—Pay and allowances.
 Village officers—Control by proprietors.
 Village officers—Work done for local bodies.
 Village officers—Amendment of legislation.
 Deputy Tahsildars—Appointment.
 Pay and allowances.
 Tombs and cemeteries.
 Buildings.
 Public servants (General orders).
 Court of Wards Act I of 1902.
 Impartible Estates Act II of 1904.
 Deputy Collectors (General orders).
 Laccadives—Inspection Reports and general orders.
 Drugs—Opium, etc.—Rules.
 Abkari (General orders).
 Inams.
 Grants to District Boards.

[23rd March 1927]

Revenue Department—cont.

Agency works.
 Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and the rules issued under the Act.
 Administration Reports of the Survey and Settlement Departments.
 Fees to Government Pleaders.
 List of Money allowances.
 Boundary disputes—(General orders).
 Settlement—General orders.
 Encroachments—General orders.
 Escheat.
 Yeomials and Pensions.

Finance Department.

Notes relating to subjects discussed at the annual Conference at Delhi of the Financial representatives of the various local Governments.
 Provincial contributions to the Central Government.
 General questions relating to Commercial concerns.
 General orders regarding Public Accounts Committee.
 General revision of salaries.
 General orders relating to Contract contingencies.
 General orders relating to financial aid in connection with the expansion of Elementary education.
 Cochin Harbour Works—Important Government Orders.
 Tuticorin Harbour Works—Important Government Orders.
 Agreements of officers engaged on contract for service in the Government Press and in the Harbour Engineering Department.
 Madras Port Department—Important General orders.
 Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
 General orders on the Budget estimates of each year.
 Proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee.

*Development Department.**Agriculture.*

Administration Report.
 Agreements of Agricultural Officers.
 Agricultural College.
 Agricultural Farms.
 Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act.
 Cotton.
 Crop Forecasts.
 Government Gardens and Parks—The Nilgiris.
 Indian Cotton Committee—Recommendation—Orders on.
 Indian Sugar Committee—Recommendation—Orders on.
 Palm disease operations.
 Reorganization of the Department.
 Special Retrenchment Committee—Recommendations—Orders.

23rd March 1927]

Co-operation.

Administration report.
 By-laws of Co-operative Societies.
 Committee on Co-operation—Recommendations—Orders.
 Establishment.
 Financial Assistance to Co-operative Societies.
 Rules under the Co-operative Societies Act.
 State loans to Co-operative Societies.

Veterinary.

Administration report.
 Important orders issued from time to time on the work and organization of the department.

Industries.

Administration report.
 Organization of the department.
 Commercial Concerns—
 (a) Kerala Soap Institute.
 (b) Fruit Preserving Institute.
 (c) Ink Factory.
 (d) Industrial Engineering Workshop.
 (e) Government Industrial Institute, Madura.
 Miscellaneous investigations.
 Pumping and boring section.

Fisheries.

Administration report.
 Organization of the department.
 Cannery.
 Inland fisheries.
 Pearl and Chank fisheries.
 Fish-curing yards.

Mines.

Administration report.
 Rules and regulations under the Mines Act.
 Mining rules for prospecting and mining.

Factories.

Administration report.
 Notifications and rules issued under the Act.
 The Madras Factories rules.
 The Organization of the department.

Cinchona.

Cinchona and quinine—Important orders.
 Papers relating to the price of Madras Quinine.
 Papers relating to the fixation of price of quinine and areas of supply.
 Papers relating to the cultivation of cinchona.
 Administration report.

[23rd March 1927]

Forests.

Administration report.
 Forest panchayats.
 Forest village system.
 Important orders relating to the administration of the Forest Department.
 Papers relating to grass and grazing.
 Papers relating to Standing Forest Advisory Committee.
 Papers relating to the rules issued under the Forest Code.
 Papers relating to the Forest Act and proposals for its amendment.
 Papers relating to the staff and reorganization of the Forest Department.
 Papers regarding Anamalais.
 Seigniorage rates.
 Papers relating to the delegation of powers in the Forest Department.

Local Self-Government Department.

Nil.

Public Works and Labour Department.

Labour.
 Depressed classes.
 Criminal Tribes Settlement (General).
 Kavali Settlement.
 Siddhapuram Settlement (General).
 Kulasekharapatnam do.
 Aziznagar do.
 Stuartpuram do.
 Salvation Army Girls' School (Nellore).
 Pallavaram and Perambur Settlements and Perambur Industrial School.
 Hydro-Electric Schemes.
 General rules and orders relating to Indian Service of Engineers.
 General rules and orders relating to Madras Engineering Service.
 Allowances.
 Budgets.
 Contracts and agreements.
 Works.
 Cauvery-Mettur Project.
 Mysore Cauvery Arbitration.
 Tank Restoration schemes.
 River Conservancy.
 Railway-affecting tanks.
 Navigation rules.
 Canal telephones.
 Railways.
 Accounts.
 Rents.

23rd March 1927]

Law and Education Department.

Electoral rules and regulations.
 Books and publications.
 Papers relating to Legislation.
 Standing orders.
 Legislative Council Rules.
 Procedure in Legislative Council.
 Kazis Act.
 Extradition.
 Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
 Cinematograph Act.
 Jails.
 Poisons Act.
 Motor vehicles.
 Registration.
 Madras Children Act.
 Andhra University Act.
 Madras University Act.
 The Madras Educational Rules.
 Rules under the Elementary Education Act.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 24th March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. N.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Bazul-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Raja of Ramnad.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Sabajanandam, Swami A. S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Samy Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Seturtnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Hari-arvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Khadir Mobidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Kappaswami, Mr. J.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Vanavudaiya Goondar, Mr. S. V.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.	Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.
	Venkiah, Mr. S.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Gollapalli.
	Zamindar of Kallikota.
	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

[24th March 1927]

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

Irrigation

Estimated cost of the Koringa project.

* 504 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the estimated cost of the Koringa project (in East Godavari);

(b) what extent of land will be brought under wet cultivation; and

(c) whether provision has been made for this work in the budget for 1927-28?

A.—(a) Rs. 12½ lakhs.

(b) Twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five acres.

(c) No. The proposals are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"What is the cost of the estimate as originally prepared? After all, there was only one estimate prepared before the present one."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"About seven lakhs, I think, originally."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"In which year?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"In 1921, I believe."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"For how long were these proposals before the Chief Engineer?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"This particular proposal has been there for three months and we expect to finish the matter soon."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"When will it be ready, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Proposals have reached Government and they are considering them. If necessary, I will come to the Council with a supplementary demand."

[24th March 1927]

Marine

Annual income from and expenditure on the ports of Madras and Negapatam.

* 505 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the annual income to the Government from the ports of Madras and Negapatam; and

(b) the annual expenditure to the Government in connexion with these ports?

A.—(a) & (b) The Local Government derives no income from the ports of Madras and Negapatam, nor do they incur any expenditure on the Ports. The Customs duties collected at the Ports are credited to the Central Government. The expenditure incurred on account of Customs staff, Port quarantine and Emigration is also debited to Central revenues. Port dues and Pilotage fees at Madras are credited to the Port or Pilotage Fund, while Port dues at Negapatam are credited to the Minor Ports Fund. Other dues levied under the Madras Port Trust Act are credited to the Trust; and at Negapatam Landing and Shipping Fees are credited to the Landing and Shipping Fund. These Funds—which are Local Funds—bear all expenditure on the maintenance and improvement of the Ports.

Land Revenue

Exclusion of certain lands from the ayacut of Kistna eastern delta.

* 506 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands of certain persons in the Kistna district, as per the schedule mentioned below, have been excluded from the ayacut of Kistna eastern delta irrigation by publication made in *Kistna District Gazette* of February 1924 though they had been included therein by the Kistna Gazette notification, dated May 9, 1921;

(b) whether it is a fact that for some years previous to their exclusion those lands had been under wet cultivation authorized by Government, paying ordinary water-rates to Government, and that those lands are only fit for wet cultivation;

(c) whether the Government are aware that those lands are surrounded on almost all sides by wet lands included in the ayacut, and that portions of the very demarcation numbers belonging to other individuals were included in the ayacut;

(d) whether it is a fact that the lands mentioned in the schedule were excluded from the ayacut by the District authorities concerned on account of the said persons being congressmen;

(e) if not, for what reasons they were excluded;

(f) whether the District authorities excluded those lands from the ayacut under instructions from Government or of their own accord;

(g) if under instructions, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the instructions on the table;

[24th March 1927]

(h) whether the Government are aware that most of the lands are still cultivated wet though a few of them have been lying waste for fear of excessive penal assessment;

(i) whether it is a fact that when the said persons offered inclusion fees the District authorities refused to accept them;

(j) what is the amount of the penal assessment levied on each of these lands during the last three years, and whether the penal assessment is increased year after year; and

(k) whether the Government will be pleased to include them under the ayacut and collect ordinary single water-rates from the current year at least?

SCHEDULE.

Kistna district.

Name of taluk.	Name of village.	Name of person.	Extent.
			ACS.
Bezwada ..	Porenki ..	Vemulajalli Rathayya ..	2-00
....	Neppelli ..	Chelasani Sriramulu ..	1-19
Gunnaravaram ..	Kanumolu ..	Nukkala Veeraraghavayya ..	59-43
	Chirivada ..	Veluri Yegannarayana Sastri ..	2-64
	Telaprolu ..	.....	2-43
	Bemmareddi ..	Thelareddi Telaprolu ..	0-86
	Thattakunta ..	Ayachitula Venkatalakshmi Nara- simham.	4-18
Bander ..	Satuloor ..	Sodavarapu Chinna Venkataratnam ..	1-46
Divi ..	Kaza ..	Vatrapu Venkayya ..	5-48
		Gonnuri Venkataswami ..	2-58
		Vatrapu Kazi Reddi ..	3-81
	Nidadavole ..	Valluri Pelli Bhushayya ..	1-67
	Bollapadu ..	Gorripati Pedarathayya ..	0-67
Kaikalur..	Iyyavari Rudravaram.	Avva Adinarayana ..	0-48
	Doddi Petla ..	Kaza Venkataramayya Pandrangi Bhaskara Rao.	7-98
	Varahapatnam ..	Kommu Lakshminarayan Boppna Asirvachanam and Narasimham, being minors guardian mother Manikyamba.	0-57
Gudivada ..	Tadinada ..	Subba Razu (Alluri) ..	72-20
	Chennur ..	M. Sitarama Razu ..	8-42
		Chennuri Venkatasubba Rao ..	0-49
		Pothakuchi Yagnanarayana ..	0-14
	Kondiparru ..	Nimmagadda Kutumba Rao ..	2-20
	Pedamaddalli ..	Gaddiyaram Sambayya ..	3-32
		Bamma Reddi Fattabhiramayya ..	9-24
		Rallabandi Kutumba Rao ..	6-40
	Ayyanampudi ..	Ayyanampudi Sriranganatham ..	0-64
	Pasun arru ..	Kodali Lokanatha Rao ..	2-32
	Nibhanupudi..	Nibhanupudi Prakasa Rao ..	1-57
		Trivikrama Rao Balakrishnayya ..	0-97
	Jejbavaram ..	J. Venkateswa Rao ..	0-20
	Elamarru ..	Battapanumarti Venkatachalapati Rao.	2-03
	Elakarru ..	K. Rajayya ..	0-89
	Paidikonda'apalam ..	Mymenni Sitaramayya ..	1-07
			209-26

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) As the lands were included in the preliminary notification of 1921 they presumably had been under wet cultivation previously. The Government cannot however say whether or no they are fit for wet cultivation only.

24th March 1927]

(c) The facts are very possibly as stated but the Government have no definite information on the point.

(d) No.

(e) They were excluded as the holders of these lands were reported to be leading supporters of a movement for the non-payment of Government dues.

(f) & (g) The Government approved of proposals made by the district authorities.

(h), (i) & (j) The effect of excluding the lands from the 1924 notification is not that water is prohibited to them but that application for water has annually to be made. The Government are not aware whether or no such applications have been made and if made whether or no they have been refused. If water was taken though refused, or if it was taken in an unauthorized manner penal assessment would no doubt have been levied.

(k) A report will be called for on the matter.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"The answer to (c) is 'the facts are very possibly as stated but the Government have no definite information on the point.' May I ask whether they will try to get the information? The question has been sent some weeks ago to the hon. Member and there has been plenty of time."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"That information will be required for deciding the matter referred to in the answer to clause (k) whereon a report has been called for."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I have asked in (d) whether they were excluded from the ayacut because the persons were Congressmen. The answer to clause (e) says 'they were excluded as the holders of these lands were reported to be leading supporters of a movement for the non-payment of Government dues'. Are not the Government aware that Congress then passed a resolution for non-co-operation and also for non-payment of taxes? How is the distinction made?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"If the hon. Member says so I will accept the statement."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether those persons paid the tax in that very year later on?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know if that sort of treatment was meted to all gentlemen who did not pay the taxes irrespective of the fact they were Congressmen or not?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I hope so, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Was it a fact or was it only a hope, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not know. I must have notice if the hon. Member wants an exact answer."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"It is said they took part in the no-tax campaign. Who gave the information? Has the Government any special report?"

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I think the answer is in (f) and (g)."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government have a right to punish people on mere information in that way ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It is a matter of opinion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Under what law has the Government the right to exclude lands of the people from the ayacut because they took part in some political agitation ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The facts are explained in the answer to (e), (h), (i) and (j)."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" In (j) the hon. the Revenue Member has stated, Sir, that penal assessments have been collected because they were not included in the ayacut."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, I had said that if water was taken though application was refused, or if it was taken in an unauthorized manner, penal assessment would no doubt have been levied."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Is not the taking of water unauthorised ? Will it not be considered unauthorized because the lands were excluded from the ayacut ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" This is explained in the printed answer. If the application for water had been refused and nevertheless water was taken, then penal assessment would no doubt have been levied."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the hon. the Revenue Member is prepared to make a list of such people as will suffer under the disability spoken of in the answer to (a) and include their lands once again in the ayacut ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I said a report has been called for, and the matter will be dealt with on receipt of the report."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether they were convicted under law for preaching non-payment of tax or is it merely some suspicion or vague information of their having committed some offence ? Were they convicted of any sedition or any such offence ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot say whether any of these gentlemen were convicted of any offence."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that in Varahapatnam, Manikkamba was supposed to have taken part in the non-payment of tax campaign and therefore the lands of her minor sons were excluded from the ayacut ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Yesterday we heard of cases of lands being registered in the names of near and dear ones. This is possibly one of such cases."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the answer given to me that a report was called for, may I know whether the report has been called for after the Government has arrived at a conclusion ?"

24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" They have not come to any conclusion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" What is the report for, Sir, if they have not come to that conclusion ? All that is asked is whether they are being put to trouble by means of exclusion from the ayacut. If the Government do not come to the conclusion that they should be restored to the ayacut what is the purpose of this report, may I know ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" To know if the facts are as suggested in the question ; we have not got definite information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to (e), may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government intended to punish these people for leading the movement of non-payment of Government dues by excluding them from the benefits of inclusion of their lands within the ayacut ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I believe the idea was so far as I can gather from the records, that if people led the movement of non-payment of Government dues they were not entitled to the supply of Government water."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the answer, may I ask whether Government took the necessary precaution of asking these people whether they had started any such movement and had anything to say against being so punished ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government have acted on the report received from the Collector. What action he took in compiling this list I cannot say without notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Apart from the *ex parte* report of the Collector or even assuming that the Collector made some enquiry with regard to the report, was there any action taken by the Government to ascertain whether the facts were true, and also to give an opportunity to the people to explain that they should not be excluded before they passed final orders in the matter ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Whether any facts are true or not is a matter of evidence and, to some extent, of judgment. When a Collector of a district makes a report it is presumed he has grounds for his statements. In this case at any rate the Government felt themselves justified in acting on them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the answer to clause (k), is this also going to be a report by the Collector or will the Government give an opportunity to the people concerned to say what they have got to say ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The report will be from the Collector and should the Government *prima facie* consider that the present orders should continue in force they would no doubt consider the suggestion that those concerned should be given an opportunity of representing their case."

[24th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the answer and in order to elucidate the matter a little further, may I ask if the Government before they come to a conclusion on the report called for, to continue their exclusion, give an opportunity to these people to show why they should not be taxed ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have answered that."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" The movement for non-payment of taxes took place in 1922 and the exclusion took place in 1924. May I know if it is the intention of the Government that these people should be punished for all time to come, including their heirs and successors ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Government do not admit the punishment. The hon. Member should know that the matter is being considered again."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether under the rules that have been made by Government for the supply of water, there is any stipulation that if the owners take part in political movements that are not to the taste of the Government they would be deprived of their right to use the water."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, but to take part in a political movement is not the same thing as to refuse to pay Government dues."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I do not want to enter into the politics, but I really want to ask whether, if any person refuses to pay the tax for very good reasons, he is to be deprived of water to his lands all through his life ? Is that stated anywhere in the rules ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Nor is it stated here. The case is not one of individual refusal for particular reasons but of supporting a general movement for the non-payment of State dues."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether from most of these lands, penal assessments are collected from three times to five times ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have answered that question."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the taxes were paid the same year ? "

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As an experienced revenue officer, may I know, if he can refer to any law or Standing Order under which a punishment or such an action can be taken ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Government are not bound to supply water in the case of dry lands."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it not the understanding that for lands registered as wet, water should be supplied unless there is scarcity of water ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Quite so, but the land here is not registered as wet."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does the hon. Member mean to say that none of these lands to which water was refused was registered as wet ? "

24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, they are not; that is just the point."

Minor Irrigation

Prohibition of the issue of water tickets in Kurnool district.

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

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the ryots of the Kurnool district under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal regarding the prohibition of the issue of water tickets to irrigable dry lands not irrigated consecutively during faslis 1329, 1330 and 1331 ;

(b) whether any relief has been given to the ryots concerned in the matter; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the negative, whether they will be pleased to state—

(i) for how long the ryots were in the enjoyment of the use of the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal water for irrigable dry lands without the restriction of consecutive use during a number of faslis ;

(ii) when this rule of consecutive use was brought into operation ;

(iii) whether any notice was served upon the ryots either in the form of publication in the District Gazette or in the form of tom-tom in the villages concerned that such a rule was being passed ;

(iv) whether faslis 1330, 1331 and 1332 were originally taken as the standard consecutive faslis during which water should have been used to entitle the ryots to the benefits of this new rule ;

(v) whether fasli 1332 was later omitted and fasli 1329 was substituted ; and

(vi) whether in fasli 1329 there were not sufficient rains for purposes of ordinary cultivation of irrigable dry lands ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Three petitions relating to the restriction of irrigation of dry lands under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were received in October 1926 from the ryots of Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district, and they were forwarded to the Board of Revenue for disposal. A report has now been called for from the Board and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member when this report was called for, on what date ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I could not say exactly. I think soon after this question was received."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" When is it expected, may I know ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That I cannot say."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to expedite the matter in view of the fact that this is a very urgent affair pressing upon the ryots ? "

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I shall be very glad to do so. But, as a matter of fact, the question is put under the heading minor irrigation while it relates to the Kurnool canal which is a major irrigation work in the portfolio of my hon. Colleague the Leader of the House."

Forests

Experimental timber cutting and sawing schemes at Olavakode.

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

(a) whether final orders have been passed as to the experimental nature of the timber cutting and sawing schemes at Olavakode;

(b) whether the scheme itself has been a final success or failure and to what extent;

(c) whether the establishments stationed at the place are considered to be excessive;

(d) the names of all persons employed there with their posts, qualifications and salaries;

(e) whether it is found to be difficult to dispose of the stocks and whether the stocks are increasing (a quarterly valuation of the stores for the years 1925 and 1926 may kindly be furnished); and

(f) whether there was an accidental death caused to one of the subordinates at the time of the working operation, and if so, whether the proper compensation was paid to the members of his family?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Chenat Nayar scheme has not been profitable till now but operations have demonstrated that with proper seasoning many of the hitherto unknown species of timber in the ever-green forests of the Presidency can be marketed at a profit. A decided improvement is expected in the current year. Cost of production has decreased and sales of hitherto little known ever-green timbers have increased. The scheme could not be expected to be immediately profitable.

(c) The Government examined carefully whether the staff employed at the Olavakode Saw Mill was excessive and were satisfied that no reduction was possible without detriment to the out-turn of the mill. As regards the establishments employed in other operations they understand that, compared with other commercial concerns, both Government and private, the establishments are not excessive.

(d) A statement is furnished in Appendix A.^a

(e) Some difficulty was experienced at first in marketing unknown species. By offering sawn boards, scantlings and manufactured articles, sales have shown a steady increase. Quarterly valuation figures are not available as stocks are valued only at the close of the financial year. A list of log stocks and sawn

^a Printed as Appendix A on pages 875-878 infra.

[24th March 1927]

stocks at the end of each quarter in 1925 and 1926 is furnished at Appendix B.^a With an increased outturn at the mill, the stocks to be carried will automatically increase.

(f) Yes; the question of payment of compensation is under the consideration of the Chief Conservator.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know the area in which the timber cutting operation is taking place in the Chenat Nayar forest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I want notice to give the exact area."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I want to know as to when the Government examined the question whether the staff employed was sufficient?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Some time last year, the Government examined the question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I take it that after that, no attempt has been made to see whether the establishment there was unnecessarily large?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"As I said, the question was examined only last year."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it not a fact that since last year it has been found that this scheme is continuing to be a losing concern? In view of that, will the Government try to look into this matter of establishment, especially as we have four pages in this answer giving the names of establishment for this small area?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have no objection, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know, with reference to the statement of stocks given in the answer, how much timber, either in the number of logs or in cubic feet, has been thrown out as useless out of this stock?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I want notice."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know from my hon. Friend the Home Member whether the department has suffered a loss of about ten lakhs of rupees till now since the date on which this exploitation scheme was started?"

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

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know from my hon. Friend whether about ten lakhs of cubic feet of timber have been removed from these Chenat Nayar forests, since the date this scheme was started?"

^a Printed as Appendix B on page 879 infra.

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not know the actual figures. If my hon. Friend gives notice, I shall get them."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know from my hon. Friend whether the quantity of timber that still remains in the forest is only half of what it originally was ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know whether recently, within the course of the last one year, a large quantity of timber that was collected as timber was sold as fuel ? "

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

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Will my hon. Friend be pleased to call for information relating to all my questions ? "

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that the hon. the Home Member said here the other day that a very large quantity of timber was allowed to rot and go to ruin ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is cross-examining the hon. Member. It cannot be allowed."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the officers, the Forest Exploitation Officer and others, mentioned in the appendix, may I know what pay was being received by them before they were taken into this service ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not able to answer the question off-hand."

Emigration

Andamans Colonization Scheme.

* 509 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken to give effect to the resolution that was passed by the Council at its last session regarding the Mappillas and the Andamans Colonization Scheme ;

(b) if no steps have so far been taken, what are the reasons ; and

(c) whether the Government have made enquiries as to whether the scheme has the approval of any section of the Muslim community in this Presidency, and, if so, to place the result of such inquiry on the table ?

A.—(a) & (b) The resolution is under the consideration of Government.

(c) The Government have not undertaken any special inquiry ; but from reports received from the District Magistrate, they have no reason to think that the scheme is objected to by Mappillas belonging to the rebellion area.

[24th March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to clauses (a) and (b), it is said that the resolution is under the consideration of Government. May I know when it is likely that Government will take action on it ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The resolution is now under consideration."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know by what date approximately Government is likely to take action ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is not possible for me to say that."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether any more new batches of Mappillas are being brought back from the Andamans ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Till now, nothing has been done, I suppose."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether Government propose to bring back any new batches of Mappillas ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As far as I know, nothing has been done till now."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to clause (c) it is stated that the Mappillas are not objecting to the scheme. May I know who are the Mappillas who have said so and what is the source from which Government have got this information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As given in the answer, the source is the District Magistrate's report."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether any meetings in the rebel areas were held protesting against the scheme ? "

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

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I ask whether the Government will call for further information from the Collector of Malabar ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask why Government have not undertaken any special enquiry and why they have contented themselves with receiving the reports only from District Magistrates ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government did not feel any necessity for an enquiry."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the reason why the Government think that the District Magistrate will give them accurate and full information with regard to the opinion of the Muslim community concerned, and why they do not consider it necessary to enquire by means of non-official members of this Council or by other agencies whether Muslim opinion is really in favour of the scheme ? "

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think whenever we want information we rely upon the information given by the District Magistrates."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" That is the point on which I should like to ascertain further information. May I ask whether with regard to this matter, in which, according to us, the District Magistrate thinks one way and the people affected think another way, the Government are not going to supplement such information as the District Magistrate may give them by setting on foot other means of enquiry, so as to supplement or correct the information given by the District Magistrate who, human nature being what it is, will naturally send such information as he thinks is palatable to himself and the Government ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have the opinion of hon. Members of this House before them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" This question is concerned with a section of the Muslim community in this province, and I am asking, apart from the opinion of the Muslim and Hindu Members of this House and apart from getting information from the District Magistrate, why my hon. Friend has not taken any steps to ascertain Muslim opinion in general ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We have enough information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Are the Government aware that not only in this province but all over India, Muslims with one voice condemn this scheme of sending Mappilla men, women and children to the Andamans ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government are not aware of it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Will the Government make an endeavour to ascertain if the Muslim opinion is unanimous on this point ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government have enough information at their command."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Have the Government any idea of getting any new batches of innocent Mappilla women and children to the Andamans ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have nothing to add to what I have said already."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" I want to know, Sir, whether the Government have any idea of taking any more Mappilla women and children to the Andamans ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I already said, Sir, I have nothing to add."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government, as represented by the hon. the Home Member, ever reads newspapers or whether cuttings of newspapers have been put up before him containing reports of

[24th March 1927]

public meetings in this province and the rest of India, condemning in strong terms this Mappilla colonization scheme in which overwhelming numbers of Mussalmans took part ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government generally get information from the newspapers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the whole Government including the Ministers conspired not to study the reports of the meetings ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have nothing to add."

Emigrants to Malaya.

* 510 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of emigrants (males and females) separately who embarked.

- (i) from Negapatam to Malaya from 1920 annually, and
- (ii) from Madras to Malaya from 1920 annually ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the annual Emigration and Immigration reports from 1920 to 1925 which have been placed on Editors' Table. The number of emigrants who embarked for Malaya in 1926 is as follows :—

Negapatam.		Madras.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
65,511	18,945	48,147	24,595

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" With reference to the answer to this question, may I know the reason for this enormous and extraordinary number of emigrants that were sent to Malaya ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government are not aware of any reason."

Savings made by repatriates from Malaya.

* 511 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of repatriates annually returned from Malaya with their total amount of savings from 1920 to 1927 ; and

(b) the number of repatriates to Madras and Negapatam separately that brought savings over Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 from 1920 to 1927 (annually) and their corresponding period of stay in Malaya ?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the annual reports on Emigration and Immigration for the years 1920 to 1925 which have been placed on Editors' Table. The Government are not in possession of detailed figures beyond those contained in the reports. The report for the year 1926 has not yet been received by the Government.

[24th March 1927]

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" With reference to the answer to question No. 511 that the report for 1926 has not yet been received, will the Government kindly call for a report and place it on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It will be considered in due course."

Number of repatriates from Malaya.

* 512 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of repatriates (males and females separately) every year from 1920 to 1927 from Malaya

- (i) to Negapatam,
- (ii) to Madras ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 511.

Prosecution of kanganis for unlawful recruitments.

* 513 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prosecutions of kanganis annually for unlawful and irregular recruitments from 1920 to 1927 under various reasons for Negapatam and Madras ports (separately); and

(b) the number of prosecutions, monthly, in the Negapatam and Papacoil camps, of recruiters

(i) from 1st January 1926 till the appointment of a full-time Protector of Emigrants;

(ii) since then up to the end of January 1927, under various reasons ?

A.—(a) Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was uncontrolled until the 5th March 1923, when the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, came into force. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Emigration and Immigration reports for 1923, 1924 and 1925 which have been placed on Editors' Table. The report for 1926 has not yet reached the Government.

(b) The Government are not in possession of the figures for 1926. The details may be obtained from the Protector of Emigrants at Negapatam.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" May I know the reason why the Government have not asked for the figures ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" With regard to what question ? "

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" With reference to the answer in clause (b)."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The details may be obtained from the Protector of Emigrants, if the hon. Member desires."

24th March 1927]

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Why should not the Government ask the Protector of Emigrants to furnish the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The hon. Member can get the information himself."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I ask if the Government are not prepared to supply this House the information asked for ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Not that the Government are not prepared to do so. What I say is that we have pointed out the source from which the hon. Member can get the information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to some interpellations, the Government say that the information can be obtained by the hon. Member himself. Sir, when we ask questions, it is with the idea that the information asked for should be supplied to the whole House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If that is the universal desire of the House, I am prepared to consider the suggestion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I inquire whether there is any Government Order or any statutory provision, or any Standing Order of this House which compels local officers to supply information to Members of the Legislative Council ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" My hon. Friend being a lawyer must know it much better."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am asking because I am not aware of any such rule. Is the hon. the Home Member aware of any order which places an obligation on local officers like the Collector or the Protector of Emigrants to supply Members of the Legislative Council with information? He may perhaps be aware of it ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already said that the Government are not in a position to give the figures for 1926. When the report for 1926 is received, I will consider the question of placing it on the table."

Kangani licences cancelled at Negapatam and Papacoil.

* 514 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of kangani licences that were cancelled annually from 1920 to 1927 with reasons in the camps at Negapatam and Papacoil; and

(b) the number of kangani licences cancelled monthly in the camps at Negapatam and Papacoil—

(i) from 1st January 1926 up to the date of appointment of a full-time Protector of Emigrants;

(ii) since then to the end of January 1927 with reasons ?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 513.

[24th March 1927]

Number of emigrants from Negapatam and Papacoil.

* 515 Q.—MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of emigrants per diem in the first week of June 1926, and from 1st October 1926 to 31st October 1926 at Negapatam and Papacoil camps respectively?

A.—The Government are not in possession of these details. They may be obtained from the Protector of Emigrants at Negapatam.

MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"With reference to the answer to this question, may I ask whether the Government are aware that in the year 1926, these Negapatam and Papacoil camps contained every day more emigrants than what they could accommodate?"

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

MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"Will the hon. the Home member kindly call for a report and place it on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"With reference to what question?"

MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"As to the number of emigrants per diem in the first week of June 1926 and from 1st October to 31st October 1926."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall consider the question."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Will the hon. the Home Member at least be pleased to call for information with regard to the number of emigrants per diem in the first week of June 1926 and from 1st October to 31st October 1926?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have already said, I am prepared to consider the question."

MR. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know if this department of Protector of Emigrants is not under this Government or under purview of the hon. the Home Member?"

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

Appointment of a full-time Protector of Emigrants.

* 516 Q.—MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a full-time Protector of Emigrants was once appointed but never took charge?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to the port of Negapatam. A temporary appointment of a full-time Protector for that port was sanctioned in 1923, but before he took charge, the order was modified as it was represented that there was no real justification for the appointment.

A full-time Protector has recently been appointed for a period of six months and he took charge last October.

24th March 1927]

MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"It is stated in the answer that it was represented that there was no real justification for the appointment of a temporary Protector of Emigrants in 1923. May I know who made the representation?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There is no use in going on with that question now, since a full-time Protector of Emigrants has already been appointed by the Government."

MR. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"As the hon. the Home Member said that it was obviously so in reply to my question, why are we referred to the Protector of Emigrants to obtain information? Why not he see his way to get us the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already said that I will consider the suggestion made by several hon. Members."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"As the hon. the Home Member said that there was no use in going on with that question, does he think it is not necessary for this House to know who it was that made the representation?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I cannot give the information without notice."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know when this six months' time for this appointment of Protector of Emigrants expires?"

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

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am only asking for the date when he took charge of the appointment."

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

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I want the date."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not remember the exact date."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am simply asking with reference to the period of six months for this appointment, whether they will consider the question of extending the period or making the appointment permanent?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"If the sense of the House is that the appointment should be made permanent, I am prepared to consider the question."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Has not that question been considered?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Not yet, Sir."

[24th March 1927]

Education*Grants to public libraries.*

* 517 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Collectors and Educational Officers are not recommending grants from Government to free public libraries because (i) their secretaries, managers or librarians happen to be congressmen or (ii) those libraries contain books written by, or portraits of, Mahatma Gandhi, Moulana Muhammad Ali, Desabandhu Das, Lala Lajput Rai and other congress leaders, though the libraries are otherwise doing useful work;

(b) whether the Government have issued instructions to their subordinate officers not to recommend grants to free public libraries because of any of the aforesaid reasons, though the libraries are otherwise satisfactorily working; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the abovementioned officers and to other subordinates concerned not to take into consideration the aforesaid reasons in recommending grants to public libraries?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The instructions issued by the Government are contained in G.O. No. 689, Law (Education), dated 23rd April 1926, and G.O. No. 2313, Law (Education), dated 16th December 1926, which have been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no reason to think that those instructions are not being followed. They will enquire into any complaints which may be made to them.

11-30 a.m. Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education what the present policy of the Government is, whether libraries will or will not be given grants when the managers, secretaries, or librarians happen to be congressmen or when they contain portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Desabandhu Das and other leaders?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member need not presume that. There is the G.O. No. 2313, dated 16th December, and there is nothing in it against giving grants to libraries or associations which have portraits of Das or Gandhi."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Are the Government aware that in all these cases, recommendations are not made for grants?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Government are not aware of any such thing."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Mention was made of Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Muhammad Ali and Desabandhu Das and Lajput Rai. May I know if any exception is taken to the library where the portrait of Moulana Shakut Ali is kept?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not know whether any such exception is taken."

24th March 1927]

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that whenever the officers go, library officials hide the portraits and books written by Lalaji and other leaders for fear that the higher authorities may object to recommend the grant?"

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will the Government issue instructions to the local bodies that they may keep such portraits and books in their libraries without having to obtain the permission of the Collector?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No such instructions need be issued."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether he could answer in the negative, clause (b) of the question, whether the Government have issued instructions to their subordinate officers not to recommend grants to such libraries?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No such instructions have been issued."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In view of the answer given to the supplemental question of my hon. Friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao, may I ask whether Government do not propose to issue instructions to such persons as are contemplated in clause (c) of the question, because according to my hon. Friend the Minister there is no need for such instructions being issued?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I have said before, there is no need for such instructions being issued."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I ask, because such things are happening, whether Government will issue instructions that political opinions should not be taken into consideration in recommending grants?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If the hon. Member brings to my notice specific instances, I shall consider."

Agriculture*Palur agricultural station.*

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

(a) how long the Palur agricultural station has been in existence;

(b) whether the study of the cultivation of groundnuts and sugarcane is the chief object of the Palur farm;

(c) what is the cost of the Palur farm per year;

(d) what results have been obtained in the Palur farm in the study of the cultivation of the groundnuts and sugarcane;

(e) when was the sub-station at Naduveerappattu started and when was it closed;

(f) what was the cost of the sub-station from its starting till closing;

(g) what was the object of the sub-station and what results have been obtained;

(h) what is the object of the present groundnut farm at Palakuppam and when was it started; and

(i) how many officers have been changed in the management of the farm at Palakuppam since its inception?

[24th March 1927]

A.—(a) Since 1905.

(b) Yes.

(c) The average cost of maintaining the station over the last ten years has been about Rs. 11,605 per annum. This expenditure includes money spent on buildings and deadstock, the latter including an engine and shed and a power cane crushing mill.

(d) The results obtained may be summarized as follows:—

- (1) Rotation experiments with groundnuts have shown that the methods adopted in the locality result in a steady impoverishment of the soil. Groundnuts following cumbu do better than when following tenai; the former is therefore the better cereal to grow in rotation with the groundnut.
 - (2) A number of varieties of groundnut have been grown both dry and under irrigation, their habits studied, and comparisons made with local varieties. The most promising varieties are being multiplied for distribution to the ryots.
 - (3) The manurial requirements of ragi and groundnuts in irrigated land have been studied.
 - (4) Good varieties of sugarcane from Mauritius were introduced in 1905-06 and these have spread in the locality and rapidly displaced the local canes. Later, a variety from Fiji was also introduced. This gave 25 per cent better yield than the local cane and it has now become the standard cane in South Arcot district.
 - (5) Further trials have shown that a variety of Java cane is even better than the Fiji, and this is now being introduced into various parts of the circle with success.
 - (6) The station has been made the nucleus for other places, including the Trichinopoly circle.
 - (7) Other promising varieties of cane are now under trial.
 - (8) Improvements in cultural methods have been studied and introduced in the locality. One of these is the use of the Victory plough for trenching cane fields. This plough has now become popular with the ryots and two coolies trained on the station actually purchased cattle and took such a plough out on hire, trenching at a contract rate of Rs. 9 per acre realizing Rs. 4-8-0 profit a day.
 - (9) The manurial requirements of cane and rotational experiments with groundnut and cane are under study at present.
- (e) It was started in June 1918 and closed in May 1925.
- (f) Approximately Rs. 1,000 a year, including Rs. 531 paid as rent of the land.
- (g) The object of the sub-station was to study unirrigated groundnuts.

Results with this type of nut obtained at Palur were unreliable because the fields were uneven and liable to partial flooding. The soil on the sub-station was suitable for growing groundnuts, but it was found in actual experience to be uneven in nature and it was therefore difficult to conduct variety trials and compare one variety with another with accuracy such as is demanded by modern experimental methods

24th March 1927]

Again, the soil was not truly typical of those in which dry groundnuts are cultivated in South Arcot district. Moreover, as the area under irrigated groundnuts in South Arcot is increasing, it was considered desirable to have a station with irrigational facilities as well as dry cultivation. Hence a change of site was considered desirable.

(h) The object of this station is to study the cultivation of groundnuts in all its varied aspect. It was started in June 1925.

(i) There was no change in regard to one of the subordinates. As regards the second, there were two changes.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to clause (h), will not this purpose be served by the Palur farm?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Why was it closed in 1925?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The results did not satisfy us, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to (g) it is stated 'the object of the sub-station was to study unirrigated groundnuts'. Palurkuppam was started for such a purpose. Why should a third station be opened?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"One has been closed, Sir."

Bao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI:—"With reference to (f), may I know if this is the net cost of running the station?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI:—"May I know the amount which was realized by the sale-proceeds of the outturn of that station?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI:—"With reference to (d), may I know the quantities of groundnut that have been distributed during the last three or four years if there has really been a distribution?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member will give notice of the question, I shall try to answer, Sir."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI:—"With reference to clause (3) of (d), 'The manurial requirements of ragi and groundnuts in irrigated land have been studied', may I know if the study has ended in any tangible results, whether any literature has been published or whether it is only in the brains of the authorities concerned?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With the results obtained further experiments are carried on, Sir."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Has there been propaganda work?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"When definite results are obtained, they can be popularized."

[24th March 1927]

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Have any bulletins been issued?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Are there any irrigation facilities in the newly opened station?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have not the information just here, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to (i), within a period of two years why should there be two changes? Will it conduce to good results in the experiments?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The changes would not have been made unless they were necessary."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to clause (d) (2), may I ask the Minister for Development what are the promising varieties that have been experimented upon?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to have notice, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know what the number of varieties are, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot say off-hand, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Can you say whether it is 10 or 12 roughly?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether any varieties have been distributed yet?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir, I do not want to indulge in guesses; I wish to give correct information as far as I can."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to clause (3) of (d), the hon. the Minister was pleased to say that after experiments have resulted in definite results, they would be published. From 1905, some definite results ought to have been achieved. The Palur farm has been in existence for 22 years nearly. I wish to enquire whether any definite results have been achieved?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Have any bulletins been issued?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If required, I shall have enquiries made."

Mr. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know how many buildings were put up on this second station?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I require notice, Sir."

24th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the agricultural station is being carried on for 22 years without the Government knowing what exactly it is doing?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If the hon. Member wants information, I shall furnish it."

Mr. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Can he give us the approximate expenditure incurred on farms and buildings?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Industries

Issue of licences under the Cotton Transport Act.

* 519 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of licences with weight of cotton in candies issued under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, each under forms A, B, D and F in the year 1926, respectively, to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Ralli Brothers, Harvey and Company, Bombay Company, Limited, and the three Japanese firms of Virudhunagar;

(b) the number of candies of cotton (lint) and kapas, transported (1) from the Tiruppur cambodia area into the Tinnevely area in 1926, (2) from the Tinnevely area into the Tiruppur cambodia area in 1926 under licences under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923;

(c) the quantity of cotton grown or produced in the year 1926, respectively, in each of the two protected areas of Tiruppur cambodia and Tinnevely under each head, cambodia, karunganni, nadu uppam or any other recognized type;

(d) the average ruling prices in each of the protected areas of Tiruppur-cambodia and Tinnevely, for each quarter of the year 1926, of each standard type of cotton first quality, viz., cambodia, karunganni and uppam and the average ruling prices of the same types, for each quarter of the year last before the introduction of the Cotton Transport Act;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the Council table the correspondence between the Director of Agriculture and the Provincial Cotton Committee or the Central Indian Cotton Committee regarding the working of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, after its introduction in the Madras Presidency;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the Council table the proceedings of the meetings of the Provincial Cotton Committee held in the year 1926 so far as they relate to the working of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, the rules passed under the Act and the licences granted under the Act;

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to state whether any contribution is being made either to the Central Indian Cotton Committee or to the Provincial Cotton Committee from the revenues of this Government, if so from what sources and to what extent; and

(h) whether the Government are considering any proposal to exempt the transport of cotton-seed, declared by the merchants to be intended only for use as cattle-fodder, from the operation of the Cotton Transport Act?

[24th March 1927]

4.— (a) Form A is the form of application for licence. Form B relates to annual general licences. They are valid from 1st February of one year to 31st January of another year. The weight of cotton is not entered in these licences. Manufacturers and exporters import under certified copies of these licences in Form C without further reference to the licensing authority. Form D relates to single licences by rail and form F to single licences by sea. The weight of cotton is entered in both these forms. The table below gives the information required as to the number of licences with weight of cotton issued in 1926 :—

Name of company.	Licences issued in 1926.				
	Form B.	Form D.		Form F.	
	Number.	Number.	Weight in candies of 500 lb.	Number.	Weight in candies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Volkart Brothers ..	2 (a)	2	9.6 (g)	1	0.16 lb. (g)
Ralli Brothers ..	4 (b)	4 (g)	59.8 (g)		
		1 (k)	0.4 (k)		
		58 (s)	22,165 (s)		
A. & F. Harvey ..	10 (e)	2	384 (g)	16	6,946 (g)
Bombay Company, Limited.	4 (d)	..	..	..	..
Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki.	3 (e)	..	..	..	..
Kaisha or the Japan Cotton Trading Company, Limited.		..	..	..	..
Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Limited.		..	..	..	..
Toyo Menka Kaisha, Limited.	2 (h)	..	..	..	..

(a) One licence relates to the import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin and the other to the import of cambodia kapas into Virudhunagar.

(b) Two—import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin and Virudhunagar ; two—import of cambodia kapas into Virudhunagar and Sattur.

(c) Five—import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin, Ambasamudram, Madura, Virudhunagar and Sattur ; five—import of cambodia kapas into Sattur, Ambasamudram, Tuticorin, Nallatinputhur and Virudhunagar.

(d) One—import of ginned cotton into Virudhunagar ; three—import of cambodia kapas into Virudhunagar, Tuticorin and Sattur.

(e) Two—import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin and Virudhunagar ; one—import of cambodia kapas into Virudhunagar.

(f) Import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin.

(g) Ginned cotton.

(h) Import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin and Sattur.

(k) Cotton kapas.

(s) Cotton seed.

24th March 1927]

(b) The movement of cotton lint and kapas from the Tiruppur-Cambodia area to the Tinnevely area and *vice versa* has mainly taken place under annual licences granted to manufacturers and exporters. It will take some time before complete information is obtained as to the quantity imported under annual licences as some of the used certified copies containing the information have yet to be returned. Even then it will be impossible to find out the exact weight, as many of the consignees under annual licences refer only to bundles, bags, borahs, etc., without giving the exact weight.

The quantity imported under single licences is given below :—

		Candies.
(1) From the Tiruppur-Cambodia area to the Tinnevely area.	Ginned cotton... 384	
	Kapas ... 0.206 lb.	
(2) From the Tinnevely area to the Tiruppur-Cambodia area.	Ginned cotton. 7.1	

(c) The table below gives the area and yield in 1925-26 in the two protected areas :—

(i) Area.

Name of area.	Area in 1925-26 of		
	Irrigated cambodia.	Irrigated karunganni.	Dry cambodia.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tinnevely area	ACS. 34,160	ACS. ..	ACS. 31,881
Tiruppur-Cambodia area ..	155,064	14,445	151,184

Name of area.	Area in 1925-26 of		
	Dry talams.	Dry tinnevelies.	Total, both irrigated and dry.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tinnevely area	ACS. 154,170 (a)	ACS. 690,419	ACS. 756,460
Tiruppur-Cambodia area ..		12,878	487,741

(a) Includes 167,763 acres of dry karunganni, 25,749 acres of dry upnam and 20,658 acres of dry nadam and bourbon.

[24th March 1927]

(ii) Yield in bales of 400 lb. lint.

Name of area. (1)	Yield in 1925-26 of		
	Irrigated cambodia. (2)	Irrigated karunganni. (3)	Dry cambodia. (4)
Tinnevelly area	BALES. 20,300	BALES. ..	BALES. 7,450
Tiruppur-Cambodia area ..	87,800	5,400	29,000

Name of area.	Yield in 1925-26 of		
	Dry salems. (5)	Dry tinnevel- lies. (6)	Total both irrigated and dry. (7)
Tinnevelly area	BALES. ..	BALES. 176,630	BALES. 204,380
Tiruppur-Cambodia area ..	28,710 (a)	2,800	151,210

(a) Includes 22,000 bales of dry karunganni, 3,870 bales of dry uppam, and 840 bales of dry nadam and bourbon.

- (d) Comparative prices of each variety of cotton in the Tiruppur-Cambodia area in each quarter of the year before and after the introduction of the Cotton Transport Act are given below so far as information is available :—

Prices per candy of 520 lb.

Period. (1)	Cambodia first quality.			
	First crop.		Second crop.	
	Highest. (2)	Lowest. (3)	Highest. (4)	Lowest. (5)
First quarter 1925 ..	RS. 360	RS. 335	RS. ..	RS. ..
" 1926 ..	280	247	..	..
Second quarter 1925 ..	330	280	..	..
" 1926 ..	272	235	..	..
Third quarter 1925 ..	312	295	285	270
" 1926 ..	273	245	245	225

Period.	Karunganni first quality.			
	First crop.		Second crop.	
	Highest. (6)	Lowest. (7)	Highest. (8)	Lowest. (9)
First quarter 1925 ..	RS. 330	RS. 320	RS. ..	RS. ..
" 1926 ..	288	265	..	..
Second quarter 1925 ..	320	270	..	..
" 1926 ..	242	216	..	..
Third quarter 1925 ..	295	280	270	265
" 1926 ..	245	235	235	205

24th March 1927]

The Cotton Transport Act came into force in the Madras Presidency on the 24th November 1925. Hence the fourth quarter has not been taken into account.

Prices of uppam in the Tiruppur-Cambodia area are available only for 1926 and prices of cambodia, karunganni and tinnevelies in the Tinnevelly area only for the year ending March 1926. Comparative prices are not therefore furnished for these varieties.

The price of cotton has been falling gradually in sympathy with the decline in the price of cotton in America which produced a large crop of cotton in two successive years. The effect of the Cotton Transport Act on prices cannot be gauged owing to this dullness of the cotton market.

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

(g) No contribution is paid to the Central Indian Cotton Committee nor to the Provincial Cotton Committee by this Government. The Central Indian Cotton Committee, on the other hand, has allotted to this Government a sum of Rs. 55,000 per annum for five years in connexion with certain research work to be conducted on cotton. Though no contribution is given to the Provincial Cotton Committee from the Government revenues, the expenses such as travelling allowance of members attending the meeting, stationery and printing of proceedings, etc., are met by Local Government. The expenditure is shown in the budget of the Agricultural department.

(h) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"With reference to clause (e), may I know what objection there is for placing the correspondence between the Director of Agriculture and the Provincial or Central Indian Committee on the Council table?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It is a matter which concerns two parties. The other party is not willing, i.e., the Provincial Cotton Committee and the Central Committee. They have not given us permission to publish it."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Is it not a fact that the Members of the Provincial Cotton Committee are given travelling allowances, expenses for stationery and printing charges from this Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I think he will find the information in clause (g), Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"If it is the case that their travelling expenses, stationery and printing charges are met by Government, will the hon. Minister put an end to these contributions so as to bring pressure on them for the publication of the correspondence?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I shall put this aspect of the matter before the committees concerned."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if this Provincial Cotton Committee has been asked whether there is any objection to publishing their proceedings?"

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"That is my information; Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it not a fact that these cotton committee meetings are open to the public?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I know with what view the hon. Member is putting the question. But it is an academical discussion so far as he is concerned."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"So far as the public are concerned, I want to know whether the proceedings are not open to the public, and if they are, why should the Committee object to the publication of the proceedings?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I shall communicate this to the Cotton Committee."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With regard to (b), does the hon. Minister know that the Director of Agriculture has recently refused to issue licences either to exporters or manufacturers?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Have they made any applications to Government in the matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Has it been brought to the notice of the Minister that Mr. Hilson, the specialist, has been writing in one Madras paper regarding the proceedings of this Provincial Cotton Committee?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have seen some of his letters in the papers."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"A series of articles have been written by him in the *Madras Mail* and I want to know whether as a public servant he can write to the papers on proceedings which according to the hon. Member cannot be published even to this House?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am in a difficulty. I do not know under what conditions the meetings were held, and whether the Committee agreed to make certain proceedings public."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Does not the hon. Minister consider it his duty when a public servant in his department writes articles to papers about proceedings of a Committee which cannot be published, to enquire into it? Has the hon. Minister considered the propriety of a subordinate referring in public to the proceedings of a Committee when they would not give us copies of the proceedings?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If it appears that the secrecy required in respect of Government papers has been violated, then it would be a matter for taking into consideration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Were not these articles written with special reference to this very Cotton Transport Act and the rules thereunder and also the meetings of the Cotton Committees as regards the Cotton Transport Act?"

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"My hon. Friend was referring to the proceedings of the Committee, which is a different matter."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am referring to the articles written by Mr. Hilson opposing in public a resolution of the Provincial Cotton Committee, especially when the hon. Minister refuses us permission to look into those papers."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"As long as the traffic in Tirupur Cambodia area is unrestricted and the territorialization of the different strains of cotton is injurious to the merchants and cultivators, will the hon. Minister bring the Tirupur-Cambodia area to be included in the Act?" 11-41 a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I quite appreciate the difficulties in regulating the transport of one kind of cotton from one area into another area where a different kind is grown."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"So long as the road traffic is left unrestricted, the working of the Act is bound to be ineffective. I want to know what the hon. Minister is going to do in the direction?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member knows that all these matters are under consideration."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"With regard to clause (g), may I know whether any scholarship is awarded to applicants of this Presidency for research work in cotton?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the answer the hon. the Minister gave with regard to the part that a public servant is said to have taken in this matter, may I know if public servants, as a general rule, are permitted to write to the press without the previous permission of the Government on controversial subjects?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"There are the Public Servants Conduct Rules with regard to these matters which regulate the question of writing articles and receiving remuneration for them, etc. I have no doubt that the officer concerned would have conformed to the rules."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know if he took permission from the Government in conformity with the rules?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware that he has not conformed to the rules."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Will the hon. Minister kindly enquire into the matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I shall, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As regards (f), the Government refuse to publish even the rules under the Act. May I know if those rules were not passed by this House?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The rules have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*."

[24th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" My hon. Friend Mr. Tulasi-ram has requested the Government to lay on the table the rules passed under the Act. It has not been done ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The rules are there but the correspondence that preceded the rules has not been laid on the table. That is all."

Functions etc. of the Director of Industries.

* 520 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the Department of Industries was organized and with what objects in view ;

(b) who formulates the policy of the department and who carries out into effect the policy so formulated and what the functions of the Director of Industries are in regard to such policies ;

(c) whether technical knowledge and previous experience in industrial or commercial matters are prescribed as necessary qualifications for the post ;

(d) how many officers have hitherto held the post of Director of Industries and for what periods ; and

(e) whether the frequent change in the personnel of the Directors has not affected the efficiency of the department ?

A.—(a) The department came into existence in 1906. It was reconstituted on the existing lines in 1914, and the objects in view were :

- (1) to collect information as to existing industries, their needs and the possibility of improving them or of introducing new industries ;
- (2) to carry out and direct experiments connected with local inquiries ;
- (3) to keep in touch with local manufacturers to bring the results of the experiments of the department to their notice and to obtain their co-operation in the conduct of experiments on a commercial scale ;
- (4) to supervise the training of students ;
- (5) to advise Government with regard to technical matters involving legislation.

(b) The policy is formulated by the Government. The Director carries it out and advises Government on further developments.

(c) No.

(d) There have been nine officers since 1914 :—

Mr. K. T. B. Tressler	1914 to July 1916.
Mr. M. E. Couchman	August 1916 to October 1916.
Mr. (now Sir) C. A. Innes.	October 1916 to September 1918.
Mr. R. W. Davies	September 1918 to September 1919.
Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell	November 1919 to March 1921.

24th March 1927]

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton	...	April 1921 to November 1922.
Mr. E. F. Thomas	...	November 1922 to March 1926.
Sir T. Vijayaraghava		April to July 1926.
Acharya.		
Mr. Muhammad Bazl-ul-		Since August 1926.
lah.		

(e) No.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to clause (a) of this question may I ask with regard to how many existing industries, information has been collected ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have to go through all the reports published since then, to give the required information. It will take some time to collect all that information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the same clause, may I ask how many new industries have been started or proposals have been made for starting them, since 1906 ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" For the same reason, I cannot give a complete answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to clause (a) (2), may I ask how many experiments were carried out or directed for the last 21 years ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" We are trying to publish year by year the reports which show the activities carried on under the different heads, and if any of them are not available to my hon. Friend, I will certainly make them available."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If I may add one sentence, all of them have been available to me and it is the paucity of information contained in them which compelled me to ask this question. With regard to (a) (3), may I ask, how many local manufacturers have been kept in touch by the Director for the last so many years and how many results of experiments by the department have been brought to their notice and in how many cases the co-operation of the manufacturers has been obtained in the conduct of experiments on a commercial scale ? May I be given at least one instance ? "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister what the qualification of a Director is to give technical advice to the Government on matters involving legislation ? Are they experts or lawyers ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know what qualification my hon. Friend has in mind."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" I am merely repeating what the answer says in clause (a) (5). I am not inventing a phrase."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Technical advice is given in consultation with other people."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Who are the other people ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Technical people."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state who are these technical people and what their qualifications are ? "

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The answer is on the paper."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"The answer on the paper is a short one. May I ask the hon. Minister as to who that expert is and on how many occasions he was consulted?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It depends upon the subject."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"To go back to clause (a), may I ask with regard to sub-clause (4), how many students have been trained, in what industries, and what industries are now carried on as a result of the supervision by the experts and directors for the last 21 years?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The report must surely contain that information, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"None, Sir. With regard to clause (5) excepting the still-born State Aid to Industries Act, may I ask the hon. the Minister to tell the House what are the technical matters involving legislation on which Government have been advised by these directors for the last 21 years?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know what all matters have been referred to them; but I believe they have advised on such matters as were referred to them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to clause (c), may I ask why technical knowledge and previous experience in industrial or commercial matters are not prescribed as necessary qualifications for the post of Director who has got to advise the Government on technical matters connected with industrial legislation, and who has got to start new industries and carry on experiments?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On technical matters he is advised by the Deputy Director of Industries on subjects the latter is conversant with."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am not asking that question, Sir. My question is why should the Government first of all appoint an amateur as Director of Industries without prescribing any qualifications for him, and then waste good money after that, by appointing a Deputy Director who, according to my hon. Friend, is appointed to give expert advice to a layman who has to transmit that expert advice to the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"There are two branches of work connected with the department, administrative and technical. The administrative part of the work is attended to by the Director of Industries."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I take it that, according to my hon. Friend, the Director of Industries is a Secretary to Government and has no functions whatever as specified in clause (a) and whether he is never called upon and never gives expert advice to the Government on technical aspects, but has only to put up Secretarial notes?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir. He is consulted in regard to all the items referred to in the answer."

[24th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask therefore that since he is consulted on these matters, why the Government do not insist on qualifications which will enable that man to advise the Government from his own knowledge instead of merely allowing him to write routine Secretarial notes?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"When the time comes, this matter will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Have the Government taken into consideration the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee that both for the purpose of continuity of policy and for the purpose of economy the practice of appointing civilian officers as Directors of Industries should be abolished and that professional men should be appointed?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have no doubt that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee were kept in mind when these appointments were made."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"What I want to know is not whether the Government kept in mind the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, but whether the Government have considered that recommendation with a view to give effect to it?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"All I can say is that no occasion has arisen now to go into that matter."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Arising from the answer given by the hon. Minister that the technical portion of the work of the Industries department is done by the Deputy Director, may I ask what the qualifications of the Deputy Director are?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Medical Administration

Grants for construction of the various district headquarter hospitals.

* 521 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what are the amounts that have been sanctioned by the Government during the six years ending 31st March 1927 for the construction of the various district headquarter hospitals in the Presidency with the names of the hospitals; and

(b) what are the contributions made or promised to the said hospitals by the local bodies in the district, and by the public, if any, during the said period?

A.—(a) A statement showing the budget grants sanctioned for the major works connected with the District Headquarter hospitals during the last six years ending 31st March 1927 is appended.*

[24th March 1927]

(b) The information is furnished below :—

Contributions made or promised to the District Headquarter hospitals by the local bodies and by the public during the six years ending 31st March 1927.

	RS.
Government Headquarter hospital, Tanjore—	
(1) Contribution from Tanjore District Board	15,100
Chatram Funds towards the maintenance.	(annually)
Government Headquarter hospital, Vizagapatam—	
(2) Contribution from the Vizagapatam District Board towards the maintenance of motor ambulance car.	200
Parvatipuram Taluk Board	120
Vizagapatam do.	100
Vizianagram do.	50
Vizianagram Municipality	120
Anakapalle do.	100
Bimlipatam do.	100

(3) Income from endowments from private bodies or public for the maintenance of the following headquarter hospitals :—

	RS.
(1) Vellore (North Arcot)	150 annually.
(2) Cuddalore (South Arcot)	500
(3) Bellary	100
(4) Chingleput	1,100
(5) Cuddapah	500
(6) Berhampur (Ganjam)	100
(7) Kurnool	200
(8) Madura	4,000
(9) Calicut (Malabar)	130
(10) Ootacamund (The Nilgiris)	6,000
(11) Trichinopoly	450
(12) Palamcottah (Tinnevely)	450
(13) Vizagapatam	70

Total ... 13,750

Government Headquarter hospital, Trichinopoly—
(4) Contribution from Peace Memorial Fund towards the construction of a maternity ward. 19,875

Government Headquarter hospital, Salem—
(5) (a) Donation from Rao Bahadur M.R.Ry. T. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal for the improvements of the labour ward. 1,000
(b) Contribution from Lord Pentland Reception Fund. 1,000

24th March 1927]

Government Headquarter hospital, Ramnad—	RS.
(6) Contribution from the King Edward the VII Memorial Fund.	6,250
Government Headquarter hospital, Palamcottah—	
(7) Contribution from the King Edward the VII Memorial Fund.	14,700
Government Headquarter hospital, Mangalore—	
(8) Contribution for the Government Women and Children's Hospital Extension Fund.	30,000
Government Headquarter hospital, Tanjore—	
(9) Contribution from the Peace Memorial Celebration Fund for an eye hospital.	(Amount not available).

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister with reference to the answer to (b) (8) whether the work of the Government Headquarter Hospital, Mangalore, has commenced or, if not, when it will commence ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I should like to have notice of the question. I presume the work has been commenced.”

Opening of rural dispensaries of Indian medicine.

* 522 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the local boards are directed to establish rural dispensaries of allopathic medicines only, and not those of Indian medicine ; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to give freedom to local bodies to open rural dispensaries of Indian medicine ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have decided that for the present the medical practitioners to be assisted with subsidies under the Government scheme should be medical graduates or L.M.P.'s. They have no objection however to the payment by local bodies of subsidies to practitioners of the indigenous system of medicine.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ From the second sentence in the answer to clause (b) of this question, am I to understand that the Government do not dispute the utility or advisability of the local funds being spent on the indigenous systems of medicine ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ That is the meaning of the answer, Sir.”

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ Then may I know whether it is recognized that the dispensaries of Indian medicines in the several taluk boards are doing useful work and are more popular than the allopathic dispensaries ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government have no information, Sir.”

[24th March 1927]

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Will the Government call for the information from the taluk boards, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the answer that the Government have no objection, however, to the payment by local bodies of subsidies to practitioners of the indigenous system of medicine, may I know whether the hon. Minister will be prepared to consider the grant of some aid to the local bodies for this purpose, if not in the proportion of the grant to L.M.P.'s, at least in a smaller proportion, to encourage the establishment of such practitioners of indigenous systems in the rural areas?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"That is, I am afraid, a large question which I cannot answer without making a speech. I think I shall have an occasion to say a good deal about it when the budget motions come up."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Will the hon. Minister consider it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"As I said, I have to say a good deal about it."

Appointment of Assistant Surgeons.

* 523 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) how many have been appointed as Assistant Surgeons, both temporary and permanent, and on what basis the selection has been made;
- (b) how many Muslims applied and how many were selected; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to hold a competitive examination for the recruitment of Assistant Surgeons?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government will endeavour to answer these questions if the hon. Member will state the period for which the information is required.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 244.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"With reference to clauses (a) and (b) of this question, if I state that it is for three years, will the hon. Minister give me the answer?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"With reference to clause (a), may I know whether there were any applications from Mussalmans?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I have no information. Certainly, the applications are not pending with me."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know when the Government expect to come to a decision regarding this competitive examination?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"At a very early date, I hope, Sir."

[24th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Have all the people who had been on war service been provided?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"That is what I understand, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Is it not a fact that many people who had nothing to do with the war service have been also provided with assistant surgeons?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I have no information, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Dismissed Government servants practising as vakils in Criminal Courts.

524 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether a dismissed Government servant can be allowed to practise as a private vakil in Criminal Courts; and
- (b) if not, whether the Government are aware whether any such person is allowed to practise in the district of North Arcot?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 192 and 193 of the Criminal Rules of Practice. It is for the Magistrate to decide whether a particular private pleader should be allowed to appear before him.

(b) Government have no information.

Irrigation

Widening of the head sluice near Bobberlanka.

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

(a) whether it is intended to widen the head sluice near Bobberlanka in the Central delta of the Godavari Eastern division in connexion with the Polavaram Island project;

(b) for how many acres the existing head sluice at Bobberlanka can supply water;

(c) what is the extent of land now irrigated in the Central delta by the above sluice; and

(d) what is the extent of land proposed to be irrigated in the Polavaram Island?

A.—(a) No.

(b) 184,800 acres.

(c) 144,000 acres.

(d) 16,317 acres.

[24th March 1927]

Estimate for repairing the Irrigation Channel, Tiruvannamalai.

526 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate for repairing the irrigation channel and anicut supplying the tanks of Sumathur and Nachiput villages of Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, was prepared some seven years back;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work has not yet been taken up; and

(c) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the delay and order the speedy execution of the work?

A.—The Government have no information.

Police*Removal of Ghat tanas in Cuddapah-Badvel road.*

527 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Ghat tanas between miles 11 and 19 of the Cuddapah-Badvel road in Cuddapah district were removed;

(b) whether recently there was a postal dacoity committed on this portion of the road after the removal of the tanas; whether such a dacoity was committed during broad daylight;

(c) whether on account of insecurity of that part of the road the police are now stationed to guard; and

(d) whether the Government are considering the necessity of restoring the tanas in this part of the road and in such other parts of the district where roads pass through jungles and insecure places?

A.—(a) No.

(b) A postal dacoity was committed in daylight in June 1926.

(c) No extra police is employed to guard the road.

(d) Tanas already exist at all important places where roads pass through jungles or are otherwise insecure. The question does not arise.

Land Revenue*Assignment of lands to Sepoys and Adi-Dravidas.*

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large areas of assessed lands are reserved for being assigned to sepoy and Adi-Dravidas of Chennasamudram village, Walajah taluk, North Arcot district, and Kappalur village, Polur taluk, North Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the lands assigned to Adi-Dravidas are not cultivated and that some of the lands were sold for arrears of land revenue;

24th March 1927]

(c) whether it is a fact that there are a number of landless labourers (touchables) who are capable of cultivating these lands; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the Collectors to assign reserved lands even to 'caste ryots' if they are without any lands of their own?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware what has been reserved in this particular village for Adi-Dravidas and sepoy but the fact may very possibly be as stated.

(b) The Government are not aware of this.

(c) The Government have no specific information but no doubt there are such labourers who do not own land.

(d) No, as the purpose for which the lands have been reserved will be defeated if the lands are assigned to classes of persons other than those for whom they have been reserved.

Minor Irrigation*Restoration of tanks in Ceded districts.*

529 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the restoration of any Public Works Department and minor irrigation tanks in the Ceded districts was contemplated in 1925-26 and if so, what are the tanks, what is the result of investigation and what are the orders finally passed in the matter;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Anantapur has ordered that no tanks are worth restoring; and

(c) if so, whether the Government would be pleased to send for the papers and look into the matter?

A.—(a) Thirteen tanks in Bellary, 15 in Anantapur and one in Cuddapah were repaired by the Tank Restoration Scheme party and handed over to the Revenue department in 1925-26.

(b) & (c) A report has been called for from the Board of Revenue.

Repairs to Maluvambattu tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk.

530 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question 49 regarding repairs to the Maluvambattu tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk answered on 25th January 1927—

(a) whether the report called for has been received; and

(b) whether Government will be pleased to lay it on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Collector's report is annexed ^a

^a Printed as Appendix D on page 881 infra.

[24th March 1927]

Jails*Alleged propaganda by a Secretary to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.*

531 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Kadirvelu Nainar, Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Vellore, has been allowed by the Jail authorities at Vellore to deliver religious lectures in the Vellore Central Jail and is taking advantage of his position as such religious lecturer to preach Christianity which religion he himself professes to the non-Christian convicts in the Vellore Central Jail;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Mr. Nainar is helping the Christian Missionaries at Vellore to preach the Christian religion to the Hindu and Muslim convicts in the Vellore Central Jail;

(c) whether complaints have been received that in the course of such religious discourses, these preachers attack the other religions sometimes in a most offensive manner;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints that such attacks on their religion is causing offence to a large number of Hindu convicts in the Vellore Central Jail;

(e) whether there is any diary or other record maintained by the Jail authorities to show how many preachers visited the Jail during the year 1926 and how many religious discourses were held by them;

(f) whether Hindu or Muhammadan convicts were encouraged to attend discourses on Christianity; and

(g) what steps the Government propose to take to see that the Jail Superintendent does not show any undue partiality to preachers of one religion, especially a religion not professed by the majority of the convicts?

A.—(a) Mr. Kadirvelu Nainar is one of the moral lecturers appointed to the Central Jail, by the Inspector-General of Prisons in consultation with the District Magistrate. He is not taking advantage of his position as such lecturer, to preach Christianity to non-Christian convicts in the Jail.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) A gate book is maintained showing all admissions to the Jail. A visitors' book is also maintained.

(f) No.

(g) The question does not arise.

Education*Opening of an elementary school in the village of Venkiday by the Ponnani Taluk Board.*

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

(a) whether the Ponnani Taluk Board has opened in 1925-26 or thereabouts, an elementary school in the village of Venkiday, and if so, at what initial and recurring cost;

24th March 1927]

(b) whether this school is financed from taluk board funds or from provincial grant; and

(c) whether there had been or whether there are any private recognized elementary schools in the same village or in the neighbouring villages and, if so, how many, where and within what distance?

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

Population of Gowda community in South Kanara.

533 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the population of the Gowda community in the district of South Kanara; and

(b) the number of pupils of that community as compared with the total number of pupils in—

(i) the elementary schools;

(ii) the high schools; and

(iii) the colleges of the district in the years 1924-25 and 1925-26?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to page 119 of Part II of the Census Report, 1921.

(b) The Government have no information.

Public Works*Occupation of inspection bungalows by local board presidents.*

534 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why G.O. No. 35, Law (Legislative), dated 1st February 1927, was issued enjoining on all the hon. Members of legislative bodies to take the permission of the Collector beforehand for their occupying inspection bungalows in any district; and

(b) why such a restriction was not placed over the presidents of local boards occupying the bungalows?

A.—(a) The order referred to does not impose any new obligation on Members of the Legislative Council. On the contrary, it enables them to obtain general permission to occupy travellers' bungalows during a tour instead of having to apply to the Collector every time they want to use a particular bungalow.

(b) Presidents of local boards are executive functionaries, doing the work of the boards and obliged to tour frequently in the discharge of their duties. It would obviously be undesirable to restrict their use of these bungalows.

[24th March 1927]

Public Health*Supply of drinking water to Arni.*

* 535 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 26 regarding the supply of drinking water to Arni town answered on 24th January 1927—

- (a) whether the report called for has been received; and
(b) whether it will be placed on the Table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the letter from the President, Taluk Board, Vellore, R.O.C. No. 731-T.B. of 1926, dated 17th January 1927, and its enclosures is laid on the Table.^a

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28—cont.

DEMAND XIX—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED—cont.

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Mr. President, I move
‘that the allotment of Rs. 4,02,900 for grants to Universities be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“ My object is to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the many drawbacks which the only Muhammadan College in the whole Presidency is suffering from. I do not wish to go into the question of the justification or otherwise of having a purely denominational college; but I shall content myself with placing before the hon. Minister the difficulties under which the college has been suffering ever since it was started. In doing so, I am voicing the unanimous feeling of the Muslim community throughout the Presidency. This is the only college in the Presidency where Muslim culture is allowed to develop. Ever since the college was started in 1918 it has been allowed to continue only as a temporary college, and no steps have been taken to confirm it. I hope the present Minister will look into the matter and see that the college is confirmed in the near future. On account of the temporary nature of the institution, the assistant lecturers there are not allowed to draw their annual increments. Besides, the college has been allowed to remain in an incomplete state. Only last year instruction was given in the first group in the Intermediate classes and a number of students took advantage of it. It shows that when once Government offers such facilities, there are many to take advantage of them. This year, the Government propose to open the History section alone in the B.A. classes, and I find that they have made an allotment of Rs. 5,000 in the budget for that purpose. I am not able to see whether that amount is intended to cover the pay of the professor or the assistant professor or both. But surely for opening a History branch, you must have a professor and an assistant professor, if the work is not to suffer. In that case, the amount is not sufficient. Then, Sir, it will not do to have the History branch alone opened without affording facilities for the students to have instruction in English also. I do not see how the students can be expected to attend History classes in one college and go to another college for English.

^a Printed as Appendix E on pages 881-883 infra.

24th March 1927]

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

Are the students of the Muhammadan college, expected to attend the English classes in the Presidency College? I submit that the History branch will prove a failure unless the English branch also is opened there. Otherwise, only a handful of students will join the college.

“ In this connexion, I must give expression to the grievances of the Muslim students who find it difficult to get admission in Science classes in the Presidency College and are forced to take subjects like History and Philosophy. Generally, we find that the Muslim students have not been encouraged to take up Science subjects, and that accounts for the paucity of Muslim students both in the Medical and Engineering colleges. If Government offer facilities for students to study Science subjects in their early career, then there will be a sufficient number of students in the Engineering and the Medical colleges. To overcome this difficulty, Government should open Science classes in the Government Muhammadan College.

“ This college is not a purely denominational college; I believe even non-Muslim students are also admitted there, to a certain extent. In this connexion, I should like to emphasize the need for another college in the city of Madras. Government should make this very efficient in all the branches and then it will attract a large number of Muslim students. I believe also that if Muslim students study together with the non-Muslim students it would be to the benefit of both. If 20 to 25 per cent of the seats in the college are thrown open to non-Muslim students, it would be a great boon to many students who, for want of accommodation in the Presidency College, have to go outside the city and seek admission elsewhere. I hope the hon. the Minister for Education will give his attention to this matter and see that the drawback from which the Muslim community has been suffering for a long time is removed.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, I am sure that the hon. Member is aware that the Madrasa-i-Azam was opened in 1918 and since then, kept on a temporary basis. The sanction for its continuance expires on the 24th June this year and as the hon. Member will see, Government have decided to continue the college on a temporary basis next year also and open, in addition, B.A. classes. The hon. Member is wrong in thinking that we are only opening the History branch. If the candidates are to be prepared for the B.A. Degree examination they will have to be given instruction in English also. The students will be prepared for English also and they need not go to the Presidency College for the purpose. I am also having under my consideration, whether in view of the opinion of the Muslim educational associations, it is not possible to run the college on a permanent footing. There is a strong feeling among the Mussalmans in this Presidency that they should have a separate institution for Mussalman students, because they want to teach Persian, Urdu, and Hindi as subjects for the B.A. Degree examination, and also to develop an esprit-de-corps among the students. I am glad the hon. Member does not object to other students being admitted to the college, to make it non-denominational in the sense that non-Muslim students are admitted to it. Under the circumstances, I hope it will be possible for the Government to put this College on a permanent footing.

“ With regard to the opening of science classes for the B.A. course in the Madrasa-i-Azam, the difficulty is that there are not enough number of pupils for having laboratories opened for them. As the hon. Member for the

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[24th March 1927]

University pointed out, we should not embark upon building big laboratories but we must concentrate our attention on a central laboratory. As it is, the hon. Member is aware that the Presidency College has a very good laboratory. I do not think there is any objection to Mussalman students of sufficient ability taking up science courses in the Presidency College. Therefore the question of opening science classes in the Madrasa-i-Azam is a very big question and I am not in a position to say how far it is possible."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 2,01,700 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I wish to place before the House two facts which have an important bearing on education and necessitate Government adopting a new policy. There has been an amazingly rapid increase in the number of first-grade colleges in the Presidency in the last few years. The Meenakshi College, Chidambaram, provides for almost all branches of knowledge and in addition has a strong oriental section attached to it. Then there are other colleges, as many as ten in number: the new constituent college of the Madras University named the Loyola College, the National College, Trichinopoly, which takes equal rank with the two old mission colleges, the Madura College and the American College, Madura, the Hindu College, Tinnevely, the C.S.M. College, the St. Xavier's College, the Union Christian College, the St. Thomas College, Trichur, and the St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. As a result we find that, whereas six or seven years ago, only about six or seven hundred graduates were turned out of the University, we have now nearly 2,000 graduates and more leaving the portals of the University. To them we may apply Milton's words:

'The world lay before them—where to choose.'

"The second fact is this. All these graduates look up to Government service and, thanks to the liberal revision of the salaries of the gazetted officers, the services have become the be-all and the end-all of the existence of these young men, the one prize worth having in life, the ambition of every student reading in the college, and the ambition of every parent who is prepared to sell or mortgage his property and undergo every form of suffering and sacrifice if, at the end of it all, he may have the satisfaction of seeing his child admitted to that charming, magical circle.

"Under these circumstances, is it proper, I ask, notwithstanding this tremendous addition to first-grade aided institutions, to run colleges or encourage duplication of courses? The Government must withdraw gradually from the field and immediately, in the sense of separating one or two colleges and converting them into technological institutes. For instance, in Malabar where there is great opening for industries, is it not desirable to have one or two technological institutes instead of having more arts colleges providing for instruction in the same courses as in aided institutions? I think that the time is come for the Government to withdraw in the sense at least of introducing some practical courses, say, applied mathematics, applied physics, or applied chemistry or some practical courses which will have the effect of diverting the talents and energies of our young men to fresh fields and pastures new. For these reasons, I move the motion standing against my name."

[24th March 1927]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"My hon. Friend is quite right in saying that there are a lot of aided institutions started during the last two years. But still, the demand that Government colleges should be opened is growing as will be seen from the speeches by hon. Members in this House asking for a Government College at Palghat, the Muslim College and institutions of that type. It is not as easy, as my friend proposed, for the Government to withdraw from starting colleges unless adequate provision is made by the University to start colleges to fulfil the ever-increasing needs of the people. I hope it will be possible to come to a conclusion on this matter when the Madras University Act Amendment Bill is considered."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, the point raised by my hon. Friend, the late Education Secretary, is of far-reaching importance. I only wish that during the time he had the honour of being the Education Secretary to his chief, something had been done on these lines. Unfortunately, wisdom comes to her children late and it is too late now, because he has ceased to hold the responsible post of Education Secretary to the Government. But I wish to join issue with him on the fundamental question which he has raised. I agree that the future of higher education in our colleges in this province deserves to be considered very anxiously and very carefully by the Minister in charge. But I do not agree with my hon. Friend that, because there are aided institutions growing at such a rapid rate, the Government should withdraw from the field and leave the field entirely to these aided institutions. My own feeling is that neither aided institutions nor the Government should have anything to do with education of the university type. If you want in Madras the right kind of university education, you have got to vest in the university the right to manage and control the university colleges. Otherwise, you will either have private institutions, naturally competing with one another, coming into existence and tending to lower standards directly, or indirectly, openly or surreptitiously, or the Government multiplying colleges and as I said yesterday, transferring officers from the inspectorate to the professorial scale and from one college to another, more according to the service exigencies than according to the qualifications of the professors or lecturers concerned. But it seems to me that my hon. Friend the Education Minister cannot lightly ride off on the plea on the one hand that, with regard to the future of higher university education, the University—whether the Andhra University or the Madras University—should attend to this matter and on the other hand spending money in lakhs, every year on Government colleges. It is up to him to examine this question, with the aid of experts and make up his mind as to how he is going to spend his money. I suggest that he ought to spend money through the agency of the existing or future universities. I take it that my hon. Friend does not mean that, by saying that the Government should withdraw, the Government should save money. I take it, he means that they ought to pay it as grants to the aided institutions. I do not agree with that. I think that it ought to be granted either to the existing universities or future universities, so that higher education may be neither in the hands of the bureaucratic Government nor in the hands of aided institutions which will naturally compete with one another and inevitably lower university standards.

"One other matter which I wish to mention and I am done. My hon. Friend talked glibly about technological institutes. I think the nebulous ideas of the late Minister are still sitting tight upon him. In connexion with the establishment of the Andhra University, we were treated to a vision of the

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[24th March 1927]

Andhra country being studded over with new technological and industrial institutions and of a new era of peace and prosperity with regard to the Andhra culture and of the Andhra country being converted into a mine of gold. Those who talk in the strain that by creating universities or colleges, you can create industries, talk of something they know nothing of. We have had to consider the question of Applied Chemistry being introduced into our colleges for being studied in the Intermediate course, and so far as the advice of our experts went, we in the university were advised that until there were industries which would take men who had undergone a course in Applied Chemistry and train them, and give them practical workshop experience, study of Applied Chemistry will be a farce. Secondly, you will add to the unemployment market which is already crowded. If we want industrial development, the way to do it is not to merely start academic institutions but to get practical workshops set up where our boys will get experience which will make them future foremen and captains of industries.

"I do want the hon. the Education Minister to very seriously consider the problem of higher education, the management of higher education in this province, to come to a decision and not leave the universities to take the initiative. They will co-operate with him and he must help them being the Member in charge of the subject."

* **MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR** :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that some ideas which I wanted to express have already been expressed by the hon. Member for the University. You know, Sir, that the Madras University has been reorganized and the new Andhra University has been started. It has been clearly expressed that the universities should no longer continue to be merely examining bodies but should be teaching bodies. Let us see how far, during the last four or five years the Madras University has been reorganized and during the last one year and a half the new Andhra University has been established, this scheme has been carried on. It is true that the Government colleges and other colleges in the City of Madras and a small area round it have been constituted as constituent colleges. Unfortunately with regard to the Andhra University, there is absolutely no college of the university or no institution at all in the headquarters of the university where you can achieve the aim with which it was started, a teaching university. The hon. Member from Trichinopoly, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, stated that the Government should transfer the business of teaching to aided institutions. May I suggest that this object can be achieved—and the object of the university also can be achieved—by all the Government institutions in the Presidency being transferred either to the Madras University or the Andhra University. May I put a question to the hon. the Education Minister whether he proposes to have two rival departments under his management, the Universities and the Education Department? Why should there be two parallel institutions running in the province, the University which is engaged in the duty of imparting higher education and the Government Colleges which are engaged in the same duty? Why should there be a Vice-Chancellor? He is supposed to do certain work. The University by itself is not in a position to start any colleges and look after the duty of teaching. Why should the Director of Public Instruction, who, I take it, should be in charge of elementary and secondary education, be entrusted with the duty of imparting higher education, which ought to be performed by the University? Do the

24th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

Government propose to maintain the colleges also and aid the University with funds to start its own colleges and to take up the teaching work? The hon. the Chief Minister may perhaps get up and say that the Arts Colleges should be in charge of teaching up to the B.A. and the Honours courses. For post-graduate course, the students should go to the University. The persons who ought to teach the students for the post-graduate course, must be familiar with the capacity of the students. The University professor must be able to know to what branch of post-graduate course a student is fit for or whether he is fit at all for the course. Is it not necessary on the part of the professor to know whether the student who applies, has the capacity and aptitude for undergoing the course? It cannot be said that, simply because a student has passed the B.A. or the Honours course, he is fit to undergo the post-graduate course. So, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a continuity of the personnel both in the case of the student and in the case of the professor. As I have already stated, without duplicating institutions doing the same functions, it is necessary that the Government colleges should be handed over to the Universities; because if the post-graduate students are to be benefited, the professors giving instruction must be familiar with the capacity and the aptitude of the students not by seeing them for the first time but from the very beginning of their course. For these reasons, I say that this question should be taken into consideration and that the hon. the Minister must take early steps to see that the universities are not merely examining bodies but also teaching bodies."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I am afraid that the issue raised by my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly has been somewhat misconceived. Whether collegiate education or higher education is under the control of the Government or under the control of the University, what my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar urges is that they should encourage private agencies to start colleges and high schools. I think my hon. Friend the Member for the University has read the history of Universities very carefully. If he has not done so, we have got a book in our library which gives a brief history of the Universities in the British Empire. If he further reads the history of universities outside the British Empire he will come to know that a large number of universities in the world were founded by private benefactions and by endowments by the public and private persons such as kings, princes, capitalists, merchants, etc.

"Therefore, what is to be encouraged in this Presidency—perhaps in this matter we have to imitate the other sister universities in India, for instance the one at Bombay—is private agency for higher education. The Andhra University has been started and we had a lot of talk here recently about the apathy of Government towards it. I ask my Andhra friends what their millionaires and their zamindars have done for encouraging collegiate and higher education in the Andhra country. I was given to understand by my hon. Friends of the last Ministry that they expected private endowments to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs. I want to know whether even three lakhs have been collected for that University. (Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu : About four lakhs.) There has been a good deal of talk recently of the establishment of a Tamil University. I also want to know how much private benefaction has been assured. I doubt, Sir, whether any university can be established unless it is assured of Rs. 20 lakhs of private benefactions, to which the Government have to contribute an equal amount. I hope the hon. the Minister will lay down a principle, both for the guidance of the public and

12-30
p.m.

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[24th March 1927]

for the guidance of this House stating how far they will encourage higher education by private agencies and how far they will help such agencies. I think a principle may be laid down that Government will not encourage any new undertaking, i.e., establishment of new colleges or new universities, unless the public come forward to pay half the amount necessary for the equipment of the college or the university, the other half being paid by the Government. If some sort of principle like that is laid down, I am sure the hon. the Minister will be in a better position to encourage private agencies to a great extent, and at the same time, the Government will be doing their duty. So, the main question is, how far private agencies should be encouraged. If you read the history of any big university in the world or in the Empire, you will find that private benefaction has played a more important part in the starting, establishment and equipment of universities than the Government. There are very few Government universities, and even they, are not run with much success. Private benefactions have been the main basis for the establishment of those institutions, although helped by the Government. It is from this point of view, Sir, that the hon. the Minister should approach this question and lay down some sort of principle for the encouragement of private agencies to start colleges and universities. At the same time, as far as possible, they should withdraw their present control and say that 'it is high time we encourage private agencies, and give only a portion of the amounts, which we are ourselves spending at present on colleges maintained by us, to private institutions'. For instance, Sir, there are many wealthy people in the Coimbatore district from which my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar comes. There are many wealthy mill-owners, zamindars and other rich men in the Coimbatore district who could very well take over the Coimbatore College themselves, make it a private institution and start a university of their own, if possible. We also want a Karnataka University; and so far as the Karnataka University is concerned, I may say that we have colleges which are practically private institutions, maintained, started and equipped by private benefactions. Our Women's College which is perhaps one of the largest colleges in India, was established with indigenous funds and is now earning a glorious distinction which perhaps no other college in India can boast of. Therefore, I hope that the Government will lay down a general principle for encouraging private agencies in higher education."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, the question that has been raised is the function of Government in regard to university education. While I unhesitatingly hold that Government ought to control primary education directly, it is not the same direct control that it ought to have in respect of university education. The practical question to be considered now is one of mere theory. We have to consider whether at the present stage Government ought to be divorced from university education. The question is whether that policy ought to be adopted at the present stage of education in this province. My hon. Friend, the Member for the University, and my hon. Friend, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, spoke of the handing over of the present Government colleges to the Madras University. Put in that form, in theory it may be alright, but I think the mufassal would suffer a great deal if that is done at the present moment. In a perhaps fully developed educational system, a university ought to function only as a teaching university. That is the ideal we have to work up to; but have we arrived at that stage now? Would it be to the advantage of the mufassal, if all the Government colleges

24th March 1927] [Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai]

were handed over to the Madras University which is situated at this corner? I fear, Sir, at the present moment, it would be disadvantageous to the mufassal to hand over all the Government colleges to the Madras University and to advocate a complete divorce of Government from higher education. True, as I said, we look forward to a time when Government can have complete divorce from university education, when the university may be left to the management of its affairs and when it will be an autonomous body, untrammelled by Government.

"The second question raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, was the introduction of technological institutes. He advocates greater attention on the part of the Government in regard to industries and applied sciences. Sir, this is really a great need, and I join issue with my hon. Friend for the University in this respect. He said that what we needed at present was not so much the establishment of those technological institutes by the Government as the springing up of industries, which would create a demand for these technological institutes. I really do not know which ought to be placed first. I however feel that the establishment of technological institutes will go a great way towards the springing up of great industries which are our main need at present. Everybody is agreed that Government are not devoting the attention to the industrial side which they ought to, and the question is whether we are to begin this or that. I advocate, Sir, that we ought to begin both, and therefore the question of starting technological institutes need not be put in the background. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Sir, if we analyse the system of education now in existence, we will find that there are two things requiring a remedy at a very early date. First of all, there is an assumption that is made that the Government know everything necessary for the educational benefit of the people and that they should have control over the universities and educational institutions. One patent defect connected with the present educational system is that it does not inspire the students to become good citizens. We have at present two sets of institutions, the missionary institutions and Government institutions. When we send our students to missionary institutions, they come back greatly sapped of all that is necessary to make life a success, and they kill the enthusiasm that our students have for our own religious institutions. The Government institutions are absolutely silent and as they adopt a policy of strict neutrality in matters religious, they are less injurious than the missionary institutions. Hence we find a complete lack of religious enthusiasm in our students who resort to both these classes of institutions, where religion does not form a fundamental portion of the educational curriculum. Unless our young men are inspired with enthusiasm and patriotism for their country, with love for their religion, they cannot become good citizens. It is necessary that education should not be controlled by Government, and must be, as far as possible, independent of it. I therefore suggest that any institution, if it is to be a success, must be based on entirely independent and impartial basis. I therefore think that it is absolutely necessary in our reorganized system of education, we must have people of every religion, every religious feeling being respected. Unless our boys are trained to be good citizens in these institutions, there will be no use of our having them at all. And there is no good thinking over the question whether the

[Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar] [24th March 1927]

institutions should be handed over to the University or whether Government should be complete masters of the institutions. I say that neither the Government nor the University should be in charge of the institutions but they should be in independent hands. I think it is absolutely necessary that the Government should not dispense with the present University or think only of starting technological institutes; they should think more of the fact that the institutions are intended primarily to make the students good citizens of the future. We should as far as possible see that education is managed by private bodies, independent of Government. Therefore, Sir, I think that unless we set our house in order, we cannot think of making any changes in the present system."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I rise to oppose the motion moved by the hon. Member for Trichinopoly. I want to urge one special point. We do not know when the day will come when collegiate education will be entirely in the hands of the University. We welcome such a day, though we cannot expect it in the near future. We also welcome a large increase in aided institutions. There is no doubt, Sir, that from the point of view of economy, aided institutions cost much less to the Government than Government institutions as such. Then, one point which the hon. Member from Trichinopoly said, with regard to unemployment was: 'Close the doors of all Government institutions and permit the doors of all the aided institutions to continue to be open.' I would certainly object to such a course, Sir. So far as the question of unemployment is concerned, I am one of those who feel that the present education as it is imparted either by Government institutions or by the University or private institutions is absolutely unsatisfactory. The Government themselves are not helping at all in the matter of a course of industries. If really the question of unemployment is to be solved, it cannot be done by closing the doors of any institutions but by encouraging local trades and industries. If, for instance, a rule is made that an article should be purchased only in India, whether it is made either in India or in England, that will be a welcome change. Such a change will be supported by all communities, whether Europeans or Indians, if they are non-officials. If that is done, Sir, it will be an inducement for a large number of people in this country to take to trade and to industry. Even if the goods are manufactured outside India, there will be a good inducement to a large number of people to enter the trade as they will be getting something in the way of commission, etc., which goes no body knows now into whose hands. Either it must go into the hands of those who go to England to negotiate, or it must necessarily go into the hands of brokers in England and in other countries. Therefore, if Government really want to solve the question of unemployment, they must make a rule that all things should be purchased in India, whether manufactured either in India or in England. That will go a long way to induce our people to take to industries and trade. Otherwise, any amount of talk that the Government supports Indian trade and Indian industries would be absolutely of no use. So long as that is not done, I am strongly in favour of urging the Government to have as many institutions as possible. In England, Sir, even employment of the people is the concern of the State and the Government pay some money to those for whom the Government are not able to find employment. Here we have big figures under unemployment, and even if the Government of this country are not going to help the unemployed, let them give some light by way of education to those who want it.

[24th March 1927] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

"It was said often that before the selection committees were appointed, 12-45
many pupils among the several communities could not get admission. Now, p.m.
the complaint is the other side. Many people say that they suffer much either because they belong to particular communities or, more because they are not able to command the influence of approaching the members of the selection committees. I am myself on a selection committee and I know how much influence is brought to bear upon me and I know usually that those people who cannot bring influence to bear upon me probably suffer. In any case, I would ask Government to take away all the selection committees. Let there be as many seats as possible and as many seats that are wanted by young men and young women and boys and girls who want education, so that they may not be asked to go home by aided schools and by Government colleges. If possible, Government may help starting a large number of aided schools and then close down Government colleges. If there are no sufficient aided schools, let Government open a large number of their own schools. Anyhow, it is the duty of Government, till they provide trade institutes and industrial institutes on a large scale, to see that by their own institutions or by aided institutions they are able to provide sufficient number of schools for all the people. If this motion is carried, it will go against that fundamental principle and we will be put to the difficulty of having a large number of schools closed. I therefore, on that point, strongly oppose this motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, in regard to the technological colleges I agree with my hon. Friend, the learned Member for the University that without the starting of industrial institutions it will not be possible to have industries set up. Institutions of this kind will only increase the number of unemployment among the people. But I hope, my hon. Friend, the Minister for Development, will consider the starting and linking them up with industries that can be started to solve the difficulty of unemployment in this country. My hon. Friend, Sir Alexander MacDougall, was talking only the other day about a workshop for motor repairs and things like that. It can easily be done and it ought to be linked up with firms like his own to train students for such purpose. Unless we have firms to help us, it will not be possible, as the hon. Member for the University observed, to merely create colleges like any other college as academic institutions.

"With regard to the matter of handing over the colleges, I shall have to go into past history for this purpose and I hope the Council will bear with me on that matter. As early as 1854 in their despatch, the Court of Directors laid down the policy that in view of the impossibility of Government alone doing all that must be done to provide adequate means for the education of Indians, the extension and increased supply of schools and colleges should, for the future, be mainly effected by the grant-in-aid system. The despatch looked forward to the time when any general system of education entirely provided by the Government might be discontinued with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid and when many of the existing Government institutions, especially those of the higher order, might be safely closed or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of and aided by the State. But it was expressly provided that the spread of education was not to be checked in the slightest degree by the abandonment of a single school to probable decay and that while the desired object was to be kept steadily in view, the Government and the local authorities were enjoined to act with

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[24th March 1927]

caution and to be guided by special reference to the particular circumstances of the locality concerned. In his despatch of 14th May 1862, the Secretary of State wrote to the Government of India that—

‘ Her Majesty’s Government are unwilling that a Government school should be given up in any place where the inhabitants show a marked desire that it should be maintained or where there is a manifest disinclination on the part of the people to send their children to the private schools of the neighbourhood.’

“ The Education Commission of 1882 after exhaustively considering the question of the withdrawal of the State from the direct provision and management of education especially of higher education made the following recommendation among others on the subject :

‘ That while existing State institutions in higher order should be maintained in complete efficiency wherever they are necessary, the improvement and extension of the institutions under private managers should be the principal care of the department.’

‘ That in order to evoke and stimulate local co-operation in the transfer to private management, of Government institutions for collegiate or secondary instruction, aid at specially liberal rates be offered for a term of years wherever necessary to any local body willing to undertake the management of any such institution under adequate guarantees of permanence and efficiency.’

‘ That in dealing with the question of the withdrawal of Government from the management of existing colleges, these colleges be regarded as divided into three classes : (1) Those from which it is premature for Government to consider the propriety of withdrawal on the ground that they are and will long continue to be institutions on which the higher education of the country mainly depends. (2) Those that might be transferred with advantage, as a measure promising useful political results to bodies of Indian gentlemen provided the new managers give satisfactory guarantees that the college will be maintained (i) permanently, (ii) in full efficiency and (iii) in such a way as to make it adequate for all the wants of the locality. (3) Those which have been shown to be unsuccessful or of which the cost is out of proportion to the utility and from which Government might advantageously withdraw even with less stringent guarantees for permanent efficiency. Such colleges should be closed if after due notice no local body be formed to carry them on such a grant-in-aid as the rules provide.’

“ The Commission distinctly deprecated the transfer of the Government educational institutions to missionary agencies as such a measure would not serve the object in view, viz., the encouragement of indigenous effort in the case of education. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission a number of colleges and high schools were transferred from Government to local bodies and private committees, the colleges so transferred being those at Bellary, Salem, Madura and Cuddalore. It will be observed, Mr. President, that the only college now existing is the Municipal College at Salem, and that the idea of transferring these colleges to local bodies has not met with the success that was expected to be achieved in the despatch that was sent out in 1882.

“ In their educational policy issued in 1904 the Government of India made the following observations :

‘ The system of grants-in-aid was intended to elicit support of local resources and to foster a spirit of initiative and combination for local ends. It is supplemented by the direct action of Government, which speaking generally sets the standard and undertakes work to which private effort is not equal or for which it is not forthcoming. The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But, while accepting this policy the Government of India at the same time recommend the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education, Government should maintain a limited number of institutions both as models of private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold the high standard of education.’

“ In accordance with this policy the Government are now maintaining the following Arts Colleges : the Presidency College at Madras, the Government Arts College, Kumbakonam, the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry,

[24th March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, the Victoria College, Palghat, the Government College for Muhammadans, Madras, the Queen Mary’s College for Women, Madras, besides the three second grade colleges, the Government Colleges at Coimbatore and Mangalore and the Brennen College at Tellicherry. The first-grade colleges at Rajahmundry, Kumbakonam and Madras have long been in existence ; and it is difficult to say whether any private body is likely to find funds necessary for the maintenance of these institutions and assume charge of their management.

“ As regards the observation made by the hon. Member for the University, with the passing of the Andhra University Act and the Madras University Act, it has been made possible by the sections introduced in the Act, for the universities to take over the colleges under their direct management. And, as my hon. Member for the University observed, it is a big question and it deserves consideration. I hope the Government will be able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion to the satisfaction of the Member as well as the University, by which it will be possible to devise one single method by which university education may be managed by one single body and not a dual body as pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. Mr. President, as I said, it is a large question and it requires consideration, but I hope also the University will take the initiative on this point, besides merely asking Government for proposals.

“ Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar raised the question of selection committees. As pointed out by him the selection committees came into being because members belonging to various communities felt that they were not given the same opportunities.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :— “ There is another motion raising the question of selection committees.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :— “ Then I will reserve my remarks on the subject for the present.”

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :— “ I did not wish to join in the debate, but it seemed to me that I should contradict the opinion expressed by the hon. Member for the University seconded and responded to by the hon. Minister for Education that technical or technological education should not be encouraged or extended because we have got the problem of unemployment and that unless we have got industries started all over the country and unless there is a demand from the industries of the country, there is no need to have technical or technological education. I join issue with the opinion expressed by both these hon. gentlemen, because, it is opposed to the educational system of Japan and the experience of that country. Japan was an agricultural country like ours. Forty years back it was struggling, as we are now struggling, to start industrial schools and for industrial development. Technical schools were first provided and people were equipped with scientific and technical knowledge. When the State protected and started industries, there were persons efficient enough to undertake these industries and there were persons with scientific knowledge and research to help industries in various places. The people qualified for aiding industries will give an impetus to start suitable industries. Therefore, Sir, it is not to be understood that the University and colleges in this province should not undertake the responsibility of encouraging or expanding technical education or vocational instruction.

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[24th March 1927]

Recently, in the Convocation address delivered by Sir Gangaram, this aspect was emphasised; there is a desire everywhere that we should encourage this system of technical education because we have had too much of cultural and academical education; in order to divert the attention of the people from purely theoretical considerations, it is necessary that the industrial side of the educational problem should be seriously considered. We have this tendency developed not only in India where universities are undertaking this responsibility, but also from the Universities in England which considered this aspect of education and adopted the more modern German University systems. Germany has become an industrial state from an agricultural state. Following the example of Germany with its economical and industrial development, recent University development took place in Great Britain. In India also we find that new universities have been started in the north and this policy is being followed as it is beneficial and necessary in the interest of the economic development of the country.

p.m.

“To say that we should not enter into water because we do not know how to swim while we desire to learn how to swim, or to say that we should measure how much water there is in the stream before we can learn to swim, is to do nothing at all. Therefore, the problem of encouraging the expansion of technical and vocational education in this province is not one in regard to which we should wait and see how far there is a demand in the matter of industries themselves. I should certainly expect that view from those who do not want to encourage industries in this country or who are suspicious of industrial development in this country, but it is not to be expected from those who boast to be nationalists, who pretend to act in the name of nationalism, who say that we should develop the material resources of the country and should have a self-relying and self-contained nation to take up full responsible Government. I am surprised that this view should be taken by the advocates of so-called ‘nationalism’ in this House. I do insist on this House to look at this question also from the point of view, namely, are we going to keep quiet without developing industrial education for all time till we started industries? But who are to start industries? Are we to be dependent upon the Government to start industries? You know what the industrial policy of the Government is. If you depend upon that policy for the purpose of creating new industries, you will never be developing in the direction you want. It is the people themselves that should take the responsibility. How are the people to take the responsibility of starting new industries without technical advice, without proper advice, without competent persons being available on whom they can rely for scientific knowledge and experience to enable them to carry on industrial work. Therefore, if you want to profit as Japan profited, if you equip your own people as Japan equipped her own people from 1902, it will be possible for you to develop the material resources of the country. From 1902 the policy in Japan has been one of continuous encouragement of these industries, one of outflow of qualified persons from the colleges in order to help the industrial awakening of Japan. In an agricultural country like ours, it is impossible to expect the Government to do the whole thing for us. Capital must be induced to come out. If the people should rely on themselves to carry on industrial work without scientific knowledge that is necessary for the purpose of knowing what industries could be developed and their nature and in what direction they could be improved, it will be a disastrous policy. You must have properly equipped persons and

24th March 1927]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

you must provide technological institution in the country and also instruction and knowledge in the matter so that you may produce men capable of taking up suitable industries. That is why I say that though the hon. Member for the University and the hon. the Minister agree happily on this matter, I would strike a note of warning to this House and say that before the Ministry initiates a policy of educational improvement in this Presidency and before the House comes to a decided opinion on the matter, the other side of the question presented by me should be seriously considered.” (Cheers.)

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—“Mr. President, let me repeat what my hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro said, that is, that he did not want to speak on this occasion. As a matter of fact, I also did not want to speak on this occasion except for the fact that he mentioned certain things in the name of nationalism and also about the indifference which the nationalists have shown towards technical studies particularly. I do not know Sir, whether giving the necessary instruction is all that is necessary for the purpose of advancing the technical side of our education. So far as I see, we have been sending boys for technical study in England and my experience is—and I believe I am right—that those who have returned are not able to secure proper employment in this country. I remember years ago hearing a lecture delivered by Mr. Chatterton, who was then in charge of the School of Arts in Madras, when there was, as now, a feeling that there should be a considerable advance in industrial education, and that educational institutions well up in industrial subjects should be largely encouraged. Mr. Chatterton said that before we started such schools we must have capitalists who must be ready to take up the industries, so that they may be able to give proper employment to those boys that come out of such institutions, as otherwise we would only be swelling the numbers of the unemployed among our own men. Have we got sufficient number of men who are prepared to spend their money on industries and will undertake that business? The boys that are now being sent out for technical education or those that have returned will not have the capital to start the industry they may have learnt. Capital must be flowing in, and who are the persons that can come forward with capital, and on whose recommendations are these people going to invest their money unless they are satisfied from practical experience that the industry pays? We have seen from our own experience in Malabar that the fish industry was at first not popular. Before Government took up the business and demonstrated to the people that it was a paying concern, nobody started that industry. When once it was discovered by the people that it was a paying proposition, I believe hundreds of such factories were started and several people are making a decent living out of it. So, I submit, Sir, that nationalists though we are, we want industrialism should have a predominant place in the evolution of India; we believe that it should go hand in hand with the present necessities of the times. We must see how far we can advance before we educate a number of boys to whom we will not be able to give proper employment in future. I submit, therefore, that the attitude taken up by the hon. the Minister for Education is the right one. That is all that I have got to say on this subject.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The question is
‘to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,01,700 for pay of officers by Rs. 100’.”

The motion was put and negatived.

[24th March 1927]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 3,33,000 for pay of establishments be reduced by Rs. 100' (to discuss the need for increasing the pay and amount in the time-scale, reducing the period of time-scale and generally improving the prospects of assistant lecturers and assistant professors of the Subordinate Educational Service).

"There are at present about 143 teachers in the department who are working in the several arts and training colleges. Of these 29 are in the Indian Educational Service, for which the pay is Rs. 400—50—600; Rs. 600—50—1,000; Rs. 1,000—50—1,250. Thirty-three are in the Madras Educational Service on a pay of 250—25—500—50—800. And the remaining 81 are placed in a cadre called the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, on a pay of Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250.

"This subordinate service was constituted as a separate cadre in the year 1907, with a view to attract the best type of men for lecturing work in the colleges and a graded scale with a fixed number of posts in each grade was sanctioned for the service. At that time, there were about 37 posts in the service as against 19 in the next higher service then known as the Provincial Educational Service, that is, the present Madras Educational Service. This higher service was filled, as a general rule with very few exceptions, by promotion from the subordinate service. As a result of this reorganization, the department was able to enlist the services of M.A.'s for most of the places in the colleges. There has been since then a steady increase in the number of officers in the department, owing to the expansion of higher education and the opening of new colleges and new courses of study. But the increase has been mainly in the subordinate service without a corresponding increase in the higher service, the Madras Educational Service. Thus in 1920 there were about 70 posts in the subordinate service as against 27 in the Madras Educational Service. Finally in the year 1921, when all the non-gazetted services were reorganized, this service also was reorganized and placed on a time-scale introduced by Sir Arthur Knapp of Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250 as mentioned already. This history will show how the conditions of the service have gone from bad to worse and the members of the service have been hit hard in more ways than one. On the one hand, while responsible officers like Mr. Littlehailes and the late Mr. Middlemast have recommended an initial pay of Rs. 150 as the least that can be offered to attract the right type of men, not only has the initial pay been fixed at Rs. 125 but also an extremely low rate of increment has been granted, a rate which is lower than that obtaining even in private colleges. On the other hand, their prospects of promotion to the higher service have also been considerably diminished. The ratio of Madras Educational Service posts to those of the Subordinate Educational Service was nearly 1 to 2 in 1907, while at present it is a little more than 1 to 3. Out of a total of about 81 members as many as 18 with more than 10 years' service are still in the neighbourhood of Rs. 150 in the time-scale whereas under the older conditions, they would have been promoted to the Madras Educational Service by that time. In fixing such a time-scale the Government did, to the service, an injustice which has had far-reaching consequences to the members. Prior to this last reorganization, the subordinate service, collegiate branch was regarded more or less as a probationary stage for entry into the Provincial Service. The late Mr. E. W. Middlemast recommended as far back as 1912 that the collegiate

[24th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

branch of the Subordinate Educational Service should be so regarded and should be reconstituted on that basis. Their claims for better treatment have been supported by Mr. H. J. Allen, the late Principal of the Presidency College, Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Mark Hunter, Director of Public Instruction, Burma, and several other educational authorities. They have repeatedly memorialized the Government urging the provincialization of the entire Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, treating it in the same way as the cadre of Assistant Professors in the Medical College. Far from doing anything to allay the discontent in the service, Sir Arthur Knapp's scale which was introduced in 1922 has done it a very grave harm treating the subordinate service as a separate unit, with the increments of Rs. 5 and Rs. 7½ so adjusted that an officer entering the Subordinate Educational Service now will take 20 years, i.e., practically the entire period of his service to reach the maximum, whereas before this time-scale he would have got into the higher service in less than half this period.

"The term 'subordinate' as applied to the service is anomalous and entirely arbitrary. In the matter of the individual responsibility of the officers and the nature of work done by them in the college classes, the relationship between an officer of the higher service and one in the lower service in the collegiate line is not on a par with what obtains among administrative officers. Even though the members of the staff of the various colleges are placed in three different cadres, such a division does not mean any marked difference in the work done by them. After the reorganisation of the University courses and the introduction of the B.A. Honours classes, the old distinction between superior and inferior work has disappeared. A good portion of the Honours work and practically the whole work for the B.A. and Intermediate classes in this department are in entire charge of the Assistant Professors, while in the first-grade colleges in the mufassal, the work in the B.A. and the Intermediate classes is shared between an officer of the Madras Educational Service and an officer of the Subordinate Educational Service. Therefore to fix the pay and prospects of the service on the score of its being labelled 'Subordinate' without any consideration of the work done by the members of that service is hardly fair to them.

"Because the service was called 'Subordinate Educational Service' it led Sir Arthur Knapp to compare their status and work to that of the Revenue Subordinates, Sub-Assistant Surgeons and clerks and fix their time scale accordingly. There is considerable discontent among the members of the service and it is hardly necessary to point out that this discontent is perfectly natural, considering the nature of their work, their academic qualifications and the position and the status they have to maintain with the scanty means placed at their disposal. Early steps may be taken to treat the cadre as a separate independent service and reconstitute it on the basis of the following time scale Rs. 150—15—300 (efficiency bar) Rs. 300—30—600. In fixing the initial pay of the present incumbents in the new time scale, their previous service may be taken into account."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,33,000 for pay of establishments by Rs. 100.'"

* Mr. V. Ch. JOHN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to represent the grievances of L.T.'s in the Educational department."

1-15
p.m.

[24th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is with regard to the Assistant Professors. The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to Assistant Professors."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of the same motion to discuss the same subject. I have very little to add to what my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar has said on this subject. If you only compare the initial pay and the rate of increment granted to these services with what obtains in the neighbouring States of Mysore, Travancore and Hyderabad, you will see how very unfairly these are treated. In Mysore the initial pay for doing the same sort of work is Rs. 200 and with an increment of Rs. 20 it goes up to 400. In Travancore it rises from Rs. 200 with an increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 300 and in the Hyderabad State they start with Rs. 250 and with an increment of Rs. 25 go up to Rs. 600. Even in the private colleges like the Pachayyappa's College, they have an increment of Rs. 15 and in the Christian College the rate of increment is Rs. 10. For Subordinate Educational Service people the rate of increment is only one-twentyfifth of the initial pay, while in the case of the Indian Educational Service it is one-eighth of the initial pay and in the case of Madras Educational Service one-tenth of the starting pay. So then it is clear that not only the initial pay of the Subordinate Educational Service people has been fixed very low but also the increment granted to them is also extremely low. As my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar has pointed out the prospects of promotion to the higher service have been considerably diminished for these people. We must also take into consideration the fact that there is absolutely no difference in the nature of the work which these people do and which the people of the higher services, viz., the Madras Educational Service and the Indian Educational Service men do. The department, I am told, wants second-class M.A.'s; but hardly any such people come. People with high qualifications prefer other avenues of employment with better pay and prospects. In consideration of all these circumstances, I fully hope that this House will unanimously support this proposition and the hon. the Education Minister will give sympathetic consideration to the claims for better treatment put forward on behalf of these people."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar is quite right in his statement that these Assistant Professors in the Subordinate Educational Service are drawing a low scale of pay. They have been complaining ever since the introduction of this scale of pay that it is inadequate. The discontent of the officers has been expressed in resolutions passed at the annual meetings of the Non-Gazetted Educational Officers' Association and from memorials received from individual officers to which evidently the Diwan Bahadur had an access. The question has also formed the subject of interpellations and resolutions in the Legislative Council. In July 1924, the Non-Gazetted Educational Officers' Association waited in deputation on the Director of Public Instruction for a third time and presented a memorandum regarding their grievances. The memorandum was forwarded to the Government by the Director who suggested the following scale of pay for adoption. The scale that was suggested by the memorandum itself was not as high as the Diwan Bahadur put forward but was 125—12½—250. The scale suggested by the Director was 120—10—250. The association at the same time requested permission to wait on deputation on His Excellency the Governor. They were informed at first that His

[24th March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

Excellency regretted his inability to receive their deputation while a memorial from it was before the Government. Independently of the above, a separate memorandum dealing with the pay and prospects of this service was received in October 1925 and a deputation was received by His Excellency. In the memorandum it was stated that the chances of promotion of college assistants to the Madras Educational Service had been considerably reduced in recent years as the Diwan Bahadur pointed out and that early steps should be taken to remove the discontent of the officers by reconstituting the service and placing it on an independent basis irrespective of what was going to be done to the higher services in connexion with the recommendations of the Lee Commission. A pay of 150—10—250—20—450 was suggested by the deputation. His Excellency promised to have the requests examined by the department. The examination was deferred pending the reorganization of the higher services. In the meanwhile, with a view to giving immediate relief, a proposal for allowing a pay of Rs. 120—10—250 to this cadre was placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet ordered that the question might be referred to the Finance Committee. The Committee stated that they would like to know whether the cadre as it now stood included recruits who were not regarded as adequately qualified and to whom therefore the proposed scale would not be applied. If this was not the case, they asked what justification was there for the assertion that it was not possible to recruit fully qualified candidates and if there were such cases, whether it was proposed, on the introduction of higher scale, to replace men not fully qualified by men with better qualifications. The Director of Public Instruction was consulted with reference to the observations of the Finance Committee. He gave us the figures in regard to the Subordinate Educational Officers. There are at present 73 permanent officers in the collegiate branch of the Subordinate Educational Service of whom 29 are either first-class or second-class M.A.'s or B.A. Honours men and the remaining 44 are third-class men. Instead of what my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty said, there are as many as 22 persons officiating in the collegiate branch of Subordinate Educational Service of whom 13 are either first or second-class M.A.'s or Honours men. As has been stated more than once on the floor of this House the policy has been to employ only first or second-class Honours graduates in the collegiate branch of the Subordinate Educational Service. It is at times difficult or almost impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of first or second-class Honours men especially in such a subject as Chemistry. We have then either to accept third-class Honours men or pass graduates. In the course of the discussion when the then Minister was in charge of Education with a view to attract first and second-class Honours graduates or M.A.'s it was suggested a higher starting pay of Rs. 150 in the existing time scale of pay might be sanctioned to men possessing high qualifications. The Director reported that this will not prove a proper solution and he said that it would be better that his proposals were given effect to. I am of that opinion, as it would not cost us very much. The ultimate extra cost involved in the adoption of this scale was estimated at Rs. 7,033 but the question was deferred at that time and was made to lie over. We are at present considering the question of reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service which is now before the Director. I do feel that the pay given to them is not adequate."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Having regard to the fact that the hon. Minister is prepared to consider the question sympathetically, I beg leave to withdraw my motion."

[24th March 1927]

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

At this stage the Council rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I move this out which stands against my name, namely—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Arts Colleges—Men by Rs. 100'

for the purpose of discussing the need for introducing mathematics and science groups in the B.A. classes in the Government Victoria College, Palghat, in the ensuing academical year. Two years ago, this Government Victoria College was only a second-grade college and by the kindness and courtesy of my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, when he was in charge of the Education Portfolio, that college was raised from being a second-grade college to a first-grade college. The thanks of the people of Palghat and the people of Malabar are due to him. But at the time the college was raised to the first grade, the only groups that were introduced for the B.A. class were groups I, II and III, that is, the mathematics group, the science group and the history group. Palghat has been for a long time a good educational centre, and in addition to that, it is a very good intellectual centre also, and the desire and ambitions of the people will not be satisfied unless the other groups, namely, the mathematics group and the science group, are also introduced in that college. As a matter of fact, even when the college was raised two years ago to a first-grade one, the idea of introducing mathematics as a group in the institution was thought of, but on account of certain structural difficulties in the buildings and for want of accommodation in the existing buildings, it was thought desirable to put off the introduction of the mathematics group for one year. One year passed away, and the mathematics group was not introduced last year also. We were pressing this on the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and also of the Education Minister, and I find that, in this year's budget, a provision is made for putting up additional buildings in the college with a view to introducing the mathematics group. We are thankful for it. So far as the mathematics group is concerned, my request to the hon. the Minister for Education is this : bring pressure to bear upon his subordinates and those of the Public Works Department who are sometimes notoriously slow—to bring pressure to bear upon the Public Works Department which is in charge of the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar—to expedite the construction of the building for which I find provision has been made in the budget. If the construction of the building is commenced at once, by the time the college reopens in July, the building will be ready for accommodating the mathematics section. I may also tell my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, that this is the proper time for the construction of buildings in Malabar. This is our summer season, and as the south-west monsoon will commence about the beginning of June, it will not be possible, having regard to the monsoon conditions in the Malabar district, to push on the construction of the building after the monsoon has begun. So that I hope this building which is intended for the accommodation of the mathematics group will be finished before the commencement of the monsoon and before the reopening of the college in July. That is so far as the mathematics group is concerned,

24th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

"I believe that, with the existing accommodation and buildings, it is possible to introduce the science group. My hon. Friend, the Education Minister, has not perhaps seen the college. I have gone to the college and spoken to some of its lecturers who are handling the science subjects. By a rearrangement of the museum there and of certain other class rooms, I think—I am also informed by the teachers there—that it is quite possible to introduce the science group even in the present building as it stands. But even supposing that it is not possible I hope that my hon. Friend will see the advisability of introducing the science group also as soon as possible. In fact, in modern days, even this morning we heard a great deal about the great need for technical education, the introduction of science subjects is highly necessary. The science group consists mainly of physics and chemistry, and, as I submitted, Palghat is a place where the study of science is highly appreciated. My Friend, Mr. Statham, was recently in Palghat, and he presided over a college function there. He knows the conditions of that college very well, and if he can do anything in this matter, we shall be glad as he is the permanent Deputy Director, though he is now a Special Officer. I hope that the educational authorities, the Director and the Education Minister, will see that the science group is also introduced in the ensuing academic year."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, is quite right in the presumption that the opening of the mathematics classes was deferred for want of accommodation in the buildings. I have not gone over the college, and have not had the advantage which my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, has had, of knowing all about that college. But I am told by my educational advisers that it is not possible as the buildings are to-day to have extra accommodation for the starting of a mathematics section. As my hon. Friend himself has observed, there is a provision of Rs. 20,000 made in the budget for the extension of the college buildings at Palghat, and I am sure my hon. Colleague the Development Minister will bear in mind what has fallen from my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. But one difficulty is that even if this work is started before the beginning of the monsoon, or in April, it will not be possible to finish it before September. But I hope it will be possible to start the work in April, and my hon. Friend, the Development Minister, will take note of the advice of the Diwan Bahadur and see that the buildings are ready for the opening of the classes in the beginning of this academic year."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not press the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—" Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Government Arts Colleges—Men be reduced by Rs. 100'

"I intend this motion to be an appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education to take the earliest opportunity to investigate into the question of establishing an Arts College in the Kurnool district. The Select Committee that sat to discuss the Andhra University Bill also considered this question and were fully convinced of the necessity for a college in the Kurnool district. At present there is a college at Anantapur and one at Guntur. But they are at long distances with absolutely no college between them. There are enough

[Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi]

[24th March 1927]

high schools and enough students in the district, and I hope the Government will soon realize the great need for a college the absence of which is the main cause why all the official positions in the district from the lowest to the highest are monopolized by men from northern or southern districts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is
to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Government Arts Colleges
—Men by Rs. 100."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I am sure my hon. Friend, the Member for Kurnool, who has listened to the debate here, knows that he is speaking for the Andhra University area and that the Andhra University itself ought to have control over those colleges. Besides, under the Act itself, it is not possible to start a first-grade college at Kurnool at present. As he himself observed, there is a college at Anantapur as well as at Guntur. Unless a case has been made out for the starting of a college at Kurnool of the second-grade type, I am afraid I cannot give the hon. Member the assurance he wants."

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—"I hope the hon. Minister will take into consideration the authorities who found it necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry I cannot allow any bargaining between himself and the hon. Minister. I wish to know whether he is pressing the motion."

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—"No, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Sir, I move

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Government Arts Colleges
—Men by Rs. 100'

with a view to discuss the construction of buildings to the Arts College, Rajahmundry, to which no provision is made. My object in moving this motion is that it is well-known to hon. Members of this House that the Rajahmundry College is about the largest of arts colleges in this Presidency. This college has not a building sufficient to accommodate the students that flock there. It has been under contemplation for at least two or three years that new buildings should be built for the use of the college. Even grounds were acquired near the Jail side at a cost of Rs. 60,000 for building the Training College, the Arts College, and all that sort of thing. Now that site was abandoned. The educational authorities and the Government have given up the idea of building on that site because they have found out a more beautiful site at the Sapper's Hill. The Sapper's Hill comprises an area of 500 acres and it is beautifully situated on a high hill with good scenery all round. But people were expecting that money will be sanctioned for these buildings in this budget and the work will be taken on hand at an early date. I am told that estimates and specifications and everything were kept ready and it was only waiting for the Government to sanction it and commence the work. But that has not been done even during this budget. With the present buildings, it is very difficult for this college to get on any longer because while it was accommodating only 100 students previously it has now to accommodate nearly 300 to 400 students. It is also felt that the difference between the Government and the University authorities is this: the Government wants to have this college under their own

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

idance and management, whereas the University and all those interested the University want that this college should be transferred at once to the University. Whatever it may be, whether the college is transferred just now or if it is to be transferred afterwards, anyhow Government should have suitable buildings to carry on the work of the college.

"But somehow or other the matter is delayed. The estimates, I am told, come up to 8 lakhs. At least a portion of it should be sanctioned this year so that the work may be commenced at once. The cost for site is next to nothing because most of it belongs to the Government itself. Under these circumstances, I recommend this motion for the acceptance of the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, till the question of the Honours College in the Andhra University area is taken up, it is not possible to say what kind of college will arise at Rajahmundry. My Friend is quite right in saying that the plans and estimates for the construction of buildings for the Arts College at Rajahmundry so as to provide an Honours class were before the Government. The approximate cost of the scheme is 10.7 lakhs and not 8 lakhs and the scheme was placed before the Finance Committee. And the Finance Committee made the following recommendation: 'The Finance Committee are unable to take the scheme into consideration in the absence of any information as to what the cost of supply of water and any opinion about the scheme will be premature without the consent and intentions of the Andhra University in respect of collegiate management under the Andhra Universities Act.'

Under these circumstances, they put the scheme in class IV, that is, they do not consider the scheme worthy of going into the budget. The Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University also said the other day when he saw me that he was strongly disapproved of the Government starting Honours College. It was that there should be an Honours College established by the Government and maintained by it. As I said in reply to several questions yesterday on the question of grants to the Andhra University, that the scheme will be considered along with the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, and when we come to a conclusion on that point, if it is not decided to start an Honours College, I think it will be possible to house the college in proper and adequate buildings."

RAMASOMAJULU :—"It has been the sad history of the Rajahmundry College that it has been treated with step-motherly affection on the part of the Government. Being situated in the mufassal, on this very ground, when the Government was making Bezawada the centre was referred to yesterday, I said that I was going to oppose it. The fact is when an educational centre is situated in the headquarters of the University or the Government makes it the pet child of the Government and the mufassal colleges are neglected. In the state of Rajahmundry as well as other Government areas, my friends from Kumbakonam will be able to corroborate this. With reference to the necessity for further accommodation for Rajahmundry College, this necessity was present even before the Government was established. So, there is no reason to go on saying that since arrangements for the new University are in progress, it should not be taken on hand. My reason is Rajahmundry has been an academic centre according to the University Act. It is an

2-46
p.m.

[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

ancient seat of education where there has been a first-grade college for many centuries and to say that it is a matter of doubt whether the Honours College will be introduced there or no is something which the people of Godavari district cannot imagine.

"Further, there is necessity for further accommodation even for the college as it is. What steps have been taken to provide further accommodation? There seems to be something brewing somewhere, and there is something in the rumour that is afloat that the whole arrangement that has been made is going to be given a new turn. From the way in which the hon. the Chief Minister was speaking both yesterday and to-day, I am led to believe there is something in the rumour that the arrangements already made are going to be reversed. I warn the Chief Minister that we are not going with folded hands, but we are going to put a strong fight and see that the ancient seat of learning is necessarily restored to its former position. After all a minor matter, this difficulty of water-supply. It could have been arranged if the Government sat over the matter in right earnest. I think the department is well advised in the interests of all concerned to push the matter to a satisfactory conclusion."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, as far as the Rajahmundry Arts College is concerned, the Act itself provides that it should be a University centre. And long before the Act came into being, plans and arrangements were made ready for the further accommodation of the students attending the college. Now we are not in the know as to what the Vice-Chancellor has said to the hon. the Chief Minister. The Vice-Chancellor seems to be of a very different opinion about Bezawada alone and not about Rajahmundry. He seems perhaps that certain things should be done overriding the Act. Neither the Vice-Chancellor nor any one else can go back unless they get the Act amended. That being the case, there is no meaning in saying that things are being done because certain things are not done. This sort of action is just framed by the Government swallowing up the spirit of the Act. They do things which we want them to do. It is not for them to say 'It is the right thing for you, therefore have it.' So, in this view, I heartily support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Swami."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, yesterday, while discussing about liberal grants to be made to the Andhra University, my Friends, Mr. Swami and Mr. Anjaneyulu, insisted on governing the Andhra University for developing collegiate and higher education in the Andhra University area. They insisted that there should be a system of higher education which collegiate and other technical education that was imparted through the Andhra University should be under the control of the Government with the advice of the University authorities. At the same time, I pressed on the hon. the Minister for Education that the Government should be put a stop to in these educational matters, and all the educational institutions should be transferred to the Andhra University. My Friend, the Mover of this amendment, wants that the Government of Rajahmundry should be pushed on—I do not know whether it can be done by Government. He was yesterday quite eloquent in saying that activities should be carried on through the University. I would be least sorry for the development of the college."

[24th March 1927]

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I never said yesterday that Rajahmundry College should be pushed on. All I said was that sufficient money should be given to the Andhra University."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"If the hon. Member had allowed me to finish the sentence he would have found that I was giving the same interpretation. He wanted the Rajahmundry College to be developed to its fullest extent. Although anxious to have all the educational activities transferred to the Andhra University, I am at the same time equally anxious, if not more, that the educational institutions in the Andhra area should be developed as early as possible. There is nothing incongruous in these two views, that the educational institutions in the Andhra University area should be developed to the fullest extent and that they should be done through the agency of the Andhra University of the senate of which my hon. Friend for Godavari is a Member. I think as a Member of the Finance Committee, I can explain the attitude taken by it, as a whole. The proceedings of the Finance Committee have been printed and placed on the table. The intention of the Government is to build the institution upon a hill, but they say in the same breath that the question of supply of water to the institution is under investigation. We were not given any idea of the cost of the scheme; they said it was under investigation. For the matter of that, a scheme of water-supply to big University colleges and buildings on a hill might cost some lakhs more. On the score of cost, the Finance Committee may have been perfectly justified in throwing out the proposal and asking them to select a more suitable and a less costly site. And I was given to understand that there are extensive lands by the side of the Godavari."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The proceedings of the Finance Committee, in so far as they crystallize into resolutions, are placed on the table of the House, and I think it has been the convention that the discussions of the Finance Committee should not be referred to before the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On the point of order, I have never heard of any rule or Standing Order to that effect, and to seek to establish by convention the secrecy of proceedings of committees elected by this House is a reactionary procedure, and unless my hon. Friend the Law Member will quote some rule or Standing Order or provision in the Act or some precedent wherein this question was raised and ruled by your predecessor, I submit, Sir, that you will not allow a new convention to be established that proceedings of the Finance Committees to the extent to which my hon. Friend has referred to them are confidential. Otherwise, I submit the Finance committee will become another minor Cabinet. Cabinet secrets are all confidential, the Government of India's correspondence is confidential, and if our own committees are to be confidential, it seems to me that the Law Member is pleading for something which is not justified."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it not the convention that what is not published of the proceedings of a Select Committee is not to be mentioned in the House?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, so far as Select Committees are concerned, 3 p.m. of proceedings are not open to the press, except in cases where by a resolution of the committee concerned the press is allowed and it is open to the will, if the matter is of sufficient importance, to give a verbatim report. The

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[24th March 1927]

Therefore, I submit that unless the Finance Committee thinks that some parts of its proceedings are confidential, the proceedings of that committee ought to be open to this House. I submit it will be a violation of the privileges of the House to say that the proceedings of its own committee should be kept from it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it not the understanding that ordinarily the proceedings of Select Committees are confidential?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"They are confidential so far as the public and the press are concerned. If my hon. Friend now moves that all strangers be cleared out of the galleries, I have nothing to say. But *vis à vis* the House and its own committee, I should want some very much higher authority before you, Sir, hold that the proceedings of a committee of this House should be kept confidential from it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, the proceedings of the Select Committees, as far as we are aware, are treated no doubt as confidential, except of course the published portion of them after the committee's report is laid on the table. But so far as the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee are concerned, I am not aware that they have ever been treated as confidential. I was myself long ago a Member of the Finance Committee and the understanding was that the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee were not confidential. And, on the floor of this House, Mr. President, there was a discussion as to whether the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee should be treated as confidential, but I think no definite conclusion was come to. I believe that Sir Charles Todhunter, the then Finance Member, agreed to publish the substance of the proceedings of the Finance Committee meetings and supply the hon. Members of this House with copies of such proceedings. To my mind, it seems that the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee have never been treated as confidential."

"Again, Sir, there were many occasions on which the Members of the Finance Committee had to rise up in their places in this Council and explain their attitude with reference to the discussion and with reference to the conclusion of the Standing Finance Committee on various matters. That being the case, the position that the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee must be treated as confidential cannot be maintained. Looking at it from the point of view of both principle and practice, I submit that the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee cannot be treated as confidential."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Sir, a word about the point of order raised by the hon. the Leader of the House. I was only commenting upon the portion read by the hon. the Chief Minister and the portion that is placed on the table of the House. There it is said that in view of the absence of a scheme for water-supply and various other difficulties, the proposal was not taken up. It was adverted to by the hon. the Chief Minister and by some hon. Members. I was only commenting upon that. I was not at all divulging any of the secrets of the proceedings, such as who voted for the proposal and who voted against, etc."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Finance Committee is a committee the members of which are mostly elected by this House and it stands on the same position as Select Committees of the House. As far as Select Committees are concerned, what takes place in them is not generally published

[24th March 1927]

[The President]

the reports of these committees are published. The resolutions of the Finance Committee are being published and placed on the table of the House. When on former occasions the question arose whether a reference to the proceedings of the Finance Committee could be made before they were placed on the table of the House, it was held by my predecessors that such a thing was quite in order and that it did not in any way violate the secrecy of the Finance Committee on the ground that it was information intended to be given to the Council. In this case, Mr. Venkatapati Raju says that he is not revealing what took place in the Finance Committee, but that he is referring only to the facts that were already placed on the table of the House. Therefore the question as to what actually took place in the Finance Committee and whether publication of the proceedings of the Finance Committee is to be allowed or not does not arise. I do not therefore propose to give any opinion about it. Since Mr. Venkatapati Raju says that he is only referring to the published proceedings of the Finance Committee, there cannot be any objection."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"As I was explaining, there are other ways of pushing on the Rajahmundry College to its fullest extent. Even if the site is not suitable, I was given to understand by some important members of the locality that there are more suitable and extensive sites available by the side of the river Godavari resembling the conditions of Oxford and Cambridge. Therefore the question of advancing the interests of the Rajahmundry College is not at all in any way prejudicial to our own cherished wish that all these activities should be carried on through the Andhra University."

"With regard to the question of locating the Honours and Research courses, I quite agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Swami that Rajahmundry is far better suited than any other place in the Andhra University area. All that I say is that this may be done as early as possible through the Andhra University. I wish that the Andhra University with these 10 or 12 lakhs develops the institutions which are fit to be raised without any extraordinary cost into first-class University colleges, as early as possible. With these few remarks I submit that I am certainly in favour of the motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Swami to impress the need for developing the college through the Andhra University and hope that it will be acceptable to the hon. the Minister for Education."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I also rise to support the motion made by my hon. Friend from Godavari. I wanted to introduce a Bill making Bezwada a fourth centre. I never wanted, in that Bill, that the existing arrangements made under the Andhra University Act should be disturbed. Vizagapatam has already been made a centre and it should have all the advantages of a centre. The same thing should be said with regard to Rajahmundry. It should also have all the benefits of a centre. Of course, we never intend to disturb the long established college on the banks of the Godavari. It is certainly to be developed. Therefore this rivalry between the various places is not to exist. When the proposal came for making Rajahmundry the headquarters of the Andhra University also, my hon. Friend Mr. Ramayajulu suspected something and spoke of step-motherly treatment, to the effect that such a thing might happen, because Madras University has got a vast area with so many interests and so on, whereas Bezwada is as much a mufassal taluk as Rajahmundry."

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[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

[24th March 1927]

centre as Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam or Anantapur and therefore no such thing is possible. Therefore, those things need not be feared and the existing arrangements need not be disturbed. What is wanted for Bezwada is only a continuation or completion of the present arrangement so that the headquarters also may have the full benefit of a centre."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not able to understand how the hon. Member's remarks are pertinent to the question before the House."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I am making those remarks because another hon. Member has made a reference to Bezwada, step-motherly affection, etc." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to see whether the remarks made by any hon. Member are pertinent to the debate."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I did not know. Because they were allowed I thought I would be allowed to give a reply." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested not to refer to the Bezwada centre."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"It is over, Sir. I do not want to refer to it now. We want that the management of the University education should be transferred to the University authorities. I hope that in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor suitable adjustments will be made and all these centres will flourish. I therefore support the motion of Mr. Swami."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I have got very little to add to what I said in the beginning. As I said, this is a matter which concerns the Andhra University primarily and the question whether this college should be handed over or not should be discussed with the Vice-Chancellor when he comes here for discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall now put the question to the House. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Government Arts Colleges—Men by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 17. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 18. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 3. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 19. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti. | 20. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 21. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 6. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 22. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 7. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 23. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 8. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 9. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 26. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 11. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 27. " K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar. |
| 12. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 28. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 13. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 29. " K. R. Karant. |
| 14. " K. V. R. Swami. | 30. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 15. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 31. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 16. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. | 32. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| | 33. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |

[24th March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

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| 34. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. | 43. Mr. Qadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 36. The Raja of Panagal. | 44. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 37. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 45. Mr. Moidoo Sahib. |
| 38. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 46. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. | 47. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 40. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 48. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 41. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 49. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| | 50. Mr. J. Kuppaswami. |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 19. Mr. J. Bheemayya. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 20. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 21. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 22. " Mahmud Schammad Sahib. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 23. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 8. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 26. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 9. " P. L. Moore. | 27. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 10. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 28. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 29. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 12. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 30. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 31. " Chayadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 32. " S. V. Vanavudia Goundar. |
| 15. " Abdul Wahab Sahib. | 33. " S. Venkiah. |
| 16. " Abbas Ali Khan. | 34. " K. Krishnan. |
| 17. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 35. Swami Sahajananda. |
| 18. " A. B. Shetty. | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| | 37. " L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 38. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Ayes 50. Noes 38.

The motion was carried.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 62,900 for Queen Mary's College be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I want to discuss the question of the site of the college, the staffing of the college and the curriculum of studies in the college. I do not want to speak much on this motion; but I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Minister for Education to the fact that the system of education prevailing at present in our Men's colleges is due historically to Lord Macaulay's minute on education which wanted that clerks should be prepared for service under the East India Company. In spite of the founding of Indian Universities and the occurrence of various other changes in the educational system, I maintain that except to a very slight extent the purpose has remained the same more or less. And unfortunately when the demand for higher education for women—with which I most heartily sympathise—became insistent, Government without examining the whole question of the suitability of the education provided for men, for women also, have gone on multiplying these colleges more or less on the same footing as men's colleges. I plead for some variation in the curriculum of studies in Women's colleges. When Government spends so much money on the Queen Mary's College it ought to build a model college which will send forth educated and cultured women worthy to take their place in their homes and in public life as Indian women.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[24th March 1927]

"I have referred in my token motion to three subjects, the site of the college, the staffing of the college and the curriculum of studies in the college. I feel, Sir, that the present site is not suitable for an Indian Women's College. I recognize that a large amount of money has been spent on this college, and that there is the advantage of the sea-breeze. But taking a large view of the whole question I would suggest that the site of the Queen Mary's College should be like the site of the Women's Christian College at Nungambakkam, situated far from the madding crowd where these women and girls can pursue their higher studies without being exposed to the vulgar gaze of the crowds going about. Secondly, I refer to the staffing of the college. I believe, Mr. President, that there is a good deal to be said for the staffing of the college by married women wherever we can get them, in order that these girls may get their ideas of domestic and public life which are the peculiar heritage and glory of India. I do not want to say anything personal, but at the same time I should like to invite the hon. Minister's attention to the fact that the staffing of these colleges is a very important matter, especially as the influence of the staff on the girls is very great in India. Government must see that the staff is such that they would be able to give the training that the girls ought to get. Mr. President, I was present at an entertainment given in the Queen Mary's College the other day, and then I learnt with great surprise that Indian music was not taught there. I would never have believed it to be true, till I heard it was so there, and since, I know it to be true. I wonder why in a college meant for Indian girls, Indian music is not taught. Similarly English dominates the whole course of study, and you are sending out of these colleges the same anæmic graduates who will increase the problem of unemployment even among women. I am not talking of a mere possibility. In the sister State of Travancore, the problem of women unemployment is very acute. Mr. President, whatever may be the ultimate future of the educated women in Madras and in India, so far as we know the future of practical politics, the vast majority of girls going out of these colleges will settle down in life as married women and mothers. A few of them of course will be doctors and teachers and even there a large number of them will be married women and mothers. I therefore suggest that the education that is provided for these future mothers in these colleges should be such as to fit them properly for this high station. I know I cannot ask for a definite answer at once. I only ask for a committee to be constituted at once representing all shades of opinion including the orthodox opinion, the Hindu, Mussalman and Christian opinion. These women must determine what is the kind of education that these girls should receive; because after all they have got the largest stake in this matter. I do not want that the products of this system of education should themselves alone decide what should be given to these girls. Representative women of orthodox families should be brought together in a committee and the question must be solved. It is for that I move the motion that stands in my name."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I wish to express my views on the points raised by the hon. Member for the University. First of all, with regard to the site of the Queen Mary's College, I agree that it is quite open and it is very near to the place of public recreation; but at the same time, I must admit it is an ideal site from the point of view of health."

"Secondly, with regard to the staff, it is true we have got only young women on the staff because we have no older women highly qualified to

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

[24th March 1927]

manage such an institution. Regarding the suggestion that only married women should be appointed on the staff, first of all, it is very difficult to secure the services of a sufficient number of married women, and moreover, I do not think that married women will be able to devote as much time as unmarried women to the college work; their time will have to be divided between their homes and the college; the college being a residential institution, the work will suffer.

"Thirdly, Sir, I would ask the hon. Member 'how is he going to solve the widow problem in this country?' There are millions of young widows—in future a large number of teachers will have to be recruited from them. The good of the home has been denied to them. Should we also deny to them the good things of the world outside? For my part, Sir, I would blame neither the site nor the staff; but I would only find fault with the curriculum of studies there. I feel that the present system of education has to be completely revised, because it has failed, has miserably failed to inculcate in our boys and girls, real culture, the spirit of patriotism and national unity, love of service to humanity, that spirit of self-sacrifice, self-denial, which ought to be the end and aim of all true education, because, we have neglected our religion and our own literature which embody such high morals and spiritual truths sufficient to elevate our minds and improve our character. Religion and morals find no place in the school and college curriculum of our boys and girls, the result of which is we possess more of materialism than spiritualism in a country famed for its spirituality. In this connexion, I would like to draw the attention of the educational authorities to the memorandum drawn up by the 'All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reforms' held recently at Poona. The enlightened women of India, both modern and conservative, met in response to the call from the Director of Public Instruction at the prize giving last year in Betham College, Calcutta, who, addressing the ladies present, said: 'You have asserted yourselves in the field of politics. How long is it to be before you assert yourselves in the field of secondary and higher education? How long are you going to tolerate a man-made syllabus, a man-made system, a man-made examination, and a controlling authority in which women have no influence as the dominating arbiter of your educational destinies? We must have the co-operation of women to help us remedy what is wrong in women's education. I would urge that women who alone can help us adequately, should tell us with one voice what they want and keep on telling us till they get it.'

"Women of India from north to south, east to west met in the historic city of Poona, women of all castes, creeds, Mussalmen, Hindus, Parsis, Brahmans and non-Brahmans, many delegates from this province also attended and they have unanimously formulated these resolutions, regarding the kind of education the future citizens and the future mothers of India ought to receive.

"At that conference, the Rana Sahib of Sangli spoke as follows: 'I do not individually hesitate to affirm that Indian culture, Indian tradition, and all that is best on the part of Indian's womanhood will have to be preserved and secured in any future scheme. I accept the doctrine that the five-fold character of physical, emotional, mental, civic and spiritual development of women should be an essential feature of such a scheme.' I feel, Sir, that the ancient moral stories as demonstrated in the life of *Harischandra* who sacrificed everything of this world for truth, the lives of *Damayanti* and *Nala*, of

3-30
p.m.

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi] [24th March 1927]

Savithri and Sathivan, must be taught first to our boys and girls, more than Othello and Desdemona, Romeo and Juliet, even though I have the greatest admiration for Shakespeare. First of all, our boys and girls must be made to assimilate whatever is good in our own literature and religion which is easy for them to grasp and learn and then may add to that the scientific and up-to-date knowledge of the West. As we are, we are neither East nor West. We take every bit of knowledge from the West except their religion. It is religion that will form the character of the individual and help the growth of the divinity in man or woman. I myself do not know what my own religion is. It was my fortune to have come in contact with many of my western sisters during my stay in England, and in Paris. I was simply impressed with the very high sense of their duty to their fellow-beings and their high ideals of life. In the West, the women play a great rôle in social ~~work~~ ^{and venereal clinics}. Wherever I visited, whether the welfare centres, ~~the~~ ^{as the} British Social Hygiene Council, social and moral ~~hygiene work~~ ^{or any orphanage or asylum}, I came across this noble band of enthusiastic women workers who have consecrated their lives for such humanitarian work. Evidences of such self-sacrifice, and self-denial on their part are not wanting even amidst us here, e.g., Dr. Macphail of the Rainy Hospital who has spent her whole life here in India in the cause of our women and children, Dr. Besant and her band of noble workers, Dr. Scudder of the Vellore Hospital, Dr. and Mr. Ferguson of the Temperance League, the late Rev. Leith. So, we cannot blame the British system of education. Only we have to formulate a system in which our religion, our past culture and tradition should have a large share and at the same time suitable to modern conditions of life."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, the hon. Member for the University has no doubt raised interesting points. The matter of curriculum is in his own hands. It is a matter for the Senate and Syndicate of the Madras University. It does not lie in the power of the Government to change the curriculum. The colleges are affiliated to the University of Madras and they have to settle the curriculum of the colleges. As long as we affiliate colleges, even though they may be Government colleges, they are to a certain extent under the control of the University in the sense that they must conform to the rules and regulations of the University of Madras. With regard to the question of music being taught, I am afraid the hon. Member is not right in his conclusions. I know that some girls who are attending the college, learn music. There is nothing to prevent them from learning music if they want. The hon. Member, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, says that English music is being taught. Neither is English music taught. They can learn English music if they desire. The matter of the curriculum is entirely for the University. As the hon. Member is a member of the Syndicate, I hope he will bring the matter before that body."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I have given notice of a motion which is very important."

24th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We have to proceed according to the order in which the motions appear on the Order Paper."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I move the following motion :—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,200 for Law College by Rs. 100 (to discuss the question of the staffing of the College).'

"I shall be very brief because I want that my motion should ripen into a question. The question of the staffing of the Law College was one of the defects of the previous administration. I would mention that there are now 12 assistant lecturers in the College with a salary of Rs. 200 working for 8 or 9 hours. There is one disqualification. The moment they become experienced they are to be sent out. They should not have more than six years at the Bar. The moment the professor acquires experience of the teaching work or has had some experience in the practice of Law at the Bar, he is shut out of the precincts of the Law College. As regards the principle of recruitment, it was stated by one who is competent to pronounce on the matter that the difficulty in arranging lectures is that the lecturers represented communities and not subjects. Then, Sir, there are special lecturers getting Rs. 2,000 a year who deliver 8 or 10 lectures a year. Those lectures are sparsely attended and they are generally delivered either by busy practitioners having no time to prepare for the lectures or by assistant professors of yesterday, who cease to become assistant professors and who have since suddenly become special professors. The special lectures are usually delivered in December and January just the time quite unsuited to the students. I submit, Sir, that this system should be thoroughly overhauled and a new system evolved by which you will have men eminent in the professional study of Law delivering lectures on Law to Law College students. As it is, a large amount of money is made out of the Law College. The boys do not get their money's worth. All kinds of people for whom the Government want to make provision have been appointed. I submit that in the interest of sound legal education, this College should be reorganized. If the Government cannot manage it, I suggest that the Government can take action immediately under section 45 of the University Act and hand over the College to the University. As a member of the Syndicate, I make this offer to the hon. the Minister. If he would hand over the College to us, we will manage it better than the Government."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No doubt, my hon. Friend is a member of the Syndicate. And the offer must come from the Syndicate. He alone cannot represent the Syndicate, however prominent a member he may be. With regard to the point which he raised, I may say that the Law College Reorganization Committee was composed of some of the most eminent men in the profession, and it was on their report that action was taken. But as my hon. Friend has observed, I too am of opinion that it was a mistake that they had to send away professors after they have had experience. I am considering the matter. We shall retain the services of such men as have proved their capacity to teach and manage the students in the College. With regard to special lecturers, I hope it will be possible to attract eminent members of the profession to deliver lectures in the Law College. Perhaps the terms offered are not sufficiently attractive at present. Even as it is, some lecturers are eminent members of the profession."

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[24th March 1927]

I would like to give the name of one such gentleman, Mr. S. Varadachariyar, who is well known to the Members of this Council for his erudite learning on the Irrigation Law."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 157'90 lakhs minus Rs. 100 under Demand XIX—Education (Transferred)'. "

The demand was put to the House and carried.

DEMAND XX—MEDICAL.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that

'the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 63'81 lakhs under Demand XX—Medical'. "

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Sir, I beg to move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,200 for pay of officers by Rs. 100'.

" The point I want to raise in this connexion is the necessity to maintain two systems of teaching with regard to Western medicine and, secondly, the necessity to maintain what is usually called, a caste in the medical profession. I cannot claim to have much intimate knowledge of either of these things but I find in the papers lot of discussion and grumbling by certain people against maintaining the two systems of teaching and two ranks. I think the hon. the Minister for Public Health will be in a position to give us sufficient information about its necessity. We find that the number of students that are studying in the medical schools has been gradually decreasing. It was the intention of some of us that there should be a larger number of medical schools than there are at present in order to provide more medical relief to the rural population in particular and the country in general. Unhappily, we find that the number of students that are studying in medical schools as against medical colleges has been decreasing. I really want to find out the cause for this decrease, and know whether the same system of teaching cannot be adopted in the case of all medical students. In the interests of the country and in the interests of the people, it is necessary that the best teaching should be given to the students concerned. I do not know why one system is intended to give an insufficient and an inferior knowledge as against another.

" Secondly, there are a number of sub-assistant surgeons who are equally eminent and equally capable as assistant surgeons. If intelligence is to count for anything, if experience and knowledge are to count for anything, I personally cannot understand why this distinction in the profession should still be maintained. It is possible that that system might have been necessary some time before on account of the heavy cost which the Government had to incur on the maintenance of a medical college. It may also be due to the fact that some people were not in a position to pay for the education given. Now I think that Government studentships, so far as the medical schools are concerned, are given up and the schools are not attracting enough men. The only distinction, so far as I can see, seems to be that some subjects which are not taught in the medical schools are taught in the Medical College. I

8-45
P.M.

[24th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

say, if those subjects are not necessary for the medical profession, why should Government spend any money on teaching them? I do not personally see why these sub-assistant surgeons could not have the benefit of the knowledge of those subjects also and be amalgamated with assistant surgeons, especially in view of the fact that the Government are going to spend some money on, and has recognized the necessity for, the Ayurvedic or the indigenous system of medicine. I believe, Sir, it is really unnecessary to maintain two systems of teaching so far as medical instruction is concerned.

" As I have said already, Sir, I do not speak with much experience on these points, but I very often see some questions raised in the papers that unnecessarily some of these sub-assistant surgeons, on account of their education and on account of the distinction maintained in the profession though they are very efficient, are kept back from deserved promotion. I recently found in two or three cases that a civil assistant surgeon has to be substituted—I also think the question came up before the Finance Committee—in the place of a sub-assistant surgeon, as it was said that certain hospitals could be better manned by assistant surgeons instead of by sub-assistant surgeons. From my own personal experience, Sir, I may say that I have known sub-assistant surgeons, equally good, if not better than assistant surgeons. I do not see, therefore, why these sub-assistant surgeons should suffer. I hope the hon. the Minister will be in a position to give us the reasons why he thinks it necessary to continue this system any longer."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,200 for pay of officers by Rs. 100'."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the hon. Member who has just spoken has brought up for discussion a very old and difficult question. It was several times considered and I may say that it has come to my notice once previously, I think quite recently, when I had occasion to preside over an annual function at the Rayapuram Medical School, when a long note was presented to me, and I sent it for the consideration of the Surgeon-General; but so far, we have not come to any conclusion. But one or two points I may mention, because the hon. Member himself confessed he was not fully acquainted with the details of the present arrangements. The first question, of course, is one of finance. We want men of different grades and of different salaries, firstly with reference to financial requirements. If, for instance, we graded all sub-assistant surgeons on the assistant surgeons grade, we should possibly have to incur more than our present expenditure on this class of people. Of course, I am presenting to you only one aspect of the matter. On the analogy of what obtains in other services—and it is admittedly recognized to be a lower grade of service—these people are given a lower scale of pay.

" With regard to the scale of pay, Sir, I may say that from time to time the status of the sub-assistant surgeons has been bettered. They were originally getting a pay of Rs. 25--50 which was subsequently increased to Rs. 30--75, and now they are getting Rs. 75--200. So, with reference to the matter of salaries, we have been continuously increasing their pay. There are at present proposals that might affect the curriculum of study we are adopting, but we have not yet come to any definite conclusion on that matter. Among the arguments that I have just advanced for keeping up this system of two different grades, I may include one other matter. The

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [24th March 1927]

local boards have now the liberty to appoint their own medical officers, and they often find it impossible even to meet the pay of men of the present grade of sub-assistant surgeons, with the result that they are throwing out of employment a number of men on the sub-assistant surgeons grade, purely on the ground that they think they can get men on a lower scale of pay.

"The question of dissatisfaction in the medical profession with reference to this cadre has been brought up by another Member on another grant. I may state that what the hon. Member referred to, viz., that the number of students applying for admission to medical schools is not at present as much as it used to be, is a fact; the demand for this class of people has been to some extent decreasing, owing to the fact that the local boards are now employing men of the sub-assistant surgeons grade on very low scales of pay indeed. So that, I may state that, at present, we have not a very clear case for abolishing this class altogether; because even the present scale of pay we have fixed for sub-assistant surgeons seems to be much beyond the capacity of the local boards. The whole question is also mixed up with the future of rural medical relief. On another grant, I shall have occasion to say what we may have to do in the future. It may be that a time will come when we may have to contemplate the possibility of withdrawing from the field of rural medical relief altogether, when giving rural medical relief will form part of the region of activities of the indigenous systems. It may be that when that time comes, we will have to reconsider our position; but for the present I may state that we have not come to any definite conclusion, and I am quite willing to consider all suggestions that may be made in the matter.

"With reference to the question of promotions, Sir, I believe there is really no bar to prevent sub-assistant surgeons from rising to higher ranks, provided they are men of capacity, distinguishing themselves by actual meritorious work; so that what the hon. Member mentioned about the impossibility of sub-assistant surgeons rising to higher grades, is not a fact."

"As I said at the beginning, Sir, the whole matter is under consideration and we have not made a thorough examination of the proposals. As to what should be done to the sub-assistant surgeons as a class, it is obviously a matter requiring careful consideration."

The motion was, by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 13,200 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100'

with a view to raise the question of affording better medical relief to the rural population.

"Sir, it is unnecessary for me now to discuss at length the necessity for extending medical relief to the rural population of this Presidency. We have been complaining in the matter in this Council for years; at any rate during the years I have been here, there was no year in which some of us did not discuss this question of the necessity for extending rural medical relief. As I have said on a number of occasions, Sir, the people of this

24th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

Presidency, especially people coming from the rural parts who contribute the major portion of the revenues of this Presidency, are being deprived of the use of those very funds which they pay for purposes which are essential for keeping up their health, i.e., the health of the rural population. One of the claims, and I believe it is a legitimate claim, which the past Ministry can make is the opening of rural dispensaries. I believe, Sir, the attempt has been made, though quite inadequate to meet the necessity to extend medical relief; and I hope that the present Ministry will not be satisfied with the number of institutions which the last Ministry has chalked out for itself to open within a period of three years. It is a fact that in the villages a number of people die really for want of medical relief. I am not one of those who believe that there is no necessity for medical relief. I believe there are some people in this country, as I think in other countries also, who do not lay much stress on the necessity for medicine; but it seems to me that that class of people is very small. So long as the Government spend a lot of money over medical relief of the townsmen, I do not see why a legitimate share of that amount cannot be claimed by the rural population. If the hon. the Minister thinks that there is no necessity for medical relief, let all the money that is spent over medical relief be saved; but so long as a large amount of money is spent and so long as the benefit of it is not given, except to a very small extent, to the rural population, it is really very unjust. The hon. the Minister for Public Health is desirous, I believe, of inviting some suggestions as to how medical relief to the rural population can be extended. I think, Sir, that the present system of medical education, i.e., the western system, is so costly that the people who are taught in these medical institutions, who have to spend a lot of money over getting their medical education, would not be tempted to go and settle down in the villages for giving medical relief to the people, in view of the small amount which they are likely to make as doctors in the villages. The only solution for giving adequate medical relief to the rural population seems to be to make medical education as cheap as possible—I would even say that medical education should be given free—and the result will be that more poor people will get medical education and when they find that there is not so much necessity for them to be in towns, when they find that the medical profession is already overcrowded in the towns, they will be forced by circumstances to go and settle down in the villages, where they can make some money.

"With regard to medical education, Sir, recently the fee has been increased. This is not education, say, like the law or some other professions, which would benefit mainly the man who studies and the man who makes money out of it. Medical education is one which will benefit not only the man who receives the education, but will benefit the people as a whole and the more you spend on it, the more it will benefit the people. As such, Sir, I personally cannot understand why medical education cannot be made as cheap as possible.

"But, I should like to say that medical education had better be made absolutely free; the result would be that it would not only help these people but that it will help the State and the people at large as well. No attempt should be made to make medical education costly, particularly for the sake of the rural population who are anxiously waiting for the extension of medical relief. In this connexion, I may say that it is a well-known fact and it is

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

[24th March 1927]

recognized by the Government also that the system of administering indigenous system of medical relief and the system of teaching indigenous systems of medicine is far less costly and much more economical than the western system. I think it is an admitted fact also that the system is not less scientific and efficient. The time has gone by when it was said that the indigenous systems of medicine, in the Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani, are less efficient. I do not suppose the Ministry will dispute the fact of its efficacy and knowing that that system of teaching and that system of medical relief is much less costly and more economical, every attempt ought to be made to extend it and to spend as much money as possible on that system. Not only that. People who are accustomed to the western fashions of living and people who are accustomed to the habits of life in towns where the western system of medicine is taught, it is really very difficult to induce them to go and settle down in villages. Recently I had experience of a school-final student posted as a teacher in a small village. As a matter of fact, that boy belongs to a village. He was born and brought up in a village. But unfortunately he had the misfortune of spending six years of his life for his high school education in Madras. The man tells me he has been appointed as a teacher as he wanted some post; but he could not get on in a village and wanted me to recommend him to some employment as a clerk or something else in a better place. That is the state of affairs in which some villagers are put to. If you want to extend medical relief, you will have to find people who are willing to spend their time in villages; there is no use getting people who will be discontented, you must have a set of people who will be absolutely contented with the village life and would make it their object of life to give medical relief to the people and so I believe it would be much better if the Government tries to establish these Ayurvedic and Unani colleges not in metropolitan towns like Madras, but away from Madras where they can get at the spirit of the villages. I believe the Government has not been so far willing to admit that there are in this country institutions where indigenous systems of medicines are taught which will be in a position to take the place of western doctors in these rural dispensaries. I believe there are a few people who read in the college now run by Dr. Lakshmipathi and other colleges who are now teachers in this Indian School of Medicine and yet these people are considered to be unfit to take the management and run the rural dispensaries. One defect that I find with regard to rural dispensaries is, as I stated already, the pittance of money that we pay, say, Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. It is laid down that medical relief should be given to the poor people free and that well-to-do people may be charged. The amount of Rs. 30 that we pay is not enough and so you must charge well-to-do people if the doctor is to get on. But the result of charging well-to-do people is this: that the well-to-do people who have got votes and can command influence over the presidents of taluk boards, complain that when they see that poor people are treated free, why they have not also a right to it."

* MRS. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, on this motion I like to express my views, as the hon. Member wants only the Ayurvedic system of treatment for the rural areas in preference to the Allopathic.

"For my part, I do not like to draw any comparison between the Ayurvedic and the English systems, but still I must say that in surgery and those special branches of medicine as midwifery and ophthalmology, the

[24th March 1927]

[Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

West has made very, very rapid strides within the last few years, while in Ayurveda there has been no progress at all for the last hundreds of years. Supposing the hon. Member had an attack of appendicitis, will he allow the Ayurvedic doctor to operate on him? What shall we do without chloroform? Again if a woman in the village is in difficult labour, is the Ayurvedic doctor with his present qualification in a position to deliver her with instruments. Again for our eye defects, do we not need the assistance of the allopathic doctors to test and prescribe glasses for the same? Could we afford to lose our eyes? Could the Ayurvedic doctor examine our throat, nose and ear with specula? Again, Sir, this country is full of malaria. Could anybody cure malaria without quinine? I had a personal experience of it; my own child had malaria, and the child refused to take quinine. I consulted the best of the Unani and the Ayurvedic doctors who were all of opinion that quinine was the only efficacious remedy for malaria. I must own, Sir, that I cherish a very high respect for the Ayurvedic system because it is cheap, available for a large number of people and is indigenous, is my own system, but I must admit also that it is an empirical and stand-still system and so has to be developed, and brought on a scientific basis with the Western systems of medicine. Certainly there are very effective decoctions and herbal remedies for ordinary common complaints, but there is not much of anatomy and physiology in it. No doubt, several thousands of years ago when India had its own civilization, its own culture, the healing art was much more advanced here than in any other part of the world and there it has stopped, while the West has been making very rapid progress in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and physics and in short, in every branch of medicine, so much so, we allopathic doctors know the situation and function of the minutest artery and nerve in the human body. So, until and unless we develop our system, we must necessarily go in for the allopathic cures. We ought to appreciate the good in any system and feel grateful to those great men (whom I should call as 'Avatars') who have discovered such rare remedies such as vaccination for smallpox, cures for malaria, cholera, tropical dysentery, for diabetes, chloroform and morphia for operations, salvarsan for syphilis. Still in the West, they are doing research to find cures for cancer and tuberculosis and other diseases. They have discovered also the Wasserman test for syphilis and they can treat late syphilis very successfully which no Ayurvedic doctor is capable of at present.

"So in the rural areas also, we do require the services of well-trained allopathic doctors, as there is so much good in that system. At the same time, I am of opinion that Government should give every encouragement to the indigenous system for its further growth and development. As Sir P. C. Ray explained to us the other day in the Medical College that the ancient Hindus, even at that remote period of world's history, had developed their chemistry and had discovered a process of 'Distillation' which was discovered by the western scientists only a few decades before, so the desire on the part of the people to do research and investigation on the indigenous lines must be encouraged. As we are, we have to borrow surgery, midwifery, ophthalmology from the West because we cannot help it.

"So, it is our duty to encourage the development of our system on rational and scientific lines. I would suggest that students who have a good knowledge of anatomy, physiology, physics, chemistry, or even fully

[Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

[24th March 1927]

qualified graduates from the Madras Medical College who have got the aptitude for enquiry and research, should be taken and introduced into the Indian School of Medicine to learn our system and make further investigation.

"There are still many dreadful diseases, such as cancer, elephantiasis, etc., for which remedies have to be found. Who knows that if research is carried on on the right lines, the remedies may not be found in India by the Ayurvedic scientists?"

"Again, in regard to rural medical relief, I do not think there can be any better or more useful form of medical relief than a properly conducted medical inspection and treatment of our boys and girls in the rural schools, because the school medical service, which was started in England in 1908, has been doing very good work for the past eighteen years and has become recognized as any other Public Health service. If we want our future generation of our young men and women to possess robust health and sturdy intellect, if we want them to compete with other nations of the world successfully in the race of life, and if we want them to get on without drugs and doctors, the health training must begin even from the very beginning of life.

"Our boys and girls while they are in the school, should be looked after well so that they may reach a healthy adolescence and perform the sacred duty of proper parenthood. Thus many deformities and disabilities of adult life can be prevented by early attention to the beginnings of the disease in young boys and girls. That is how the British nation has produced a healthy race.

"A schoolmaster of about thirty years standing in England said 'to stop the school medical service would be a national disaster and tragedy'. For such a service, the services of the rural medical practitioners may be availed of.

"So, I would very respectfully ask the hon. Minister in charge to introduce proper medical inspection in all the primary and secondary schools and for both boys and girls. The work should be entrusted to a specialized staff so that they may know what and where they should work for in children for commencing signs of disease. For girls, travelling lady doctors may be appointed similar to Inspectresses of Schools and wherever possible, school clinics should be opened. That the lay public are in favour of it is seen from a series of articles which have appeared in the *Hindu* of late and which contain many useful hints and suggestions for such a work. By adopting such preventive steps, we will be laying the foundation of a healthy vigorous national life and I may humbly submit also that the money spent in improving the health and physique of the nation is money well spent."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, I rise to support this motion. More than one of us have expressed in the course of the discussion on the budget our dissatisfaction with the inadequate provision made for medical relief in rural and mufassal areas and we particularly mentioned the instance of the General Hospital as one which showed that it was the city that had the attention of the Government in preference to mufassal and rural areas; and in reply to that the hon. Minister for Public Health advanced an argument which I think is the best that we could advance in support of our present motion. He said it as a justification for spending a large amount of the rural people's money on an institution in the City of Madras that 45 per cent of the patients that come to the General

[24th March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

Hospital come from mufassal areas. I wonder if he realized the full implication of the argument. It shows that in the mufassal areas there is a much greater need for improving the provision for medical relief than has been realized by Government so far. If 45 per cent of the people who come to the General Hospital come from the mufassal areas, well, Sir, does he realize how many more are left behind if hundreds come here? People in thousands are left behind who die for want of proper treatment; here is one of the implications that this argument does convey. I would ask him in all seriousness, if a man is dying in his sick-bed, whether it is any comfort to him to be told that 500 or 700 miles away from his bed there is a hospital well equipped, which if he succeeds in reaching alive will give him a treatment which might save his life. That is the position in which we are placed to-day.

"There are places in the mufassal which are, I understand, 700 miles away from Madras, places in Ganjam district, for example. I myself come from a district parts of which are nearly 500 miles away. There are hospitals in district headquarters which are a disgrace to the administration. (Hear, hear.) The hon. the Minister for Public Health has visited several district headquarter hospitals. He visited ours. It is a hospital of the most antiquated type. I do not know, Sir, what it was before, it became a hospital. There are several public buildings in our district which were godowns in the days of the East India Company. I wonder if the present hospital building was not one such. We have not got enough of the ancient history of the building in which the hospital is at present located to show what its genesis was. Most probably, Sir, it was one of the godowns of the East India Company. In places where bales of cotton were packed before, patients are being packed now. That is the condition we have got at present. (Hear, hear.)

"As regards rural medical relief, so much has been said on the floor of this House that I need not repeat the arguments that have been advanced about it. We were very much disappointed to hear the hon. the Minister for Public Health saying to-day and on another day if taluk headquarter hospitals were going to be taken under the management of the Government, if the entire financial liability of running those institutions were to be taken over by the Government, then rural medical relief would be left to take care of itself. That was the proposition that was advanced by the hon. the Minister for Public Health. As regards taluk headquarter hospitals, Sir, the entire financial responsibility does not now rest on the local bodies. The salaries of all the medical officers of these taluk headquarter hospitals are at present paid from provincial revenues. The hon. the Minister for Public Health in his speech on the budget discussion said that if these hospitals were to be taken over by Government a number of assistant surgeons and a still larger number of sub-assistant surgeons would be required. I do not know what he meant. There are assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons in charge of these institutions at present who are paid entirely from provincial revenues. The further financial commitment of the Government will be only the pay of the menials and the recurring expenditure with regard to medicine. Therefore, the fact that the taluk headquarter hospitals are going to be taken up or intended to be taken up by the Government will be no adequate compensation at all for denying all medical relief to rural areas and denying all aid to local bodies for the furtherance of medical relief in

4-15
p.m.

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [24th March 1927]

rural areas. I therefore submit, Sir, that there is very great need for improvement with regard to the medical relief in mufassal and rural areas and I hope, Sir, that the appeals of the hon. Members of this House, so repeatedly made on the floor of this House, will really produce an impression on the mind of the hon. Minister for Public Health and other officers of the Government in regard to this matter."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Sir, in supporting this motion, I heartily endorse all that was said by the last speaker. In this connection, I want to emphasise the utter insufficiency of the medical relief given to the rural population. In bringing to the notice of the Government the neglect with which the mufassal centres are treated, I have only to give one instance. At Kasaragod, the hospital is located in a very rickety building and the in-patients are housed in a shed building. After much agitation we got a grant of Rs. 10,000 and with that amount a building was put up some six years ago. Now, for want of an out-patients ward and a well, it has not been occupied yet. Being exposed to rain and weather, it is getting damaged and has already been much affected. If it is allowed to go on like this, it will have to be built over again. This year also the district board has asked for a grant to complete the remaining portion of the building, so that the building may be made fit for occupation soon, and to avoid any further damage to the building. I have also heard that the hon. Minister in charge of medical relief is shortly going that side. I hope he will see it and do the needful in the matter immediately."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, in addition to the points urged by the other hon. Members, I may draw attention to the Nurses and Midwives Registration Act passed last year. Hopes were then held out that a large number of dhais and nurses would be trained for service in the villages. One who knows the sufferings of the poor, not only in towns but also in the villages, as I know myself being the president of the health and welfare association in my district, will realize that there is much need in the villages for the services of midwives. I would therefore urge with great force the necessity of the hon. the Minister looking into the question as to how far local boards and also the authorities under him are providing the villages with the necessary number of midwives and nurses and training also dhais in the hospitals. I do not know how this work of training midwives is attended to. What I fancy is this. The proposal then was . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I do not for a moment understand how these remarks are relevant. How is the training of midwives and nurses pertinent to the question of the expansion of medical relief in rural areas?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I explain, Sir, that the idea in training dhais was that their services may be utilized in the villages? The proposal was that they should be trained . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member will do well to wait for some other item."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am afraid it will never come, Sir, (Laughter.)"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not in order now. I cannot allow discussion on the training of midwives and nurses."

24th March 1927]

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The other point to which I would like to draw attention is the question of providing quinine at reduced price or even gratis."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to speak on it."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion on the floor of the House for better medical relief."

"As it is, medical relief in the rural areas is not of the degree that is expected. As most of the hon. Members are aware, the hamlets of the depressed classes generally are shoved away from the main towns and situate very near burial-grounds, swamps and such other unhealthy localities. These places are not furnished with proper dispensaries. Recent outbreaks of relapsing fever, influenza and such epidemics carried away many poor families. I would urge upon the hon. Minister for Health to improve medical aid in these parts before introducing luxurious medical relief in towns."

"Coming from the district of the Nilgiris where communication is very difficult from village to village, I know many families of the picturesque race, such as 'Todas' were carried away by the epidemics. The same fate fell to the 'Kotas', another hill tribe. I hear the Lawley Hospital in Coonoor is being closed now and if it continues to be closed, many villages will be left without medical aid. So I request the hon. Minister for Health to carefully consider this matter and do the needful."

* Sriman BISWANATH Das Mahasaya :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am thankful to my hon. Friend, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi for the exposition she gave us to-day on the western system of medicine. There is no difference of opinion regarding the utility or usefulness of that system. But our difficulty is that we have to cut our coat according to the cloth that we have. Sir, we have been budgeting on an average about 75 lakhs of rupees every year, and out of this sum of 75 lakhs, I think about half or even more than half, is eaten away by the medical institutions and the medical staff that are maintained in Madras. Calculated on the population of this province, 75 lakhs of rupees comes to about 2½ annas per head. And if you deduct what is eaten away by the staff and medical institutions at Madras, we get a little over one anna per head of the population in the mufassal throughout the province. This being our financial position and our difficulty regarding the grant of more money being proverbial, I think it is desirable that we should adjust ourselves according to our capacity and according to our needs. Government have found themselves unable to meet the demands of the rural population in the western system of treatment on the score of its expense. One fine morning, I believe in 1922 or 1923, the Justice Ministry felt the necessity of enquiring whether they have got a medical institution for every 50,000 of the population in rural areas! I wish my hon. Friends who are living in the mufassal to say whether people in the villages with a population of a thousand or even 1,500 have got even a vaidya (a physician) to attend on them or whether sick people who are dying in large numbers have any man with knowledge of our treatment to look after them. This being the situation, and these being the conditions in the mufassal areas, I would suggest, Sir, that more money should be spent on the Indian School of Medicine than on extending the

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [24th March 1927]

paraphernalia of the Surgeon-General or the paraphernalia of the medical institutions which are themselves now fat enough. Sir, Government may bring Surgeons-General from the Punjab on the ground of efficiency. They may recruit as Surgeons-General specialists from England and other European countries, but these do not meet with the demand of the people in the mufassal who are far away from these specialists. Their activities benefit only a few and only the rich. Sir, the plea has been put forward that people from rural areas come to Madras for treatment. Who comes—it is only the rich. I think there could not have been a more scathing self-condemnation of the existing system and the neglect of mufassal institutions. If people from mufassal parts come to Madras for their treatment, it is because our mufassal institutions are not worth the name for which they exist. I can assure you, Sir, and the hon. Members of this House that there are many institutions in the mufassal places which have not got instruments that would be necessary for effecting even minor operations which are largely to be done daily by the medical officers. My hon. Friend speaks of advancement of western science, knowing as she does that a paltry sum of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned for the dispensary that is attached to the Indian School of Medicine. Has she seen what huge sums of money are allotted for running on medical institutions on the western system? Thus Allopathy with all its developments not only gets the patronage of the western people and their Governments but also of the Government here.

4-30
p.m.

“That being your sense of patronage for the advancement of your system of medicine how on earth can you expect the system to develop and be made to compete with the western system of medicine. Well, Sir, State patronage has been the backbone of the advancement of the western system of medicine and you are having such patronage not only in western countries but also here. Sir, it was only after a lot of fight and with the greatest difficulty that the Ministers could find their way to establish an Indian School of Medicine. I am sorry, Sir, that to this day it has been understaffed and it has not been supplied with the necessary funds and even accommodation that it needs. It has already been accorded a step-motherly treatment. If you cannot find money for the rural medical relief the only suggestion is to do away with the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons. I would rather see that a few people suffer for want of most efficient and up-to-date institutions than to see that the people in the mufassal parts suffer without any treatment whatsoever. These being the circumstances, I would commend to the sense of the hon. Minister in charge of medical institutions to give his first attention to the Indian School of Medicine and to see that the institution prospers and that branch institutions are started in other places in this province and to inculcate on the minds of the local boards to open Ayurvedic dispensaries and to give Ayurvedic treatment to the people who are dying for want of any treatment. You are having most of our money spent in Madras. I would enter into a caveat with my hon. Friend the Minister. If you spend all your money because a certain building is not suitable and because a certain site is not suitable and because a few mufassal people also come here, we people in the mufassal who have to represent our constituencies have to concentrate our attention here to see that some sort of proportionate relief is given to the people and to see that their interests are not left uncared for.”

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“Sir, I support the motion. The question was raised at the time of the general discussion on the budget,

24th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

what is the attitude of the hon. Minister with regard to the question of medical relief to the rural population? We have had ambitious schemes, Sir, so far as the General Hospital is concerned and Madras is concerned. We do not see the same consideration shown to the headquarter hospitals in the mufassal. Sir, we request the hon. the Minister to see that the rural population are given at least as much consideration as the urban population. Sir, what is it that we have? We have got schemes of village dispensaries. The hon. Minister said in the budget speech that 389 dispensaries had been sanctioned, some of them had not been opened and others would be opened in the next year and therefore he had not provided for any new dispensaries for 1927-28. So far as that is concerned, I have to state that we are disappointed. He does not want to proceed further than merely to complete the work that was already sanctioned. At the same time, the question has been raised that even in respect of the dispensaries that have been started, the subsidy that is given now, of Rs. 400 for a sub-assistant surgeon, is not sufficient to induce a man with qualifications to go and settle in the villages. The idea was that these people, when once they settle themselves in the villages, will be able to supplement their income with the fees they may receive from persons who can afford to pay. We have had that experiment tried during the last two or three years and as one connected with these institutions, I may state that in all these rural dispensaries, I am sorry to say that they are not able to supplement their income as they would in the towns. As my Friend Mr. Koti Reddi referred to, the very idea of the sub-assistant surgeon in the very first year of his life trying to charge something makes the institution unpopular in the whole of the locality. It is possible that after some time, these may become popular and the services of these people may be remunerated by the people of the locality. In some taluk boards, these officers have been given extra allowances to make up Rs. 50 a month. That is so in respect of boards which can afford to pay. The Government Order is that if a sub-assistant surgeon is employed he will get Rs. 400 a year and if an assistant surgeon is employed he will get Rs. 600. Having regard to the difficulties of finding assistant surgeons for the dispensaries, I do not see why the Government should not pay Rs. 50 to sub-assistant surgeons to enable them to settle down in villages. After all, what would it cost to raise it to 600 in respect of the 360 dispensaries in the Presidency? It will not come to more than Rs. 72,000. I feel that the hon. Minister has committed himself in respect of the General Hospital. He said that it was in a deplorable condition. Is he satisfied that the condition of dispensaries in the rural areas is either decent or satisfactory? Where you are willing to spend Rs. 89 lakhs for the Madras hospital, is it too much for us to ask that you should commit yourself to a sum of Rs. 72,000 a year, especially to help areas where there have been no dispensaries. The next point that I would urge is this. The Minister gave a warning, as it were, in his budget speech that a time will come when he may refuse the whole subsidy to rural dispensaries in view of the taluk headquarter hospitals being taken over by the Government. If he does intend to do so, I submit that it will be a very serious step for him to take. The best way in which those who are interested in rural areas can develop medical relief is to see that Government interest themselves by starting such dispensaries and giving large subsidies. If the Government in their wisdom were to concern themselves only with headquarter institutions, the rural areas will be completely neglected. Again, Sir, may I state what the hon. the Chief

[Mr. R. Muniswami Nayudu] [24th March 1927]

Minister said the other day in a speech in Trichinopoly? He said that he really did not believe whether the village people were prepared to take to the western system of medicine and added that the subsidy was very much less than what was necessary to induce an L.M.P. to settle in a village. I ask, Sir, whether the Minister for Medicine agrees with the Chief Minister that the present subsidy is not enough? It would not merely do to say that the past Ministry fixed Rs. 400. It was an experiment that was begun. We are now talking from the experience we have had. When that experience shows that Rs. 400 is not enough, we ask that at least Rs. 600 should be given. I therefore request the hon. Minister to take into consideration all these things. I hope he will not take the extreme step of withdrawing subsidies for rural dispensaries in any contingency."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I speak in support of the motion. It refers to better medical relief. If, by that, the implication is that medical relief at present is good enough and that the Mover wants only better relief, I am sorry I do not agree with the Mover. Medical relief to rural population at present is a misnomer and it cannot be characterised as medical relief worth the name or worth the consideration. There is a feeling all over the country and there is no getting over it, however anxious one may be to get away from it, the fact remains, that the rural areas are being neglected more with a view to placate or to cater to the demands of the vociferous agitation carried on upcountry and in the urban areas. Everyone knows that more than 99 per cent of the total revenues comes out of the villages, and it is up to the Government to see—not only to see but to translate into action—their sympathy for the villager which is admitted on all hands. The village must be the proper unit of administration and when we want to direct our attention to anything that is calculated to promote the welfare of the people in the villages, the first thing that must occur to our mind is the village. But as it is, what is it that we find in the villages? They are nothing. I am sure there are some hospitals here and there. I am sorry to note that, barring a few towns here and there, very many districts have no medical institutions at all and Government must try its best to establish as many institutions as possible.

"The number of rural dispensaries is about 400 and it is evidently inadequate. It ought to be at least double that number. If the Government really wants to yield to the popular agitation and, to put down the appalling rate of mortality which we come across in particular seasons of the year, they should necessarily bestir themselves in the right direction, take up courage in both hands and spend a lot of money and devote their best of time and money to maintain the manhood of the nation about which we are all anxious. There is a Tamil proverb that there must be a wall to write the picture upon and so far as these villagers are concerned, our existence will not be worth a moment's keeping unless you had all the villages in a thriving condition. On account of the influence and impact of the western civilization and on account of other reasons, they are migrating from villages to towns and from towns to the metropolis and is that a reason why the villagers should be neglected?

"There is a general feeling also, Sir, and more than one speaker has emphasized this point, that of those that find their way every year into the General Hospital at Madras, 45 per cent comes from the mufassal. The Government, I think, must devise ways and means to prevent—it lies in

[24th March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

their power—such a large influx of sick, infirm, dying and even dead men into the metropolis. This may be obviated by the Government establishing throughout the country a large network of small dispensaries on a minor scale and by imparting education to a large number of people who may be in a position to render firsthand aid to these unfortunate men who fall victims to various kinds of diseases."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I find it rather very difficult to cover all the points referred to by the hon. Members who have spoken. They seem to cover every possible point that may be raised in connexion with medical institutions. I think I may start by saying that nobody is more conscious than I for the necessity for extending rural medical relief. I think I may say that we are almost just making a beginning. The start was made a couple of years ago. But I may admit at once the advance has not been either rapid or satisfactory. For one thing, local boards have not responded to the extent they were expected. (*Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu*: 'Question'.) In spite of the question, I think it is a fact that while the budget provision for last year was for 384 dispensaries only two hundred and odd were opened. (*Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu*: 'They could not open more on account of their poor finance'.) That is exactly the point I am referring to. (*Dr. B. S. Mallayya*: 'No men available'.) We have all on a sudden started this scheme of rural dispensaries. So we have got to learn what to do. We have not the men to man the dispensaries, and the financial problem has also got to be solved. In connexion with the budget discussion, I referred to the Surgeon-General's scheme for provincialization of the taluk headquarter hospitals, and the remarks that I made in that connexion have, I am afraid, rather been misunderstood. I did say that very likely the whole question of the financial relations between the local boards and the Government may require to be reconsidered. But I think I did not say that we are going to stop the contribution of the subsidies that the Government is making for rural dispensaries. The question as to what exactly we are going to do will to a large extent depend on the decision we come to with reference to rural dispensaries. As I said in that connexion, Sir, the acceptance of the proposal of taluk headquarter hospitals will mean an annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 7 lakhs, and to that extent the district boards will be relieved. It will mean at least, Sir, that each district board will on an average be relieved to an extent of about Rs. 50,000. But hon. Members may probably think in terms of each taluk. I think it is a large amount and at least a part of it may be set free by the district boards for the extension of rural medical relief. As I started saying, Government certainly recognize the importance of this matter, and we are just making a beginning. We should like to advance as rapidly as possible, as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

"With reference to the question of indigenous medicine, we have started the Indian School of Medicine, and some hon. Members have suggested in connexion with another budget motion that the Indian School of Medicine should be extended by the provision of similar schools in other important places. It is very difficult for me to give a specific answer to this suggestion. It may be that they are right; it may be that they are wrong. I do not know exactly what the future form of medical relief in rural areas is going to be. It is the idea of the Surgeon-General, and it seems a very reasonable

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [24th March 1927]

proposition, that from a financial point of view it may be proper for Government to allot the rural area as a proper field for the activities of the indigenous system of medicine. It is admitted that with limitations the indigenous systems of medicine are efficient, and if we provide efficient centres for surgical treatment in the taluk headquarters, it may be that we may be able to put in a very large number of rural dispensaries, indeed much larger than it will be possible with the allopathic system, if we allot the rural areas for the activities of the indigenous systems of medicine. But all these are difficult questions and involve financial commitments which I am not yet in a position to come to any final settlement about. As I said, we are expecting the report of the Surgeon-General with the financial details, and as soon as this comes in, I shall be in a position to come to a definite conclusion. As I have said, the Government is in full sympathy with the demand that has been made from all sides of the House, as far as finances permit. If there is a further demand, there is nothing to prevent us from coming to the Council again for a further allotment if necessary.

"A number of other points have also been raised. The question of the General Hospital has been dragged in. But I do not think in this connexion that the needs of the districts will be forgotten; because while we may say that general hospital improvements are necessary, we have at the same time admitted that medical relief in rural areas is quite as important. I think I may leave that question at that, at present."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"What is the relation of the Surgeon-General to the Indian School of Medicine?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid, I am not able to answer that straight off. I do not know what the hon. Member means by his question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise out of this debate."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Another point that was raised, Sir, is that medical education is costly. We do admit that it will be desirable within certain limits to be able to produce a large number of medical graduates. But the question admits of a certain amount of doubt, and as it has been brought forward as a reason for our being unable to provide the staff for a number of rural dispensaries I merely refer to it. The question of the reduction of fees in medical colleges is under consideration, and I think for the present I may leave it at that."

"The hon. Member from Tinnevely made a statement that he had to come 700 miles to Madras for treatment. I am afraid he is very badly exaggerating matters. He has got a headquarter hospital at Palamecottah, which although not very satisfactorily housed, is certainly very well staffed."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I did not say that the headquarters hospital was 700 miles distant from my house, but that for a man from Ganjam to come to Madras for treatment he would have to travel 700 miles."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Subject to that correction, I may say that he wanted to make out that the people of Tinnevely had to come to Madras for treatment. I think that is not correct. Some hon. Member said that people from the mufassal had often

24th March 1927] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

to come to Madras for treatment. Well, it is certainly so to some extent, and we do hope by means of a system of taluk headquarter hospitals which will be centres of surgical treatment, the necessity for people travelling long distances will cease. As I said, I do hope that we will be in a position to come to an early settlement about this question.

"In connexion with the question of rural medical relief, Sir, several hon. Members, who happen to be presidents of district boards, have raised the question of the insufficiency of the subsidies. The system, Sir, is a new one, and the aim of the system is to enable private practitioners to settle down in mufassal parts and to establish private practice. The subsidy was fixed at the present sum in expectation that they may be able to establish private practice with it, with which they may be able to earn a livelihood. From my personal experience, Sir, I know there are many cases in which the system has come up to our expectations. There are several cases where private practitioners have settled down and where they are earning a fairly good income. I am at the same time aware that there are cases where private practitioners have not been successful. But I may say this, that the question of the insufficiency of subsidies has so far not been brought to the notice of the Government by presidents of district boards or officers who chiefly deal with this question; nor have the District Medical Officers raised the question. This question is now brought to my notice in connexion with the several budget motions. I will consider it and see if it is possible by alterations in subsidies to meet the requirements. What exactly we should do is rather difficult to say unless I have got the opinion of all the officers concerned, the presidents of district boards and the district medical officers. It may be that we have to introduce a system of graduated subsidies."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready for the question. Does the hon. Member propose to press his motion?"

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"I do not press it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the motion?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I object."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready for the question being put. The question is: to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,200 for pay of officers by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 9. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 10. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 11. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 4. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 12. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 5. " K. Koti Reddi. | 13. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 6. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 14. " K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 15. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 8. " K. V. R. Swami. | 16. " K. R. Karant. |

[24th March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

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| 17. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 26. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " U. Venkatarangam Nayudu. | 27. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 19. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 28. Muhammad Khadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 20. " C. B. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. | 29. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi. |
| 21. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | yar. |
| 22. The Raja of Panagal. | 30. Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 23. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 31. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 24. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 32. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 25. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |

Noes.

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|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 19. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 20. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 21. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 22. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. " Mr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 26. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 9. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 27. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. |
| 10. " P. L. Moore. | 28. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 11. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 29. " Ch. K. Subramanya Pillai. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 30. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 13. " V. Pandrang Row. | 31. " S. Venkiah. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 32. " K. Krishnan. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 33. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. | 34. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 17. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 35. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 18. " J. Bheemiah. | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| | 37. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 38. The Raja of Ramnad. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 3. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 2. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | |

The motion was lost, 82 voting for it, 38 against and 3 remaining neutral.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

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

24th March 1927]

APPENDIX A.

[Vide answer to question No. 508 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 792 supra.]

Name.	Post.	Salary.	Qualification.
J. A. Wilson, Esq., I.F.S.	Forest Exploitation Officer	Rs. 575+£15+ L.A. 100	I.F.S. Trained in Exploitation by Forest Engineering branch.
G. W. Watson	Saw Mill Manager	500	Previous experience for 17 years in Saw Mill work.
D. Sharma	Kiln Seasoning Expert	350	Previous experience at Dehra Dun and Bareilly in Kiln seasoning.
P. Ramunni Menon, Ranger	Transport Superintendent	200	F.A., D.D.R., 1913, F.L., F.R. and Pro., July 1915.
P. Sankunni Menon	Felling and Logging Superintendent.	150+50 L.A.	S.S.L.C., M.R. with honours { Five years' experience at Cherat Nair.
K. C. Joseph	Construction Works Superintendent.	150	M.R.H., 1915, F.R.F.L., and O.P.A.
D. Lange	Night Foreman	150	Previous experience for 15 years in Trichur Timber Saw Mills as Foreman, etc., and in Messrs. Oakes & Co. Motor Works, Madras.
<i>Foresters.</i>			
C. J. Muthana	Forester, I Grade	50+10 L.A.	S.S.L.C.
K. M. Achaya	Do. II "	40+10 "	Do.
N. Raghavan Nayar	Do. III "	40+10 "	Studied up to IV Form
K. M. Theethan	Do. IV "	35+10 "	Ex-Army man trained in V.T.S.
V. K. Bhaskara Menon	Do. IV "	35 "	S.S.L.C.
M. G. Nanjunda	Do. IV "	35+10 L.A.	Studied up to IV Form
A. Sankara Menon	Do. V "	30 "	S.S.L.C.
U. B. Ponnanna	Do. V "	30+10 L.A.	Ex-Army man
K. Aruldas Pillai	Do. V "	30+10 "	Trained in V.T.S.
K. Narayanan	Acting Forester, V Grade	30+10 "	Ex-Army man
V. P. Raman Nayar	Do.	30+10 "	Locally trained for 2—5 years in logging work at Cherat Nair.

[24th March 1927]

Name.	Post.	Salary.	Qualification.
<i>Forest Guards.</i>			
K. P. Narayanan	Forest Guard, I Grade	Rs. 24	Can write and read Malayalam.
Chami ..	Do. II "	21	
Kearan ..	Do. III "	18	
Paraneswaran ..	Do. III "	18	
Kannan Nayar ..	Do. IV "	15	
T. Raman Nayar	Do. IV "	15	
Raman Kutti ..	Acting Forest Guard, IV Grade	15	
P. Sankunni Nayar	Forest Guard, I Grade	15	
Gopal Nayar ..	Acting Forest Guard, IV Grade	24	
		15	
<i>Temporary Establishment.</i>			
Ratnam Pillai ..	Mechanic	120	Trained at St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore. Driver from Nilambur division in six years' standing. Trained at Norris motor works at Coimbatore. Reorruited locally after training as assistant cleaner on daily labour for more than two years. Locally trained man. Ex-Army man served in Telegraph department. Trained at Standard Furniture Company, Kallai, etc. Passed Compounder Test.
M. Sankaran ..	Driver ..	60	
Biddaya ..	Do. ..	45	
Malla ..	Do. ..	40	
Kunju ..	Cleaner ..	30	
Nagu ..	Do. ..	25	
Vella ..	Blacksmith	30	
T. I. Subramanayan Pillai	Telephone fitter	60	
D'Crus ..	Fitter ..	60	
Govinda Katti Nayar ..	Compounder ..	50	
		40	
P. Kumaran ..	Accountant ..	72	S.S.L.C., Book-keeping (Advanced Grade), Theory and Practice of Commerce (Advanced Grade), Geography (Advanced) Banking (Intermediate), Typewriting (Lower), Diploma in Commerce; Account Test; F.C.A. and B.S.O. (Department). Exempted to draw increment up to Rs. 50 on 35-14-50 Grade. Passed Departmental Test, F.C.A. and B.S.O. Revenue Survey, Draughtsman Test, Building Drawing, building Materials and Construction, Machine Drawing, Surveying and Levelling (Intermediate Grade), Earthwork, Road-making, Mensuration, Geometry and Drawing (Elementary Grade), Group Certificate in (1) Mechanical Drawing and (2) Surveying.
C. R. Gopalaakrishnan	Cashier ..	70	
N. A. Munuswami Nayudu ..	Surveyor-Draughtsman ..	85	
		(75-5-125)	

24th March 1927]

Name.	Post.	Salary.	Qualification.
<i>Office Establishment—cont.</i>			
C. Unni ..	Temporary Clerk	Rs. 35	S.S.L.C.
E. Bhanu ..	Clerk ..	35	Do. Typewriting (Lower), Shorthand (Lower).
B. Seyid Muhammad	Saw Mill Clerk	40	Do. B.S.O. (Department Test).
S. Krishna Ayyar	Assistant Cashier	30	Do. Typewriting (Lower).
A. T. Matthew	F. and L. Superintendent's Clerk	30	Do.
Krishnan Nayar	Temporary Superintendent ..	30	Do. Unpassed and exempted to hold temporary post.
<i>Saw Mill Establishment—First Shift.</i>			
P. Anandan ..	Band Saw Operator ..	65	Trained at Sir Hajee Ismail Sait's Electric Saw Mill, Cham- pion Reef, Kolar Gold Field as Band Saw Operator.
Hajee Abdulla ..	Band Resaw Operator	55	Do.
A. Chandu ..	Double Edger do.	50	Do.
Ulketh Kutti ..	Band Saw Sharpener ..	40	Do.
P. K. Raman ..	Chargeman ..	50	Trained at Kolar Gold Field as Hand Sawyer and Saw Sharpener.
Chamukuttan ..	Rip Saw Operator	30	Passed Third-class Boiler Act Examination in 1924. Expe- rience as fitter, driver and turner.
A. Kuttan ..	Corner Locker ..	30	Locally trained.
D'Crus ..	Driver, No. I Engine ..	30	The Standard Furniture Company, Kallai.
V. Charley ..	Circular Saw Sharpener	30	Previous experience.
V. Raghavan Nayar	Saw Sharpener ..	30	Kolar Mines.
Appa ..	Fireman, No. I Engine	20	Locally trained.
Velayudhan Nayar	Do. No. II do.	20	Do.
S. Bastian ..	Timber Stook-keeper ..	40	Previous experience. Trained at Kolar Gold Field, New Malabar, Timber yards, Kallai, Russellkonda and also as clerk.
<i>Kiln Establishment.</i>			
Kunhi Raman Nayar ..	Kiln Operator ..	30	S.S.L.C.
Krishna Ayyar	Do.	30	Do.
Madhavan Nayar	Do.	30	Do.
K. Ayyappan ..	Stooker and Cleaner	17	All with previous experience in steam engines.
S. Krishnan ..	Do.	17	
Sankunni Nayar	Do.	17	

[24th March 1927]

Name.	Post.	Salary.	Qualification.
<i>Saw Mill—Second Shift.</i>			
K. Perangodan	Band Saw Operator	55	Trained at Standard Furniture Company, Kallai.
P. Kelleppan	Band Resaw Operator	45	Trained at Kohinoor Saw Mills Company, Baliapattam.
M. Anandan	Double Edger do.	45	Trained at New Malabar Timber Yards and Russellkonda Saw Mills.
M. Kunhappa	Saw Doctor	30	Ex-Army fitter.
Asceevadam	Driver, No. II Engine	40	Trained at Dutt's as machine man on Band saw circular saw, panel planer and sharpener for circular saws.
M. Kanaran	Rip Saw Operator	40	Locally trained.
L. Fernandez	Driver, No. I Engine	35	Trained at Harrison and Crossfield, Limited, Alleppey.
Chami Nayar	Fireman, No. I	20	Locally trained.
M. Rudolph	Do No. II	20	S.S.L.C.
K. A. Philipe	Electrician	30	
V. Gopalan Nayar	Saw Mill Clerk	40	
K. P. Narayanan Nayar	Assistant Stock-keeper	35	

24th March 1927]

APPENDIX B.

[Vide answer to question No. 508 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 793 supra.]

Statement of stocks held at the end of each quarter.

Quarter ending.	Number of logs.	Log stocks.	Sawn stocks.
		Volume in Cubic feet.	Volume in Cubic feet.
1925 {	31—3—1925	2,906	63,774
	30—6—1925	3,000	80,945
	30—9—1925	3,762	75,754
	31—12—1925	6,927	149,739
1926 {	31—3—1926	7,312	162,432
	30—6—1926	6,362	138,709
	30—9—1926	4,053	79,048
	31—12—1926	3,963	91,916
<i>Average.</i>			
1925	4,149	92,556	5,120
1926	5,422	118,026	16,490

[24th March 1927]

APPENDIX C.

[Vide answer to question No. 521 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 817 supra.]

Statement showing the *Budget* grants for 'Major works' connected with the various district headquarter hospitals for the six years ending 31st March 1927.

Names of the district headquarter hospitals.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Total.
MAJOR WORKS—							
BUDGET GRANTS—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Vellore (North Arcot).	10,000	..	..	18,500	14,500	5,800	
3. Cuddalore (South Arcot).	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	
4. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	26,800	
5. Chingleput ..	..	24,000	20,000	..	..	..	
6. Chittoor ..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	
7. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	60(23,400) C.W.	..	*1,26,100	
8. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Cocanada (Godavari East).	20,000	15,000	..	..	..	..	
10. Ellore (Godavari West).	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Berhampur (Ganjam).	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Gunter ..	..	20,000	..	4,200	*1,00,000	*2,00,000	
13. Masulipatam (Kistna).	..	..	..	..	..	17,000	
14. Kurnool ..	..	..	{ + 5,000 + 13,730 }	3,200	..	17,000	
15. Mangalore (South Kanara)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Madura ..	..	30,000	21,300	..	..	..	
17. Calicut (Malabar).	..	..	..	..	39,400	43,000	
18. Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Ootacamund (Nilgiris).	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Rannad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	28,100	10,000	60,000	
23. Palamcottah (Tinnevely).	..	..	..	..	..	6,200	
24. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Vizagapatam ..	1,00,000	50,000	75,000 + 23,000 (G1.)	73,700 60 C.W.	1,75,000	72,300	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* Includes also grants which relate to medical schools attached to hospitals and which are not apportionable.

24th March 1927]

APPENDIX D

[Vide answer to question No. 530 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 823 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of North Arcot, R. Dis. No. 2162/25, dated the 25th February 1927.

Legislative Council—January 1925—Questions Nos. 109 and 468—January 1927—Question No. 40—North Arcot District—Tiruvannamalai taluk—Mazhuvambat village—Ruined tank—Restoration—Board's Resolution No. 656, Routine, dated the 1st February 1927.

The present Executive Engineer, after inspecting the place is of opinion that the restoration of the tank would be prejudicial to the interests of Radhapuram tank which is in charge of the Public Works Department. It is understood that the latter does not ordinarily receive adequate supply and surpluses but rarely. I have therefore dropped the proposal.

2. The opinion of the previous Executive Engineer that there seemed to be no objection to the restoration of the ruined tank was not based upon inspection and was anyhow rather half-hearted.

APPENDIX E

[Vide answer to question No. 535 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 826 supra.]

Letter from the President of the Vellore Taluk Board, dated 17th January 1927, R.O.C. 731-T.B. of 1926.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 949 D-2-1, P.H., dated 15th January 1927, I have the honour to state that though I am aware that Pazhangamur and Payyur tanks are the chief sources of drinking water-supply in Arni town and surrounding villages, I am but to yield to the resolution of the district board effecting retrenchments and the approval of the revised budget by Government (copies enclosed).

2. The taluk board understanding the difficulties that may be experienced by the public on account of the kind of retrenchment ordered to be effected by the district board had in its resolution No. 46, dated 29th July 1926 (copy enclosed) refused to adopt the budget as revised by the district board and to take its control by the district board. As these papers were remitted back for reconsideration the taluk board in its resolution No. 6, dated 28th October 1926 (copy enclosed) had to order for effecting retrenchments as desired by the district board in view of surcharge that may be made upon the members to make up deficit.

3. The services of the watermen of the above tanks were no doubt dispensed with from 1st November 1926, but I cannot say that the water has been contaminated and thus became unfit for human consumption within such a short period.

[24th March 1927]

4. There is a proposal to hand over the control of the drinking water pond at Payyur to the village panchayat for supervision and maintenance. As for Pazhangamur tank I am unable to do anything either in the matter of maintenance or supervision at present on account of paucity of funds. If the district board or the Government were to contribute anything in this direction I find no difficulty to look after it and also other ponds under the control of this board.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the North Arcot District Board, passed at its meeting held on the 23rd June 1926.

Read District Board's Resolution No. 26, dated 19th April 1926, forming a sub-committee comprising seven members of the Board to look into the budget estimate of the Vellore Taluk Board for the year 1926-27 and to report as to what could be done to balance it for the current and future years.

Read also the proceedings, dated 23rd June 1926, of the said sub-committee.

The proposals of the sub-committee are approved. The budget estimate will be revised accordingly and submitted to Government. The Vellore Taluk Board will be requested to regulate its expenditure accordingly.

(2)

Extract from the Minutes of the Vellore Taluk Board, dated 29th July 1926

Resolution No. 46.—Read District Board Resolution No. 37, dated 23rd June 1926, revising the budget of this Board for the current year and agreeing under certain conditions to contribute Rs. 4,500, as the maximum in aid of the funds of this Board during the current and next two years.

Moved by M.R.Ry. V. R. Kailasanatha Gurukkal Avargal.

The policy of the District Board in proposing drastic retrenchment in the budget of this Board under—

(1) Formation of village roads; (2) maintenance of village roads; (3) maintenance of pumping installations; (4) protection of fresh water-ponds; (5) menials such as toties in hospitals, and (6) supply of diet for patients in hospitals, etc., as a condition for the contribution of Rs. 4,500 to cover the deficit is retrograde. In spite of the levy of all the taxes leviable, the Board has not improved or will not improve financially in the immediate future. The Sub-Committee of the District Board has strongly deprecated the policy of contribution year after year and the District Board has declined to grant a recurring contribution as recommended by Government. We again strongly urge upon the District Board to grant a recurring contribution of Rs. 12,000 per year to enable this Board to run the administration. If the District Board would decline to give us the said contribution we strongly recommend the abolition of this Board. No effect will be given to the above retrenchment proposals of the District Board.

Moved by M.R.Ry. V. R. Kailasanatha Gurukkal Avargal and seconded by M.R.Ry. Ramanuja Thathachariyar Avargal and carried unanimously.

24th March 1927]

(3)

Extract from the Minutes of the Vellore Taluk Board passed at its meeting held at Vellore on the 28th October 1926.

Resolution No. 6.

Read letter D. Dis. No. 954 D.B. of 1926, dated nil of the President, District Board, North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local Self-Government Department, Madras, and their Orders G.O. Mis. No. 4178, L. & M., dated 28th September 1926, thereon approving the normal revised budget of the Vellore Taluk Board for 1926-27 for Board's information and orders as to whether the retrenchment proposed by the District Board in its Resolution No. 37, dated 23rd June 1926, may be given effect to and the budget as revised by the District Board be adopted.

The resolution of the District Board is accepted and resolved to request the District Board to contribute the total deficit of the Board that may accrue till the end of this year and to take up the control of pumping installations.

(4)

G.O. Mis. No. 4178, L. & M., dated 28th September 1926.

Read—the following :—

From the President, District Board, North Arcot, No. 42, dated 6th July 1926.

Order—Mis. No. 4178, L. & M., dated 28th September 1926.

The budget estimate for 1926-27 of the Vellore Taluk Board as revised by the North Arcot District Board is accepted as the normal budget of that Board subject to the alteration that the contribution from the General Fund to the Elementary Education Fund is reduced from Rs. 13,820 to Rupees 12,110.

2. The Government also approve the proposal of the District Board to give a contribution of Rs. 4,500 for 1926-27 and a maximum contribution of that sum for each of the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

3. The District Board is requested to consider the question of making the Taluk Board solvent without delay. The question should not be postponed indefinitely. If the Board considers that the constitution of Municipalities at Arni and Ambur is advisable and will make the Board solvent, it may submit proposals accordingly through the Collector of North Arcot.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 25th March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. N.	Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	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.
Bazul-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Narayanan Nembudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Raja of Ramnad.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S., Major A. J. H.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Sahanandam, Swami A. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Subrahmanya Moopnar, Mr. S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
	Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.

[25th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
 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

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 Administration

Improvements to the Government Caste and Gosha Hospital.

* 536 Q.—Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of additions and improvements to the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital has ever been considered by the Government, and if so, when;

(b) the stage the question has now reached;

(c) when it is likely that the work will be put in hand;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the women medical students of the Lady Willingdon Medical School who receive clinical instruction at the above hospital have no well-equipped laboratory in the said hospital for want of sufficient accommodation;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is only one labour room in the hospital, and that room is used for clean as well as septic and eclamptic cases;

(f) whether it is a fact that the labour room is located so near the public road as to attract a crowd when a woman cries out with labour pains;

(g) whether it is a fact that the out-patients have to wait in the passages for want of a proper waiting hall;

(h) whether it is a fact that the hospital has only 82 beds;

(i) whether the hospital has been admitting more patients than the sanctioned number of beds; if so, the daily average of in-patients during the year 1926;

25th March 1927]

(j) whether the Government ever considered the question of providing additional beds for the hospital; and

(k) how many additional beds will be provided for the said hospital in 1927-28?

A.—(a) & (j) After the Government took over the management of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital in 1920, the question of adding to and improving the accommodation was considered, but the scheme was abandoned in favour of the Marina Hospital scheme which included the construction of a larger and more up-to-date hospital for women. For the reasons explained in the Press Communiqué, dated 30th March 1926, a copy of which is attached, the Government decided to abandon the Marina Hospital scheme and to adopt in its place an alternative scheme devised by the Surgeon-General and the Consulting Architect to the Government. According to the revised scheme, the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital will be retained on its present site and will be enlarged by the addition of an operation theatre, a post operation ward (ten beds), a children's ward of thirty beds, a general ward of twenty beds and a delivery room and labour ward of twenty beds, making in all an addition of eighty beds.

(b) The Government have called for a complete estimate of the cost of the whole scheme.

(c) The question of providing funds for the execution of the scheme will be considered after full details of the cost involved has been received.

(d) to (h) Yes.

(i) Yes. The daily average attendance of in-patients for the year 1926 was 97.52.

(k) The revised proposals provide for an addition of eighty beds in all. It is not possible to state definitely at present how many additional beds will be provided during the next year.

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"With reference to (a), may I know why the estimate was set aside?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"That estimate was only a preliminary estimate."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Are the Government aware that in a room of 15 feet 9 inches breadth, 15 feet 6 inches length, and 15 feet height students have to do all laboratory testing, and that gynaecological examination, minor surgical operation, out-patient dressing, intra-venous injections, collection of blood from out-patients for transmission to Guindy for testing, are also carried on to the great inconvenience of students, patients and the staff?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer is there already."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"May I know why after the Finance Committee has passed its decision, it took one year to call for the revised estimate?"

[25th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It is not a question of revised estimate; the estimate itself had to be prepared."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Considering that this question has been before the Government since 1922, and considering the urgent necessity for the improvement, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to expedite the scheme and come up to the Council again for a supplementary grant in the month of August or September next?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think I cannot give an undertaking; I shall see whether I could not expedite matters."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the reply of the Government admitting that the labour room is so near the public road as to attract a crowd when a woman cries out with labour pains, does not the hon. the Minister for Public Health consider this aspect to be more important and urgent than the improvement to the General Hospital?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot say so, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know how long will the estimate take to reach the hands of the Minister? Has he any idea?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot give an answer. It depends on the amount of work in the hands of the Consulting Architect."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, in view of the inconveniences pointed out, whether it is not necessary that immediate steps should be taken to arrange for better accommodation at least in that respect?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I can bring the matter to the notice of the Surgeon-General and ask him to make temporary arrangements, if possible."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"In view of the fact that the Minister himself has accepted that the location of the labour room is so near the public road, is he really taking any urgent steps to put an end to this ugly state of affairs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I have just answered that point."

Teaching of medicine in vernaculars in the Government School of Indian Medicine.

* 537 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Association of Madras represented to Government that adequate provision is not made in the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras, for teaching medicine in Telugu and Tamil, and that a knowledge of English on the part of the students is insisted on;

25th March 1927]

(b) the names of professors and assistant professors of the said school who are allowed to teach medicine in Telugu and Tamil together with their medical qualifications; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to make suitable provision for teaching in Telugu and Tamil in the said school by appointing suitable professors and assistant professors at least hereafter?

A.—(a) The Indian Medical Association has represented to the Government that "in order to induce members of the families of hereditary physicians to join the institution a knowledge of English should not be insisted on and that instruction should be given completely in Tamil throughout the course".

(b)—

Name of Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer.	Medical qualifications.
(1) M.R.Ry. U. P. Sankuuni Menon Avargal, Lecturer in Ayurveda—Tamil.	Holder of the Vidwan diploma of the Madras University; traditional training in Ayurveda for seven years and also practical training under Bengal Kavirajas.
(2) Pandit M. K. Vaidyar, Assistant Lecturer in Ayurveda—Tamil.	Passed in Ayurveda Bhushana and Ayurveda Vishasada Examinations.
(3) M.R.Ry. N. Madhava Menon Avargal, Lecturer in Ayurveda—Telugu.	Ayurveda Bhushana and Ayurveda Acharya; was a teacher in Sanskrit and Telugu classes of the Madras Ayurvedic College for about six years.
(4) M.R.Ry. Y. T. Venkatacharya Avargal, Assistant Lecturer in Ayurveda—Telugu.	Passed Bhishagwara (Telugu), Ayurveda Vishasada and Ayurveda Bhushanam Examinations.
(5) M.R.Ry. C. S. Murugesu Mudaliyar Avargal, Lecturer in Siddha Medicine.	Traditional training with experience in the practice of Siddha Medicine for over 30 years.
(6) M.R.Ry. V. Shanmuga Sundara Mudaliyar Avargal, Assistant Lecturer in Siddha Medicine.	Traditional training and experience in the practice of Siddha Medicine for over 25 years.

(c) The subjects of Indian Medicine are already being taught in the school through the medium of Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The subjects of Western Medicine such as physiology and anatomy are being taught through the medium of English. The teaching of these subjects through the medium of Indian language is considered to be impracticable at present.

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know why the teaching of physiology and anatomy in Telugu or Tamil is considered impracticable?"

[25th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is the opinion of our expert officers."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Are the experts against the teaching of those subjects in vernaculars?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Yes; as there are no text-books in physiology or anatomy in the vernaculars."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether it is any use teaching anatomy and physiology to students who are not in a position to learn them? The students admitted to this school are not supposed to know English. Have they undergone any training in Chemistry and Physics?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is another point."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am asking whether there is any use teaching anatomy and physiology if they are not in a position to benefit by it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not accept the hon. Member's premises."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the answer that was given that the difficulty was with regard to want of text-books on these matters, may I know, Sir, whether he has instituted any enquiry as to the fact or otherwise of there being text-books in the Telugu language on these subjects and if the enquiry has not proved fruitful, does he propose to cause such text-books to be written as are necessary immediately?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is a matter for consideration, Sir. I shall examine the question and see whether in future it may be possible to carry out the suggestion."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"With reference to answer to (b) about medical qualifications, may I know which University has conferred these titles?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Is the hon. the Minister aware that there are text-books on the materia medica of the Hindus and on physiology, translated into Tamil by eminent doctors?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"May I know whether the hon. Member is aware that Pandit Doraiswami Ayyangar of Purasawakam has translated Sarangadharasamhita, the materia medica of the Hindus?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"How does the question arise?"

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"The answer given was it was considered impracticable to teach the subjects through the medium of Indian languages."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is stated physiology and anatomy cannot be taught in the vernaculars. I do not know how the supplementary question arises. It is out of order."

25th March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I want to know if the professors or the so-called lecturers are men qualified in the Madras Ayurvedic College, and whether it will not be more economical to send students with stipends to that school for training?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It is a question of policy."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is the policy one of expenditure or of economy?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"If the hon. Member raises the whole question of the suitability of arrangements in the Indian School of Medicine, I can hardly give an answer now."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"A simple suggestion for action can be made but if the Government cannot answer immediately, they can ask for notice."

Appointment of a lady apothecary at Gudivada.

* 538 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have come to Government requesting them to appoint a lady apothecary or sub-assistant surgeon at Gudivada, a very important centre in Kistna district; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint one for the benefit of women patients?

A.—(a) On 17th March 1927, a petition was received from certain residents of Gudivada requesting the Government to appoint a lady doctor to the hospital.

(b) The request is under the consideration of the Government

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Will the Government pass early orders in the matter of appointing a lady apothecary to the hospital?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I shall try to do so."

The new Madura Hospital Scheme.

* 539 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the full particulars regarding the new Madura hospital scheme;

(b) what is the amount spent on building the compound wall to the south of the Madura railway station as a part of some contemplated hospital scheme;

(c) why was this construction undertaken before any scheme was definitely worked out and sanctioned; and

(d) what is to become of this construction now?

[25th March 1927]

A.—(a) A list of works connected with the scheme for the construction of a new Headquarter Hospital, Madura, is placed upon the table. ^a

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information but have called for a report from the Surgeon-General.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Sir, with reference to (a), may I know what report has been sent by the Medical Officer or the Surgeon-General and what is the commitment with regard to the scheme and how many people it is expected to benefit?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall try to give the information."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"With reference to the answer to (b), (c) and (d), may I know why after thousands of rupees had been wasted on this compound wall completed at least three years ago, the Government should now say they have no information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to have notice."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"When will the hon. Minister get the report and will he place it before the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot say definitely. When it is received, I shall place it before the House."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Will the hon. Minister do so without a further question being put on the subject?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot give an undertaking."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister has visited the place?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I have not, Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister for Public Health is aware that this stone wall, intended for the new hospital west of the Madura hospital, has cost at least a lakh of rupees?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware. The Government have no information."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Will the hon. the Minister at least enlighten the House on the reasons why they had to abandon this Chinese wall—as it is called in Madura?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I have already stated that I have no information"

25th March 1927]

Fees for granting medical certificates.

* 540 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that a sub-assistant surgeon at the Ramnad Headquarter hospital demanded so much as Rs. 30 for granting a medical certificate to a peon on a pay of Rs. 8 per mensem, who was injured in one of his eyes; and

(b) whether the hon. Minister will consider the desirability of fixing the fees for granting medical certificates according to the status of the medical officers?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware. If a specific allegation is made the Government will order an enquiry.

(b) The suggestion will be considered in consultation with the Surgeon-General.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"With reference to answer to (a), may I know what specific allegation the hon. the Minister wants me to make in order to hold an enquiry? I have stated the case in a question form. I have made a specific allegation. What further allegation does the hon. Minister require for holding an enquiry? I have stated here that the sub-assistant surgeon demanded so much as Rs. 30 for granting a medical certificate to a peon. What further allegation shall I make to enable him to hold an enquiry?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member has not given the name of the sub-assistant surgeon or of the peon."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Is it impossible for him to get the information, and may he not get it through the department?"

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Is it not a good principle that when complaints are made against public officers, it is desirable not to mention names in the questions?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I see no objection."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Does the hon. Minister like that the names be given to him privately?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, Sir. The hon. Member may do so."

Supply of Bili vaccine to the Madura Municipal Health Officer.

* 541 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) why the Director of Public Health did not supply the Bili vaccine to the Madura Municipal Health Officer for use during the recent outbreak of cholera there; and

(b) whether the hon. Minister will arrange to supply the Health Officers in the mufassal with a sufficient stock of the Bili vaccine?

[25th March 1927]

A.—(a) The Government have no information in the matter, but have called for a report from the Director of Public Health.

(b) The Government will consider the suggestion in consultation with the Director.

Agriculture

Opening of an agricultural farm in Ramnad district.

* 542 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether he will consider and examine the possibility of opening an agricultural farm in the Ramnad district?

A.—Yes.

Education

Report of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee.

* 543 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to my question No. 28 of 25th January 1927—

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee;

(b) what its recommendations are; and

(c) what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The report of the committee has not yet been received.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know, Sir, when the committee was constituted and asked to report?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The committee was formed some time last year."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know why its report is delayed?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I said in answer to a similar question the day before yesterday, I have asked the Director of Public Instruction to expedite the report of the committee."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Will the hon. Minister consider the report when it is received on its merits without throwing it into the waste paper basket in case it should not conform to some pre-conceived notion of his on the subject?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I shall have to consider my action when I get the report."

Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors in South Kanara and Malabar.

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

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the several deputy inspectors, and assistant deputy and other inspectors of schools in the Malabar and South Kanara districts, with names, religion and caste; and

(b) to state why the number of Indian Christian officers is not larger?

[25th March 1927]

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the quarterly list of officers in the Education department.

(b) It is presumed that this part of the question also relates to officers serving in Malabar and South Kanara. The members of the inspecting staff are borne on a Presidency cadre and are liable to transfer from one district to another in the exigencies of the public service.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I find from the Quarterly Civil List that there are only two Indian Christian officers out of 150 or so."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is again furnishing information to the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to know why there is only such a small number as 2. I got this from an old list."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not entitled to comment. If the hon. Member is so minded, he can table a resolution and try to raise a debate on the subject."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to know why the number is so small. Out of 150 or so officers, there are only two Indian Christians."

Local Boards

Vacancy in the Chingleput District Board.

* 545 Q.—Mrs. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 22nd February 1927 the appointment of a gentleman to a nominated vacancy in the Chingleput District Board has been notified;

(b) if so, why a lady was not nominated; and

(c) who was the second lady nominee recommended by the District Board President in September last for the lady vacancy?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The appointment of M.R.Ry. Frank V. Venkatarangam Avargal referred to in clause (a) was made because there was no member of the Indian Christian community on the Board. As stated in the answers to questions Nos. 10 and 19 on 24th January 1927, the Government will consider the question of appointing a lady member when an occasion presents itself in future.

(c) The Government do not think it desirable to furnish the name of a person whose nomination was not accepted by them.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask whether on the date on which 11-15 Mr. Venkatarangam was appointed, there was any lady member on the district board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There was no lady member."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask therefore why the claims of the Indian Christian community were preferred to the community of ladies?"

[25th March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Because the lady who was on the board represented the Indian Christian community and not the ladies, as a lady.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Therefore may I ask whether a lady was nominated to that board not as representing her sex but as representing her religion or community ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ She fulfilled both the purposes. (Laughter)

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Does it mean that there is more necessity to have an Indian Christian representative than a lady representative ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am sure the hon. Member will admit that when we are thinking of giving representation to minority communities, the Indian Christian community must be taken as a smaller minority community than even the ladies who are in a majority. (Laughter)

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Why was not a lady appointed ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Because an Indian Christian lady was not available at the time the appointment was made.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether in the Chingleput District Board any particular seats are earmarked for particular communities so far as nomination is concerned ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am sure the hon. Member is as aware of that as myself. There are no particular seats reserved for any one community on any one board.”

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ Yes, but is the hon. Minister aware that even though the ladies are in a majority, there are no lady representatives on the various local boards (Mr. S. Satyamurti : Hear, hear) and on that account they form the most minority community so far as representation is concerned ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Only recently, in order to meet the wishes of the hon. the lady member who is very jealous of the rights of ladies, I nominated a lady to the South Arcot District Board.”

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ May I know from what time the Government have taken the view that it is not desirable to disclose the names of persons whose nominations were not accepted by the Government ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That is the general rule, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ May I know, if that is the rule, why the hon. the Chief Minister in answering question No. 10 referred to in the present answer disclosed the name of a lady whose nomination was not accepted ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I refuse to answer the question.”

25th March 1927]

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ I heard the hon. Minister say that there was no Indian Christian lady available. May I know from him whether any real steps were taken in the direction of finding out any suitable lady candidate and that they failed and hence the answer ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ We did take steps to find out whether there was any suitable lady available.”

Emigration

Emigrants embarking from Negapatam and Madras.

* 546 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, for the period from 1st January 1926 to the end of January 1927—

- (a) how many emigrants (males and females separately) were admitted into the camps at Negapatam and Madras; and
(b) how many of them embarked from these camps ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.
(b) The number of emigrants who embarked for Malaya during 1926 was—

		Males.	Females.
Negapatam	...	65,511	18,945
Madras	...	48,147	24,595

The Government are not in possession of the details for January 1927.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for a full report and place it on the table of the House ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I will consider the suggestion.”

Rejection of emigrants by the Protector of Emigrants.

* 547 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (i) the total number of persons rejected by the Protector of Emigrants (annually) from 1920 to 1927 under various causes at Madras and Negapatam ;
(ii) the number of rejections for each month from 1st January 1926 up to the date of the appointment of a full-time Protector of Emigrants at Negapatam and Papacoi ; and
(iii) the number of rejections since then up to the end of January 1927 in the camps at Negapatam and Papacoi ?

A.—(i) Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was uncontrolled until the 5th March 1923, when the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, came into force. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Emigration and Immigration reports for 1923, 1924 and 1925 which have been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no information beyond that contained in the reports. The report for 1926 has not been received by the Government.

[25th March 1927]

(ii) & (iii) The Government are not in possession of the details. They may be obtained from the Protector of Emigrants at Negapatam.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" With reference to the answers to clauses (ii) and (iii), may I know the reason why the hon. the Home Member has not called for a report even though the question was sent as early as the 26th of last month ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because it is open to the hon. Member himself to get the information from the Protector of Emigrants."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" My experience of the officers of emigration depots in supplying information has not been encouraging. Will the hon. the Home Member therefore call for a report and place it on the table ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I will consider the suggestion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the answer the hon. the Home Member gave that the member is entitled to get the report from the Emigration Officer, may I ask if all Government officers have instructions that when Members of this House write to them they have to be promptly replied to ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice, Sir." (Laughter.)

Forests

Forest Panchayats in Kistna district.

* 548 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Forest Panchayats in Kistna district ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to form also Forest Panchayats at Juggur, Gottumukkala, Chennarapalem and Allur, Nandigama taluk, handing over the neighbouring portions of Kondapalli reserve to the management of those ryots ?

A.—(a) Eighteen Forest Panchayats are working in the Kistna district.

(b) There is no such proposal. Kondapalli reserve is a Class I Forest under the control of the Forest department.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask if there is any objection to transfer portions of the Kondapalli reserve to second class ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is impossible to do it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know why ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is a first-class reserved forest."

25th March 1927]

Land Revenue

Exemption of lands from inclusion fees.

* 549 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres were included in the Kistna Eastern Delta Ayaout in 1924 ;

(b) for how many acres out of the area included in the ayaout (nazarana) inclusion fees of Rs. 25 per acre were paid and for how many acres inclusion fees were not paid ;

(c) how many acres for which inclusion fees have not been paid have been cultivated wet during the last three years ;

(d) how much penal assessment has been collected on those lands during the last three years for unauthorized wet cultivation and how many acres have been thrown out of cultivation for fear of excessive penal assessment ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government promised to give exemptions or concessions in inclusion fees in all deserving cases when the Government vetoed the resolution passed by the Legislative Council not to collect any inclusion fees on any lands ;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a copy of the Government Order then passed vetoing the Council's resolution ;

(g) whether the Government have caused any enquiries to be made or have called for reports from district officials, Kistna, as to whether all or any of these lands really deserve exemption from payment of nazarana, and if so, what is the result of the enquiries ;

(h) whether the Government have given any concessions or exemptions in payments of nazarana up to this date ;

(i) whether it is a fact that non-payment of inclusion fees has generally been due to the poverty of the land on which they were assessed or of the ryot holding the land ;

(j) whether the Government is also aware that all these lands are unfit for dry cultivation ; and

(k) whether the Government will be pleased to exempt all these lands from payment of nazarana (inclusion fees) and collect single water-rate including the inducement fee of one rupee per acre instead, and cease collecting penal assessment at least from the current year ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information.

(e) The Government stated that they were prepared to consider individual cases of hardship such as the case of lands of poor quality on their merits.

(f) A copy of the press communiqué issued by the Government is annexed.^a

(g) & (h) The Collector was authorized to consider and pass order on applications for remission or reduction of the inclusion fee.

(i) & (j) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

(k) The answer is in the negative.

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 970-971 infra.

[25th March 1927]

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know why the Government have not called for information with regard to (a) to (d) ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" They have done so, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are expecting the information ? "

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

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clauses (g) and (h), may I know if the Government are aware that several owners of poor lands have applied for the remission of inclusion fee, but that the Collectors did not pass any orders on those applications and were going on collecting penal assessment on the lands ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" We do not know that. We have called for a report on the whole question of this inclusion fee."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the press communiqué mentioned in (f) in paragraph 4 of which it is stated that this inclusion fee was levied with a view to improve the drainage and irrigation facilities of the lands included, may I know whether the Government have taken any steps to improve the irrigation and drainage facilities for the lands newly included in the ayacut ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Steps have been taken, Sir. We have called for an exact report of what has been done to-day and what is proposed to be done in order to consider the whole subject and expedite the matter if we find that the work is not proceeding satisfactorily."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know what steps so far have been taken and at what cost ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is exactly the detailed information which I cannot furnish the hon. Member with off-hand."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Sir, in paragraph 6 of the communiqué it is stated that the inducement fee will be remitted as soon as the lands are included in the ayacut on payment of inclusion fee. The inducement fee has not been remitted but is being collected. May I know why the Government have not given effect to this rule ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" More than a year ago we issued orders that if inclusion fee had been paid and the lands included in the ayacut the inducement fee should be remitted. The hon. Member raised the point at this meeting that this was not being done and we have called for a report on that point also."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to lay on the table the instructions of the Government which the hon. Member says they have issued already ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I will look into the matter. I think they have been laid on the table."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know if the hon. Member is informed that this inducement fee is not remitted as a matter of fact and is being collected, whether he will issue instructions to the Collectors concerned that the inducement fee should not be collected at least from now ? "

25th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, if the lands have been included in the ayacut."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask whether the Government will call for a report from the Collector as to whether any of these lands deserve exemption from the payment of inclusion fee as per clause (g) ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" As has been already stated, the Collector has been given power to examine the cases and grant exemption."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government will call for a report from the Collector ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question has been answered. A report has been called for."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" The answer was that the Collector has been given power to examine the cases."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Previously I answered the other question, Sir."

Village Establishment

Resignation of some village officers in Kistna district.

* 550 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that when certain village officers resigned in Kistna district in pursuance of a Congress resolution, they were dismissed by Government instead of their resignations being accepted;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government not only dismissed them, but also debarred their lawful heirs from inheriting these posts permanently or during the lifetime of those who resigned;

(c) whether the Government consulted legal opinion regarding the validity of their action in punishing the heirs;

(d) if so, under what law the Government's action was based; and

(e) whether the Government propose to revoke its orders and confer the said posts on the lawful heirs of those who resigned, immediately?

A.—The Government have not taken the action referred to in the question; nor are they aware of any such action taken by the local authorities.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask whether the Government have called for any information on the subject ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" We have called for no information, because we have not taken any such action."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" As a matter of fact, all those village munsifs and karnams were dismissed and their heirs were not given their appointments. That is what took place in the district. Therefore, will the Government call for the information ? "

[25th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ This question refers to the Kistna district and the answer given is with reference to that district. The hon. Member is aware that there is a special Act passed to enable such action being taken in the areas where such cases arose. But it does not apply to the Kistna district. If the hon. Member says that such cases occurred in the Kistna district, it seems to me very strange that during these four years nobody has appealed.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information from the Kistna district ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Seeing that the officials concerned have a right of appeal, I do not see why I should call for a report.”

Irrigation

Repairs to breaches in the Manur Anicut.

* 551 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of the heavy flood in November 1925, there are breaches of about 200 feet long in the northern side of the Manur Anicut in Tinnevely district, across the Chittar river, about half a furlong to the west of the head sluice in the Chittar river;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Manur Anicut itself requires complete reconstruction;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are also breaches of about 200 feet long in the southern side of the same anicut and that the channel bund west of the anicut has also been washed away to the extent of about 400 to 500 feet;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is a breach of about 200 feet (north to south) and 100 feet (east to west) near the 11th mile east of the Manur Anicut (i.e.), on the eastern side of Ayyanarkulam village in Tenkasi taluk;

(e) whether owing to the above breaches and defects there is no free flow of water through the Manur channel and consequently the crops on the Ayan wet lands in Manur, Madhavakurichi, Ettangulam, Terkuppatti, Ayyanarkulam, Mavadi and Mayamankurichi villages totally failed in the current year (1926-27);

(f) whether the water of the Chittar river is being carried away through the breached portions in the Manur Anicut and in the northern and the southern sides of the anicut to the Uttumalai zamin lands, and whether the crops on the Ayan wet lands in the seven villages referred to in question (e) completely withered during the current year; and

(g) whether all or any of the breached portions, referred to in clauses (a) to (d), have at any time been inspected by either the Superintending Engineer or the Executive Engineer, Tinnevely, and estimates have been prepared for permanent closure of all the breaches above referred to and for complete reconstruction of the Manur Anicut and submitted for Government sanction and if so, what steps were taken by the Government to redress the grievances of the poor ryots under the Manur channel and tank?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

25th March 1927]

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ In view of the great hardship caused to the poor ryots under this Manur Anicut, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to expedite the enquiry and see that the anicut and the clearance are put in order before the next rainy season ? ”

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

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when and from whom he has called for a report ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ We have called for a report from the local authorities and the Superintending Engineer.”

Grievances of ryots holding lands under the Manur channel.

* 552 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the District authorities to redress the grievances of the ryots who hold wet lands under the Manur channel and the tanks fed by it in the Tinnevely district; and

(b) whether any remission has been granted to the ryots, who hold wet lands in the following seven villages and if so, how much: Manur, Mavadi, Madhavakurichi, Ettangulam, Terkuppatti, Mayamankurichi and Ayyanarkulam villages?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Report from local officers regarding repairs to the Manur channel.

* 553 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: With reference to the answers to questions No. 2362, dated 27th August 1926, and No. 41 (84), dated 25th January 1927, regarding repairs to the Manur channel in Tinnevely taluk, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the report, called for by the Government from the local officers concerned, has been received and if so, to place the same on the Council Table?

A.—The matter is still under correspondence between the local officers, and the Government have not yet received a final report.

Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, how long the correspondence has been pending ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I think for years.”

Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—“ May I know the reasons why the final report has not yet been received from the local officers ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ There was a tentative report received. We wanted further particulars and the local officers are furnishing them.”

Repairs to Peddinayani tank in Nandigama taluk, Kistna district.

* 554 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Peddinayani tank in Nandigama taluk, Kistna district, has not yet been repaired after it was breached in the last floods;

[25th March 1927]

(b) whether the ryots have promised to pay some contribution for the repairs; and

(c) whether in view of the scarcity felt in the dry villages of Juggur and others for failure of crops, the Government propose to undertake the repairs of the tank very early?

4.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of repairing the tank is under consideration.

Motor Vehicles Act

Examiners of buses running for Public traffic in the Presidency.

* 555 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) who are the examiners of the buses run for public traffic in each district in the Presidency;

(b) what charges are levied for the examination of each such bus;

(c) how many such examiners are official, and how many are non-official;

(d) what is the remuneration paid to them for each examination; and

(e) whether there is any difference between the rates of fees paid to the official examiners and those paid to non-official examiners?

4.—(a), (c) to (e) The information required by the hon. Member is contained in the following statement:—

Names of districts.	Officers authorized to conduct the half-yearly examination of motor buses.	Remuneration.
Anantapur ..	District Superintendent of Police.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 50 a month, whichever is less.
Cuddapah ..	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 100 a month, whichever is less.
Ganjam ..	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 75 a month, whichever is less.
Kistna ..	Do.	Do.
West Godavari.	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 35 a month, whichever is less.
Nellore ..	Do.	Do.
Kurnool ..	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 160 a month, whichever is less.
Trichinopoly..	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 175 a month, whichever is less.
East Godavari.	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected.
Chingleput ..	District Board Engineer ..	Do.
The Nilgiris ..	Do. ..	Do.
Vizagapatam..	Bro. Emile Maillard of the St. Aloysius works.	Do.

25th March 1927]

Names of districts.	Officers authorized to conduct the half-yearly examination of motor buses.	Remuneration.
Bellary ..	District Superintendent of Police, District Board Engineer and Executive Engineer.	Equal in amount to the fees collected.
Chittoor ..	District Superintendent of Police and District Board Engineer.	Do.
Guntur ..	Do.	Do.
Madras ..	Commissioner of Police ..	Do.
Salem ..	District Superintendent of Police and Executive Engineer.	Do.
South Arcot ..	District Superintendent of Police and District Board Engineer.	Do.
South Kanara.	District Superintendent of Police and Mr. Thorpe of the Commonwealth Trust, Mangalore.	Do.
Tanjore ..	District Superintendent of Police and District Board Engineer.	Do.
North Arcot ..	A Motor Engineer and District Superintendent of Police.	Do.
Malabar ..	Special Motor Bus Inspector ..	Rs. 200 a month plus Rs. 25 motor cycle allowance.
Tinnevely ..	Do. ..	Rs. 250 a month
Madura and Ramnad.	Do. ..	Rs. 350 a month
Coimbatore ..	Do. ..	Rs. 250 a month plus Rs. 25 motor cycle allowance.

(b) Rs. 25 for each inspection.

MR. K. R. KARANT:—"Will the hon. the Law Member take steps to see that the remuneration paid to these examiners of motor buses is made uniform and reduce the charges for inspection which is Rs. 25 and not Rs. 5 as he once stated?"

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is difficult, Sir, to bring these fees to any uniformity, for the simple reason that the work in the various districts varies very greatly. For instance, the amount of work in Madura and Ramnad is terrific; in Madras it is heavy; in certain other districts it is not so heavy. Therefore, it is not possible to make the fees uniform. As regards the other question, the rate of Rs. 25, that matter will be considered by the Government."

THE RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"May I know what accounts for the restriction placed on some of the examiners that they should not receive more than a certain amount, whereas in other cases no such maximum is fixed?"

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Difference in the nature of the work itself. For instance, in Anantapur, the number of buses would not run to three figures; in other districts, it would. We have therefore fixed Rs. 50 as the maximum in Anantapur."

[25th March 1927]

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Sir, I notice that in one district it is Rs. 50, in another it is Rs. 100, in others it is Rs. 75, Rs. 35 and Rs. 160 and so on. Is it not better to fix a certain maximum for each district according to the quantity of work there and ask the officers not to draw beyond that?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That suggestion will be borne in mind."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he considers the Commissioner of Police in Madras to possess expert knowledge of motor inspection?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As far as Madras is concerned, there are traffic considerations as well as the consideration of motor inspection. It is because Government considered the Commissioner of Police competent to do this work and he has done this work satisfactorily, they have continued him. The question of the appointment of a mechanical expert is however under the consideration of Government."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether this inspection by the Commissioner is carried on during his office hours or out of office hours?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I believe it is done out of office hours; I am not sure."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the Police Commissioner is himself doing this work or whether he has deputed anybody else to do this for him?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the traffic considerations have anything to do with the inspection of motor buses, because in other districts I find that Engineers are clubbed with District Superintendents of Police for this kind of work? Why not the same procedure be adopted here also seeing that Engineers are available in Madras?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That suggestion for action will be considered."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" In North Arcot, may I know how the remuneration is divided between the Engineer and the Superintendent of Police?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" May I know whether the motor cycle allowance is paid irrespective of whether the officer possesses a motor cycle or not?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir. Only when the officer owns a motor cycle."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know the approximate amount which the Commissioner of Police gets by attending to this nature of work?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" May I know how many motor buses there are in North Arcot?"

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

[25th March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether there is any limit to the remuneration which may be received by public servants for doing extra work and whether it has any relation to the salaries of the officers?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No specific rule regulating this matter, Sir, so far as I am aware."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether Government servants are allowed to do private work for remuneration?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the Government will, under the present conditions of motor buses in the city, appoint an Engineering Officer to look after this work instead of asking the Commissioner of Police to do this work?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The matter will be borne in mind. It will be noticed however that in Malabar, Tinnevely, Madura and Ramnad districts special motor bus inspectors have been appointed. The question is whether Madras is to be dealt with in the same manner as those districts and whether Madras conditions are peculiar."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Will not the greater number of buses in Madras justify such appointment?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Presumably, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the Government place the rules regarding the remuneration to public servants for extra work on the table of the House?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is a published document."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Is the hon. the Law Member aware that there has been a serious accident resulting in the injury to three persons on account of the failure of the motor brakes?"

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

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I know whether in the case of these buses the Superintendent of Police examines a second time after they have been examined by the Mechanical Engineers?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Very likely yes, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" Before we pass on to the next order of the day, I should like to draw your attention to the fact . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Nothing should be sprung upon me as a surprise. The hon. Member ought to have informed me beforehand what points he wants to raise."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" Only a small matter, Sir. We have only four more days before us in the present session. A large number of questions still remain unanswered and if they are not answered within the next four days, I am afraid they would lapse. I would request you to see whether more questions cannot be answered each day."

[25th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is more a point to be raised by Leaders of Parties"

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Cannot other Members raise it, Sir?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, if they do not belong to any party, they can themselves raise it."

"I understand that about 140 answers have been received in the office and I have asked the Secretary to put forty starred questions each day from to-morrow."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Registration

Inconvenience in obtaining encumbrance certificates from the sub-registrars.

556 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that suitors are put to considerable inconvenience and trouble in the matter of obtaining encumbrance certificates from the sub-registrars, when such certificates are required to be filed before civil courts for bringing properties of the judgment-debtors to sale; and

(b) whether the hon. the Minister be pleased to consider the desirability of issuing orders to all the sub-registrars to grant certificates to suitors when an application is sent by registered post?

A.—(a) The departmental orders require that encumbrance certificates should be prepared within three days of the receipt of the application. Practically in all cases not involving search in more than one office, certificates are prepared within the prescribed period.

(b) Rule 128 of the rules framed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, provides for the sending of applications for encumbrance certificates by post.

Education

Lapsed amount of grants in Educational, Medical and Industrial Departments.

557 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the amount of money allowed to lapse in each of the following departments separately for each of the six years from 1921 to 1926:—

(1) Educational Department,

(2) the Medical Department,

(3) the Department of Industries, including those of Agriculture and Fisheries?

25th March 1927]

A.—The information required is furnished below:—

Department.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Education (Transferred).	Nil (a)	12,01,105	5,80,344	5,81,751	2,12,725	6,23,493
(2) Medical ..	40,790	Nil (b)	1,80,778	2,44,691	6,18,927	1,31,405
(3) Industries ..	2,44,260	5,44,713	3,12,986	3,03,431	6,98,833	2,50,590
(4) Agriculture ..	(c) 1,51,246	3,92,475	1,91,811	1,40,158	1,26,910	1,40,503
(5) Fisheries ..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	37,482

(a) Excess expenditure of Rs. 1,61,673.

(b) Excess expenditure of Rs. 44,336.

(c) Includes figures for Veterinary and co-Operation.

(d) Included under Industries.

Forests

Issue of permits regarding manure leaves in North Arcot district.

558 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 69 regarding the issue of permits for manure leaves in North Arcot district answered on 26th January 1927,—

(a) whether the information called for has been received; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place the same on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Information on the points raised in Legislative Council question No. 69 is appended. ^a

Non-gazetted Officers

Revision of scale of pay of non-gazetted officers.

559 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the committees appointed in 1919 and 1921 to consider the question of revising the scale of pay of non-gazetted officers submitted their final reports;

(b) or whether the committees were disbanded before a final report could be submitted;

(c) if so, why they were so disbanded;

(d) whether the Government will now be pleased to appoint a fresh committee to go into this matter and submit its report;

(e) whether there was any representation received by the Government in respect of this matter from non-gazetted officers either directly by means of memorials or by way of resolutions passed at conferences of non-gazetted officers of any of the districts;

(f) if so, how many such representations were made subsequent to the disbandment of the committees and with what result; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the preliminary report of the said committees?

[25th March 1927]

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Salaries Committee of 1919 submitted its final report on the 31st March 1920. The Salaries Committee of the Legislative Council appointed in 1921 submitted an interim report on 1st March 1921 but did not submit a final report. The Government desired that the final report should be submitted by the 21st March 1921 so that it might be useful in connexion with the budget debate. The Committee was however unable to do so. The Government afterwards decided that the work of the Committee should be regarded as completed and that no further report need be submitted. A statement to this effect was laid on the table at the meeting of the Council held on the 1st September 1921.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) If the hon. Member refers to the revival of the Committee of 1921 or to a continuation of its work, the answer is in the negative.

(f) Please see answer to (e).

(g) The reports have already been laid on the table. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 30 at the meeting of the Legislative Council dated 10th March 1920 and to G.O. No. 215, Finance, dated 4th March 1921, with which the reports made in 1920 and 1921 respectively were laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

Survey

Omission of Parisapalle village in Resurvey accounts.

560 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the name of the village of Parisapalle in Gudivada taluk, Kistna district, has been removed altogether from the resurvey accounts that is taking place in Kistna district, and if so, for what reason;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the said resurvey accounts all the lands of Parisapalle together with the names of their owners are shown as part of Kapavaram;

(c) whether Parisapalle is inhabited by well-to-do ryots who also own a large portion of the lands in the neighbouring village of Kapavaram;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the village of Parisapalle appears as a separate village in the voters' list for the Legislative Council and taluk board and in the ordinary revenue accounts; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter, and order the resurvey party to show Parisapalle as a separate village and preserve its individuality in the accounts?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not the information.

(d) The village appears as a separate village for the purpose of the maintenance of revenue accounts. It was also treated as a separate village for the compilation of the lists of voters for the

25th March 1927]

Legislative Council. The Government have not the information whether it has been treated as a separate village for the compilation of the list of voters for the taluk board.

(e) The Government have called for a report.

Unemployment

Unemployment in Bellary.

561 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a large number of people from the Bellary, Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg taluks of Bellary have drifted over to Hospet;

(b) whether there is much unemployment in Hospet on account of the above; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to start some of the channel repair works (badly needed on Raya channel) to give employment to these people?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not received any report that the facts are as alleged.

(c) The hon. Member's suggestion has been communicated to the Collector.

Irrigation

Damage caused by Budameru river in Kistna district.

562 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the river Budameru in Kistna district is damaging, year after year, in the rainy season all the neighbouring villages, by its floods sometimes carrying away men and property, and is uselessly emptying itself into the lake of Kollair;

(b) whether the district officers of Kistna have ever sent any proposals for utilizing its water for irrigation purposes, and preventing its floods from doing havoc;

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the Council table a gist of their proposals; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to make early enquiries into the matter, and construct some irrigation work or works at some suitable place utilizing the water of the said Budameru and also preventing damage from its floods?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.Os. No. 343 I., dated 3rd November 1920, and No. 180 I., dated 20th June 1922, which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

Railways

Waiting room for passengers at Acharapakkam station.

563 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no waiting room for passengers at Acharapakkam railway station on the South Indian Railway; and

[25th March 1927]

(b) whether the Government will take steps to get waiting room provided at that place?

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

(b) The matter is one primarily to be moved in the local Advisory Committee of the South Indian Railway.

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28.

DEMAND XX—MEDICAL—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The House will now resume the discussion of Demand XX—Medical. There is still 35 minutes for this demand.”

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Mr. President, I move

‘that the allotment of Rs. 13,200 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 7,200.’

“ My object is to effect retrenchment. The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General is drawing Rs. 1,000 a month and a special pay of Rs. 100. I am told that this officer has not got much medical work to do and that he is simply to look after the office. This work can be done by a man with some office experience and a person with medical qualifications is not necessary. I am not actuated by any political tendency in moving this motion. I do it simply with a desire for effecting retrenchment. The Surgeon-General himself gets Rs. 3,000 a month and his salary is non-votable. There is a feeling in some quarters that if the votable salaries are reduced so much money would not be saved to the country but that others will carry it away. When many Europeans whose salaries are non-votable draw fat salaries, why not Indians do? That is the feeling in some quarters. But my experience has shown that economy is a source of revenue and the money saved by economy can be utilized in other directions. We heard it said that Government did not have funds enough to spend on such laudable objects as rural medical relief and rural water-supply. Of course, paying more than what is moderate is always a pleasant duty; whereas retrenchment and cutting down of the salaries of persons who have been drawing more is always an unpleasant task. But situated as we are, in a country where people go from birth to death without a dose of medicine, without having sufficient food to keep their body and soul together, it is the duty of Government to see that as much money as possible is made available for such purposes. I request the House to help me in this attempt and vote for the motion.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I request you to give me 15 minutes to speak on this motion?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Yes.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the object of my hon. Friend can be attained only by extending the system of honoraries in all the hospitals. When all the hospitals in England are run by honorary medical officers and many in Bombay and Calcutta have adopted the same system, releasing vast sums of money that were hitherto absorbed by the pay of the officers in the Service, for the extension of medical relief to a greater

25th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

number of patients in rural areas, the Government in Madras instead of encouraging and extending this system of honorary officers are actually trying not to discourage it but are persistently discrediting it. In the report of the Surgeon-General he has stated that he is against the system of honoraries here, as it has failed. I should like to ask the hon. Minister who is responsible for the failure. An honorary officer was appointed as Professor of Medicine in the Vizagapatam College. He has since been drafted into the regular cadre with a pay of Rs. 800—1,000 a month. If that work can be done by an honorary officer, why should they create a salaried post for that? Here is an honorary officer who is found fit to be a Professor of Medicine for the Vizagapatam Medical College, a salaried post, and yet the Government have the grace to say that honorary medical officers are not capable of teaching students. Why was not the place continued honorary and abolished from the gazetted list? That would have saved Rs. 12,000 a year. The Government have not done that. On the other hand, they have converted an honorary man into a paid servant and put him at the top of 120 other officers and thus created friction and discontent in the Service. The proper way for the Government would have been to keep them as honoraries and not absorb them in the permanent service and create discontent there. It is a policy which is followed nowhere.

“ Then, there is a proposal now to create a post of Assistant Superintendent to the Government Ophthalmic Hospital. When we were there, there was no such post at all. A man was taken temporarily for some time. Now they are going to make him permanent. I should like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is work for this man there at all. He is paid a high salary; he has no beds under his charge; he is not doing any operation work; he is not doing any administrative work; he is a dignified functionary; his only function is to hold the eyelids when the Superintendent is operating on the eyeballs. Sir, this work can be done by a student or by the House Surgeon who is there. After three or four years, they come forward and make the job permanent. What is the work he is doing there? Absolutely nothing. The man who is in sub-charge of the hospital is an I.S.M.D. He is supposed to teach the students; he happens to be the assistant to the Ophthalmology Professor; he is holding qualifications which are not registrable in Great Britain; he is teaching students for qualifications that are registrable in Great Britain. What an anomaly? I should like to know whether they are going to make the appointment of Assistant Superintendent a permanent one, when there is an honorary man who is working there with higher medical qualifications of Great Britain, a man who has rendered excellent military service; he is in charge of 30 beds; he is doing operation work. I ask the Government why not give the work to him and ask him to be in charge of more beds and send away that Assistant Superintendent whom you are now proposing to make permanent and make a saving of Rs. 10,000 annually.

“ Coming to the X-ray department, it is a white elephant. The whole department was managed before by an assistant surgeon drawing only Rs. 200; he was there for 20 years. He ran no risks. He had no accidents and he is still growing strong. Now, that department is put in charge of an officer who is supposed to be a discovery of the Great War. Without any medical qualifications, without any University qualification from England, this man succeeded in forcing himself into our Medical department on a salary of Rs. 900 a month. He works only for two hours a day

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[25th March 1927]

and in two years' time the Government are pleased to raise his salary from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. Further there is a proposal to give him an allowance of Rs. 200 in addition to his pay, for the risk he has to undergo in working the rays. When he applied last year for this allowance, he was told that his high salary included the allowance for his risk. Now, they are going to provide him with another Rs. 200 every month. Where is the necessity for paying this allowance? A Britisher can take care of himself when there is risk. Moreover, this man does not expose himself to any risk. He sits himself in an insulated room reading papers and come out only when there are patients from the class of Rajas and Zamindars. The risky part of the work is done by his assistants who are employed there. The assistant is working the rays. It is said that the Radiologist is going on leave now and one of his assistants who is drawing only one-fifth of that officer's pay is asked to act for him. I ask the hon. Minister if the assistant is able to run the department for one year during the absence of the chief officer, why not make him work throughout the year and send away that officer who is drawing Rs. 1,500 unnecessarily from our Government, Sir, this is the man who in addition to his pay of Rs. 18,000 a year last year bagged Rs. 12,000 from hospital receipts from paying patients. In addition to that, there are several people from whom he collected fabulous sums. There is my hon. Friend, the Raja of Ramnad, who gave him a thousand rupees."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"It is not for him. It was not paid for my treatment in the hospital. He came to my house every morning and treated me. I paid this amount for him and his assistants who attended on me morning and evening."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I am thankful for the detailed information supplied by the Raja of Ramnad. He did pay a thousand rupees; it may be to him or to his assistants or for both. Another instance there is which has come to my notice. He drew another fabulous sum from the Raja of Vizianagaram from the north. He took the hospital instruments and he was there for a day or two. The total which this man is making now, according to my information, is more than the pay of the Surgeon-General. I think the Surgeon-General himself is aware of it and still he is going to pay him an extra Rs. 200 allowance. Sir, it is high time . . ."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"He never attended on me during office hours."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is referring to his private practice."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I put it to the Raja Sahib whether he brought his own instruments."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I do not know."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I am glad he gave information on what he does know. I am talking of the facilities provided for him to make money by the Government and he is still clamouring for more money. He says that there is risk and wants Rs. 200 more. Where is the risk, I ask. He wants all the money available in Madras for him. He is a man brought from England. He is not giving any clinics to the students. He himself does not know. He is unfit for it. He wants somebody to do it for him and the result is that, up to date, no one has done it there. If one of our men can give the clinics, what is the use of having this man there? It is high time we send him away and save the thirty thousand now spent on him."

25th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

"Now they propose to create in the General Hospital a new department, an ear, nose and throat department. There is absolutely no excuse for it at all. About 80 or 90 patients used to come before. Now there are only 50 persons complaining of a running nose or a discharging ear. These cases used to be attended to before by students. That work is being done now by a man of the X-ray department. The whole work is now finished in 30 minutes. They are going to have a new appointment for this on Rs. 800. When an England-returned man, a double graduate, known to me personally, and a man who has worked for a number of years in the Brompton Hospital said that he would do this work as an honorary, he was told by the Surgeon-General then that there was no work at all for him there. Now you want to create a new appointment. Here is the same gentleman who is still willing to serve honorarily in that section. Why don't you appoint him and save Rs. 800 a month? You will not do that."

"Then, a number of appointments in the Medical Colleges have been split up. There used to be only half a dozen of them before. We have now three dozens of them. There was one man before who was doing the work of six persons at present. He was the Assistant Professor of Surgery. He was the Surgical Registrar of the General Hospital, Assistant to the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. He was teaching the post-graduate students. He was assisting the Professor of Operative Surgery. One Government officer, rather the Surgeon-General, said that that man had still time at his disposal. He was given night duty in the General Hospital. He was drawing only Rs. 150. They said he was getting a fat salary. That appointment has now been split up into five appointments and five persons are drawing Rs. 300 each. They want one more assistant surgeon for operative surgery now. So long as the Government purse is long, they will dip their hands deep into and take as much money as possible and the department will be allowed to go into compartments. I should like to ask the hon. Minister where is the necessity for that new appointment. What is the work the lecturers are doing? Some have only three hours' work a week, while some other lecturers work six hours a week and they are paid Rs. 300 each. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not possible for him to give up all these new appointments and appoint honoraries with high qualifications. I hope that the hon. Minister will appoint honorary men for all new posts on probation for one year. If the Surgeon-General is not satisfied, at the end of the year, with the work done by them, he may dispense with the system. It is better to have honorary men without incurring any expenditure. Why don't you give chance to them?"

"The selection of sub-assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons for the filling up of permanent appointments is a scandal. Merit is not the consideration now. Any man who is related to the man in the office, any man who is related to a high official in the Government service, is taken in the service. These appointments now are not made on considerations of merit or of service rendered to the State. The only considerations that weigh with the authorities are personal ones. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not possible to draft into the service men who are working under the subsidized system in the rural areas. It will be an encouragement to these men who are doing solid and substantial work for the health of the people in rural areas. If you announce to-day that, in future, recruitment to the service will be from the subsidized medical officers, every one of your

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[25th March 1927]

appointments that are long vacant for want of men will be filled up in no time. Those of them who are recommended by the District Board Presidents and District Medical Officers may be drafted into permanent service.

"There is one another appointment which I will refer to, the appointment of the Assistant Professor for Operative Surgery. Formerly, Sir, when I was in the Medical College, the Professor of Surgery used to get an allowance of Rs. 200 a month and deliver 120 lectures on Surgery during the long term and 18 lectures on Operative Surgery during the short term. We had only one Assistant and one Professor. Those appointments have now been split up. There is one Professor for Operative Surgery. He has only 18 meetings in the month of February, and for these lectures he is paid throughout the year Rs. 200 a month. The Professor of Surgery wants to have several assistants on Rs. 300 a month. The same work was done before by one man on Rs. 150. For Rs. 2,400 allowance given to the Professor of Surgery, how many lectures we were having? We had 120 lectures on Surgery and 18 lectures on Operative Surgery. For Rs. 4,800 we are paying now, they are having 60 lectures on Surgery and 18 lectures on Operative Surgery. You increase the pay by double and decrease the number of lectures to be delivered. They are having one-half of the number of lectures we had. The students have to learn for themselves. But the pay of the Professors has gone up. That is the sort of economy that is practised in Government Medical Service.

"Then, Sir, they can appoint House Surgeons and House Physicians from students who pass out from the Medical College. In Bombay they are doing so. That system of appointing honorary surgeons and physicians can be introduced in every hospital in the Presidency. Give them scope for work. Give them a small subsidy as an inducement. Many of them are willing to work even without it. They will render excellent service to the State hospitals in Madras and to the District hospitals in the mufassal. The Government are doing quite the reverse. They are creating new appointments on high salary for persons coming from England, when there is no scope for work at all and when honoraries with good qualifications are offering themselves to work in the department. I make the request to the hon. the Minister for Public Health. Do not create all these new appointments now. We do not want paid appointments. You advertise. I promise to supply a large number of people with high qualifications. You ask them to work for one year on the honorary system. If at the end of the year, a committee appointed by this House or by the hon. Minister himself including the Surgeon-General reports that there is no substantial saving to the State or that the system does not work well, you can go your own way. That is the suggestion which, I think, the hon. Minister will kindly accept. It is a sporting offer, Sir, and I hope it will be accepted with a sporting spirit.

"Then, Sir, about the School of Indian Medicine. There you are teaching fourth rate English medicines, under the cloak of Indian medicine. Many of the students there are not able to speak decent English, and yet you say you are going to teach them physiology, anatomy, ophthalmology, pathology, bacteriology and even insanity, in English. This is all waste of time and money, Sir, which could be spent more usefully in other ways. It was said only the other day that they sent a big indent to the Medical Stores for chloroform, quinine, arsenic, strychnine and other English drugs

[25th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

for the school and yet they call it the School of Indian Medicine. They are doing operations there and are having surgical beds. Where are the nurses? They now want a midwifery section but it will be of the worst type going on side by side with the best type in Egmore. They say they are teaching midwifery. British midwifery or English midwifery? Whatever it is, it is not Ayurvedic midwifery. If you are going to make it a success, take hold of some L.M.P.'s or L.M.S. men and give them six months' training of Ayurvedic, Agasthya, Siddha or Unani system. Now, they have no system there at all. All that has to be learnt there can be learnt in three or six months by a qualified man; but if you take up all individuals and try to train them, you will only be spending our money and you will never get the right sort of trained men. I asked a lot of questions on this subject and the hon. Minister promised to supply the information. It is nearly two months and still the answer is coming. I asked what were the subjects taught there and what were the text-books used. That is a thing which can be answered in two minutes. Evidently, the hon. Minister does not want this Council to know what they are doing there. The answers are still coming. I went to the hon. Minister, I went to the hon. the President and requested for the answers; but yet they are not coming. Before we do anything for that school, I think a deputation from this House or a committee of this House may visit it and see how it is worked. I also asked under whose charge that institution was. The Surgeon-General said that he had nothing to do with it. I asked the hon. Minister what they were doing. He is a new gentleman and being new to his office, he knows nothing about it. Who is to know about it? We are spending Rs. 75,000 or a lakh annually on training students, or rather grafting allopathic medicine on Ayurvedic medicine and turning out hybrids.

"Sir, before I close, I wish to repeat my offer again to the hon. Minister regarding the honorary system. The new appointments need not be paid ones; they shall be honorary."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the motion made by my hon. friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami is in connexion with the post of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General. The question was considered some years ago and it was decided that the arrangement of having one from the department itself as the Personal Assistant was a distinct advantage. For one thing, the Surgeon-General is very often on tour and all urgent work has naturally to go on during his absence; and without a technical Personal Assistant it would be impossible for urgent work to be attended to; and it cannot wait till it reaches the Surgeon-General on tour and comes back, or till he comes back to headquarters. Besides that, the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General has got to deal with indents for stores costing a very large sum of money and a non-technical man will hardly be able to deal with that matter satisfactorily.

"Concerning the other points, Sir, raised by my hon. friend Dr. Mallayya, he apparently covered, during his speech, the whole range of appointments and arrangements in the Medical College, the General Hospital, the Indian School of Medicine, and, practically, everything that can be thought of in connexion with the Medical department. I do not think I shall be able, within the time you have been pleased to allot to me, Sir, to reply to all the points raised by him. I think, Sir, he emphasised the

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

question of honorary Surgeons and Physicians in the General Hospital and elsewhere. As I said in connexion with a similar motion on the budget yesterday, about 12 honorary Surgeons and Physicians were sanctioned; but so far some of the posts have been reported as not having been filled up. I do not think we shall leave the question there. The matter really demands further examination. Besides, it seems to me that if this system of honorary Physicians and Surgeons is ever to come into vogue, it will have to be carefully examined; because I feel that the system presents several advantages, and it ought to be given a fair and extended trial. At all events, I shall not be in the way of having an impartial examination made of the whole case. For that reason, Sir, I propose that we should have a committee of this House consisting of Members appointed with the consent of the Leaders of the various sections, to go into the general question of the appointment of honorary Surgeons and Physicians in the General Hospital and even in the mufassal hospitals and to see how far, with reference to the kind of men we are able to get, we can utilize honorary agencies in the place of paid men, and in particular, with reference to some of the new appointments which are referred to in the budget motions this year. I think, Sir, my undertaking would give satisfaction to the hon. Members, and I can assure them that it is my earnest intention not to burke any kind of enquiry. We shall also welcome any suggestions that may be made with a view to help us to achieve the common end which I and all other Members in this House share, namely, to work our Medical Department on the most economical and efficient lines.

"I do not know, Sir, if I can have the time to refer to many of the points that the hon. Member referred to; but I shall satisfy myself with referring to the School of Indian Medicine. The School of Indian Medicine, Sir, was started about three years ago on the recommendation of a committee on which my hon. Friend Dr. Usman Sahib served as the President. The committee examined many gentlemen on the indigenous and western systems of medicine and came to the conclusion that it was desirable to start a school of medicine in which, besides teaching the indigenous systems of medicine, students should also be given a course in Anatomy, Physiology and other similar subjects, without a knowledge of which no man can now be considered to be fit to practise the profession of medicine. It is obvious that the students should also be given a training in Surgery, in Ophthalmology, in Midwifery and so on. With that view, it is proposed to extend the present School of Indian Medicine so as to provide for teaching of students in the wards that are provided and have got to be provided there. So far, we have been guided by the best advice that we could get; but, after all, it is an experiment, because although some people may call it a wild experiment and others call it a bold experiment, yet, it is a thing in the nature of an experiment, and it will be an experiment whether it is considered favourably or not."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Who is to report on it?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Experience will show, Sir, whether the experiment is satisfactory. At the end of next year, Sir, we hope to have 100 students coming out of the school, and whether the school has been successful or not will be shown by the way in which the students coming out of the institution find employment and get popularity in establishing themselves as doctors in the rural parts. As I

25th March 1927] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

said, Sir, for the present I am certainly inclined to let the experiment go forward and I think it would not be right at this stage to stop it."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I never said that the school must be closed. I wanted it only to be run on purely Ayurvedic lines and stated that there should be no adulteration of the two systems."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is a large question, Sir, and I will leave it at that."

"Several budget motions refer to the question of general retrenchment in salaries and other things; and some motions are for a reduction of Rs. 100 and others of larger amounts. We had recently a retrenchment committee sitting in connection with the General Hospital and other hospitals in the city of Madras, and on their recommendation we did carry out certain retrenchments. A few years ago we had a Government Retrenchment Committee sitting over all the departments in order to examine the establishments, their scales of pay and so forth and they sent in their report which led, in many departments including the Medical Department, to drastic retrenchment. But still, Sir, the committee of this House which I propose appointing may have occasion to bring to our notice cases where it may be possible to effect retrenchment, and it is only with the greatest pleasure that I shall welcome their recommendations."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"In view of the fact that the hon. the Minister wants to have a committee to go into the question of honorary appointments as well as the question of retrenchment that can possibly be effected, I withdraw my motion, Sir."

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As the time allotted for the demand has expired, I shall put the demand to the vote of the House."

"The question is

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 63.81 lakhs under Demand No. XX—Medical for the year 1927-28.'"

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that a sum not exceeding Rs. 32.36 lakhs be granted under Public Health and Vital Statistics.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 32.36 lakhs under Public Health and Vital Statistics for the year 1927-28.'"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, I propose to move
'that the allotment of Rs. 19,30,700 for grants and contributions be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

"My object is to discuss the Government Order prohibiting officials of the Public Health Department from doing any propaganda against the drink

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [25th March 1927]

evil. I am aware that the present Minister is not responsible for promulgating the order; but it rests with the present Minister either to own it or to disown it, for, the House is desirous to have an opportunity of hearing from the present Minister whether in view of the fact that it is a necessary propaganda for the health officers to carry on, the hon. the Minister for Excise will be pleased to say that he will withdraw the Government Order. I do not think it is necessary for me to add any remarks in commendation of this motion. It is one thing that the Government do not suppress the drink evil, but it is quite a different thing to discourage health officers from carrying on the propaganda against drinking. One of the rudimentary principles of health is to educate the people against evils of this sort. I hope that in view of the public feeling against this circular, the hon. Minister will be pleased to say that he would consider the propriety of withdrawing the circular and assure this Council to that effect."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I shall make my reply with your permission, once for all after hearing further speeches from hon. Members."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, the hon. Minister says that he would make his reply after other Members had spoken. I thought that so far as one section of the House was concerned, an arrangement had been come to that the motion would be accepted. That would end all debate. I await the hon. Minister's reply."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, the health officers have a wide scope of duties. They are attached to districts and municipalities. Now, these health officers of the districts and of the municipalities give lectures wherever they go and on various subjects and also ask others to give lectures and on various subjects like smallpox and how to prevent the spread of diseases like smallpox and enteric. They have got general lectures also to give as to what habits they should pursue in order to maintain health. They are also connected with Baby Health week and similar institutions in the districts and they are sometimes secretaries of such institutions. We have got, in connexion with Baby Welfare, to preach on the evils of drinking, in any case, evils of excessive drinking and drinking bad liquors, or evils of drinking any liquor at all. That is one of the objects of the Baby Week. Unhealthy parents cannot get healthy children. If a father is addicted to drinking habits, his children cannot be healthy, but he will get rickety children. In order to have a really effective Baby Welfare work, one of the advices to be given to parents is by pointing out to them that unhealthy children are the result of evil habits, among which we must bear in mind this excessive drinking, drinking bad liquor or any liquor at all. We have got Health and Welfare associations in the several districts—there is also one association in my district of which I am elected president. It is one of the principles of the association that the health officers should preach on the subject not entirely of prohibition, but what we are more concerned with, of temperance habits, moderation in drinking, moderation in eating, etc. That being the object and the scope of the duty of health officers, I am really at a loss to see why the hon. Minister for Public Health, not the present Minister of Health, but his predecessor, went so far as to prohibit these health officers from carrying on the propaganda against the drink evil. To the several

25th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

questions which I myself asked, he admitted that there was something political in this work. If we carry on a propaganda for prohibition, what is there political in it? Is it against the British Government? Is our policy of prohibition anti-British? This anti-drink policy is one for increasing the health of the people and the wealth of the people also. My hon. Friend the former Excise Minister, Sir A. P. Patro, whose policy I thought was one of patronising intemperance rather than temperance, went so far as to prohibit his officers from doing anti-drink propaganda. These officers are only preaching to the people how to avoid ill-health. In doing this, he has done a great disservice to the State. When I asked the present Minister, he gave out that the order was standing still and when I asked him whether it would be cancelled, he replied in the negative and that it was still standing and that it could not be cancelled. Could he not say that he would cancel it? I cannot understand the policy of the hon. the Excise Minister. Though I have got the greatest respect for him, yet I have been wondering in what way his excise policy is any way better than or in any way an improvement on the policy of the hon. Sir Patro with all its patronage of liquor. I put all that as a test case and I have been very much exercised in our relations with that policy. I think the Minister ought to give an answer straightaway, but if he does not, it is a case to consider whether this Ministry should remain in power at all."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Sir, this anomaly of a Government Order prohibiting the officials of the public health department from doing any propaganda work against drink evil arises from the fact that the Public Health and Excise portfolios are put in the hands of one Minister, so much so that the people outside have begun to ask what connexion there is between health and drink, while some people went the length of calling it 'sukhakkudi'—*sukham* is comfortable living and drink is *kudi* and, health and drink added makes *sukhakkudi*, so that they put the interpretation that drinking contributes to health or health depends upon drink. Is it that you want to inculcate that idea into the country by your administration of the department in the Transferred half? Originally, the anomaly was that education and drink were tacked together in the same Minister; and now we see another farce of public health, drink and excise being clubbed together. Would it not be in your high intelligence to disconnect this drink and public health and put in drink portfolio into the hand of one and public health of another and thus do away with the calumny of drink. The result of the Government Order prohibiting officials, even public officials, from saying anything against drink is that you only put a premium on drinking. For, when you go to the public and speak about health and do not touch about drink, in a way you make them understand that drinking is not so harmful, that it is not a bad thing and that it is a sort of food. The moment you expunge this Government Order prohibiting officials from doing propaganda work against drink evil which is now really a blot on the administration of public health, I mean British administration in India, you ought to proclaim it from the house-tops that health officers have a right to go and tell the people that drink is a very bad thing. It may be said that the loss of 5½ crores of revenue from this source should be made up. But, I assure you, Sir, the moment you put down drink, the moment you banish the drink evil, you will be doing away with ten Sessions Judges, two thousand police constables and half-a-dozen magistrates. The large amount of revenue which you derive from

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

[25th March 1927]

this source would be compensated by the retrenchment which you will make in all the departments: and, you will have a happy India, a contented India and not an India which will curse the British administration for having taught our people to drink and encouraging them in the habit by prohibiting the health officers from propaganda work against drink. This state of things cannot continue long. You cannot deceive the public for all time. You have been deceiving the people all along. They have now opened their eyes and they look up to us, their representatives, who have invested large fortunes to go and sit here, not to simply hear your replies for, in that case really they would not have spent their money properly but to teach the Government and to force them to come down on their knees and make them feel that they repent for their past sins and do something to banish the evil of drink. We have not come here to sit at ease on these green leathered benches of this Chamber, but to see that the reins of Government are in our hands. The objections to the drink propaganda on the part of the Government would drive the people to extreme limits and I say, that the drink question is a question which has been touching the people most and it is high time that the Government took steps to banish the evil from this country and solve the problem without any delay for the good of the people at large."

* Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I am surprised at the Government Order prohibiting public health officers from doing educative propaganda work. We all recognize, especially medical people, that intemperance is injurious to health and excessive drink acts like poison upon the human body, no organ being exempted from its poisonous effects. Thus, many diseases are induced which increase the work of the hospitals. Intemperance also gives more work to the Police department. If educative propaganda work against drink evil is undertaken by the health officers, there will be so much saving of money to the State and, also, improvement in the health and moral of the individual.

12-30 P.m. "In the health scheme, educative propaganda must take a great share. That is what happens everywhere. Scientific knowledge must be made available to all classes of the people. It is not the monopoly of the medical people or specialists. Every man and woman must consider it his or her privilege and honour to make use of the knowledge he or she possesses for the good of the community. We all recognize that drink is an evil, and the various evils of drink should be explained to the people. People take to drink more out of ignorance than out of knowledge. If they really come to know the evils of drink upon their health and the serious effects it produces upon their system and upon their progeny, certainly they will never take to drink. So I think it is the duty of the public health officials to consider it part of their duty to do this kind of work. With these words, I support this motion."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Mr. President, I should like to add the little weight of my word, I mean the word of the people of my province, in this matter. It appears to me, Sir, that this is a self-evident proposition about which there can be absolutely no doubt. As one of the previous speakers has stated, we are not able to understand the sort of halting attitude or the sort of hesitation which the hon. the Minister feels about this matter. If it is due to any nervousness on account of the exigencies of his office or due to the delicate situation in which he is placed, I may tell the hon.

25th March 1927]

[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

Minister that it is the chance of a lifetime. The feeling has gone to such a pitch that it amounts to a persistent belief that so long as excise revenue is going to be the feeder for all other departments, this Government is not to come to any good at all. Until and unless the excise revenue is wiped out it will not have the people's confidence. And to say that persons specially employed for public health work are to be debarred and prohibited from preaching against drink is a thing which no other civilized community can possibly allow. I cannot understand any hesitation or any halting attitude in this matter. I am sure that if the hon. Minister once realizes his position, he is bound to cancel the order."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is said that the hon. Minister is nervous and that he feels some compunction with regard to this subject."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"That is only a surmise of mine, Sir."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"The hon. the Minister, Sir, as he has already explained, feels no compunction or feels no difficulty as to how to deal with this Government Order. This Government Order has been in existence since 1925 and it is surprising that the people who want to oppose it have not been as quick in coming forward to oppose it then. All the same, now that the question has been raised, I trust that the Minister will take it up and deal with it in the manner it ought to be dealt with. Sir, everybody is agreed that drink is an evil and ought to be put an end to. One of the ways in which it can be put an end to is by conducting propaganda work. Myself and members of my persuasion do feel that the cause of temperance and prohibition can be advanced effectively by health staff. What is stated on the other side is that all the public officials should be asked, along with their ordinary duties, to preach against the evils of drink. Of course, the Minister cannot go so far as that. The hon. Member, Mr. Tulasiram, stated that all the public officers must be allowed to preach against drink. I do not think it can be a very good proposition or that it would be nice to ask all officials to preach against drink. But at any rate there can be no difficulty to remove the ban which at present exists in regard to health staffs so as to see that excise reform and prohibition may be carried to the desirable extent. I support the motion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, it has been sufficiently explained why this Government Order should go. It has also sufficiently been explained why people should give up drink altogether, and also that it is in ignorance that most of the people take to it in excess. In the Rajahmundry municipality, we used to issue leaflets setting forth the various evils that will accrue from drink and we used to get these leaflets distributed through sanitary inspectors. After the advent of the health officers and after the issue of this Government Order, that distribution had to be stopped. It is really one of the duties of the health officers to see that the drink evil is put down as much as possible by gentle preaching. The Government itself has been professing for the last so many years that their purpose also is to see that this drink evil is put an end to gradually, and towards that end, wanted less consumption. If they really mean what they say, they should also help in exhorting the people to give up drink by the issue of such manifestoes as illustrated by me. It is clear that the Government do not want to do anything under this head, but they do want somehow or other to

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[25th March 1927]

get more and more money. If really the Government want to be true to their professions, I do not think the Government will oppose this motion or the Ministers hesitate, seeing that all parties are agreed that this Government Order should go and the hon. the Minister for Public Health should not hesitate a minute more to cancel or withdraw this order. One thing must be kept in mind. It is stated by one of the speakers that the health officers should be allowed to do propaganda work outside their working hours. That is not our idea. This is one of their functions, and they should be allowed even as part of their duties to preach to the people the evils of drink and see, as far as possible, that they get sufficient knowledge of them. For these reasons, I recommend the withdrawal of the Government Order to this House."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, but for the interpretation sought to be given by my hon. Friend from Chittoor, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, I would not have risen to speak on this motion. His idea is that in conducting propaganda work in the matter of sanitation and health, public health officers should not do this propaganda against drink, at any rate, during their office hours. As president of a district board, he may have known that this health propaganda is not done during only office hours. It is not a question of office hours in the case of propaganda to be done by health officers. They will have to visit villages and there at the time most convenient to the villagers, they will have to preach to them about all health measures and courses of conduct which will ensure to them not only better health but also prevention of epidemics and other diseases. I do not know what the view of my hon. Friend from Chittoor is when he said that this work should not be done in office hours. I may say this, that no health officer, if he is to do health propaganda work properly, can omit to advert to the great evil that is being produced by alcohol to the human system. He will have to advert to it in his propaganda about the maintenance of due vitality in the body before and at the time of epidemics. He will have to advert to it in keeping them from insanitary conditions, and he will have to advert to this evil of drink in almost all the cases where drink is paving the way for the ill-health and misery of the people. And so he cannot but advert to this drink evil. And after all, even if this propaganda is to be carried on by the Health Department, I think in practice it will not be able to undo the mischief done by the other department at the same time, namely, the Excise Department, who want to encourage and push on this drink, and that with more power and vigour, and that cannot be undone even by this Public Health Department without great effort, spending money and time, both official and non-official, in fighting against drink. And so any limitations put upon these health officers by saying that such and such things or subjects should be tabooed, that they should not advert to the subject of drink even in their propaganda work, will not be a success. Anyhow, the health officers will have to speak about the evils of drink on the health of man, though they would not touch on the excise policy of the Government or any political issues connected with it, because it is their duty to educate the people with regard to the canons of health. Their duty is not to educate about the political views or anything of that sort. As long as it pertains to health, they have got the right to preach against this drink evil. As president of a district board, I insisted on pamphlets being distributed, pamphlets dealing with the evils of drink, and I may say that this Government Order did not prevent me from having the pamphlets distributed

25th March 1927]

[Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju]

through our health officers. As a matter of fact, I think the Government Order was intended for those people who do not wish to take up the right attitude in regard to this matter. These health officers who are responsible for the health of the people will be within their rights when they see that, in matters connected with health and incidentally, the evils of drinking are properly brought within the knowledge of the people."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I also want to add a few words. The hon. the Deputy President expressed surprise that there should be a Government Order like this. She is new to this Council but many of us are quite accustomed to such things and would have been surprised if such a Government Order had not been passed by the last Ministry. There will be more for surprise if I go further and say that the point was raised in this Council and the then Ministry and the Government justified that Government Order and that therefore it remains there. Our only justification for raising the point again is that there has been a change in the Ministry and we hope that instead of weakness and incapacity of the Ministers to do anything good they may at least be able to do this small thing now asked for. The hon. the Development Minister—I will try him again and give him a sporting chance—said that once he finds from that place that he cannot do anything useful to the public he would come back and join this side of the House. I hope that he spoke not only on his behalf but on behalf of his two Colleagues also. The hon. Member from Chittoor said that he would rather have preferred the Minister for Public Health to have his say on this subject before he had ours. I am glad, Sir, that the hon. Minister preferred to be silent and hear what we have to say. It may be that he wants to have the benefit of hearing what we have to say. On this point there may be no question whatever, namely, that the greatest immoral thing which the Government can do is to ask these health officers not to speak anything about health. I do not know the powers of the hon. Minister, but I have no doubt from what he has said since he has come to this place, the hon. Minister must have known that not only the opinion of this House but also the opinion of the whole country is that such a Government Order should at once be cancelled. What is more, if these health officers have to do anything legitimate in their work, they should preach all the twenty-four hours against the drink evil. If the hon. the Minister is not able to do it himself, or if he has not that power to advise the other Members of the Cabinet to do that, certainly, Sir, we will offer him a seat on this side and offer him a place as our leader. So far as this question is concerned, there seem to be some strong differences. Mr. Venkatapati Raju says that, so far as the health officers are concerned, they are merely subordinates of the district board.

"I do not know if the Government issued this Government Order without consulting the presidents of district boards. The president of one district board has just now said that he has been challenging the Government Order and that he has given instructions to go against this particular Government Order. I really pity and do not envy the position of Government. Now I hope the hon. Minister will rise from his place and say that he is convinced that the Government Order should go, that he is convinced that it is the legitimate duty of the health officers to preach against the drink evil and that he will take immediately all possible steps to withdraw the Government Order if it lies in his power or by persuading the Cabinet. Anything less

12-45
p.m.

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [25th March 1927]

will not satisfy this House. He will be creating a good deal of trouble to himself and to the Cabinet if he does not give any satisfactory reply. In that view, the Ministry will be inaugurating a regime of some usefulness, if they have the power to do that, both to us and the public. I hope he will be benefited by the opinions coming from all sides representing the interests of the country and give a satisfactory reply."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion on more than one ground. The Ministry has been pleased to say that minimum of consumption is their policy and they will have prohibition by successive stages. The Ministry having accepted that policy, Sir, I cannot understand why the health officers--I must also say the co-operative inspectors and supervisors in the economic interest of the country--should not be empowered to undertake propaganda work on prohibition. Again, Sir, the Ministry having once accepted the policy of prohibition, I consider even the abkari inspectors and assistant inspectors who are directly in the department should be asked to go about preaching temperance. Under the circumstances, I do not see why they should fight shy of that proposition. Then what is the difficulty of the Government in regard to this matter? Perhaps it may be this. Health inspectors are all Government servants. If the health inspectors should go and preach about prohibition in the villages any one with common sense will ask: 'Well, you are a Government servant and you are preaching about prohibition. The shops are leased by Government themselves. Why not close the shops?' That will be the question which will be put by any villager. I do not know whether it is to avoid this difficult position that Government feel shy to instruct their health officers to preach about prohibition. With these words, I support the proposition."

* Mr. K. KRISHNASWAMI NAYAKAR :—"அக்கிராசனாவர்களே! உலகின்கண் உயர்ந்த கிரிகளும் புண்ணிய தீர்த்தங்களும் திவ்விய கேசுத் திரங்களும், யோசிகளும் ஞானிகளும் நிறையப்பெற்ற நம் தாய் நாடாகிய பாரத தேயம் எனைய நாடுகளைவிட என் தெளர்ப்பாக்கிய ஸ்திதியிலிருக்கின்றது? மனிதனிட வாழ்க்கையைக் கெடுத்து, அன்னவனின் அறிவு, ஆண்மை, தைரியம் என்று சொல்லப்படா நின்ற பத்து அறிய புருட லக்ஷணங்களை அறவே ஒழித்து, பஞ்சமா பாதகங்களிலே மிகக்கொடியதான பாதகத்தில் அமிழ்த்தும் கட்டுடியே தேயத்தை மென்மேலும் தரித்திரத்தில் ஆழ்த்தும் பிரதம காரணங்களிலொன்று என்று யாவருக்கும் உணர்த்துகின்றனம். இப்பூவுலகின்கண்ணுள்ள இதர நாடுகளிலோ, இப்பாதக வர்த்தகத்தை அறவே ஒழிக்க அரசாங்கமே பகீரதப் பிரயத்தினமெடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது, இந்நாடு மாத்திரம் என் தயங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றது? இந்தியாவின் தெளர்ப்பாக்கியமே தெளர்ப்பாக்கியம்! கவர்ன்மெண்டின் பொக்கிஷத்திற்கு 6 கோடி ரூபா வருகின்றதேயென்ற பேராசையினால் கட்டுடியை அறவே ஒழிப்பதற்குச் சாத்தியமில்லையென்று கலால் மந்திரி கூறுகின்றார். தேய வருமானம் குறைந்து விடும்! நம் இராஜதானியின் வருமானத்தை இதர வழிகளினால் என் விருத்தி செய்யலாகாது? அனாவசியமான சிலவுகளைக் குறைத்து, பயிர்த் தொழிலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தும், நியாயமான வர்த்தகத் தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தும், கவர்ன்மெண்டின் வருமானத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தும் வழிகளை அனுசரிக்கும்படி மந்திரிகள் கவர்ன்மெண்டை என் வற்

25th March 1927] [Mr. K. Krishnaswami Nayakar]

புருத்தலாகாது? இத்தகைய முறையை அனுசரிக்க மந்திரிகளால் என் முடியவில்லையென்று என்னைக் கேட்பீர்களானால் இரட்டையாகியின் பலனேயென்று விடையளிப்பேன். கலால் மந்திரி எப்படி இரண்டு பேருக்கு திருப்தியளிக்கமுடியும்? ஆனால் கலால் மந்திரியோ தன் குகும்ப புத்தியினால், எப்படி ஒரு மங்கையானவன் சோர நாயகனிடம் அன்பு செலுத்தித் தன் கணவனிடம் சமாதானமாக நடந்துகொள்வானோ அத் தன்மைப்போல், கட்டுடியை ஒழிக்க யாதொரு முறையையும் அனுசரிக்காமல் கவர்ன்மெண்டைத் திருப்தி செய்து, புன்சிரிப்பினாலும், நயவார்த்தைகளினாலும் இச்சட்டசபையைத் திருப்திசெய்யப் பார்க்கின்றார். இதனால் சட்டசபை யேமாந்து விடலாகாது.

"கவர்ன்மெண்டு கட்டுடியை ஒழிப்பதற்கு யாதொரு வழியையும் தேடாமற்போனாலும் தேசத்தொண்டர்கள் அவர்களால் இயன்றமட்டும் பிரசார மூலமாகவும் மறியல் மூலமாகவும் இதை ஒழிக்க முன்வந்தால் அன்னவர்களைச் சிறைச்சாலைகளில் அடைத்துவிடுகின்றார்கள். இதனால் என்ன நமக்கு விளங்குகின்றது? கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு ஏழைமக்களிடம் கொஞ்சமேனும் தயைகிடையாது; கள்ளுக்கடைகளையும், இதர லாகிரி வஸ்துக்களையும் விருத்திசெய்து, அவைகளை உபயோகப்படுத்தக் குடிகளை வற்புருத்துகின்றது என விளங்குகின்றது. என்ன அனியாயம்! ஒற்றிவைப்படைத்த விருகூத்தின் பாலுள்ள இரக்கம்கூட ஆற்றிவைப்படைத்த மானிடருக்கில்லை. மரம் வாடினாலோ அல்லது மரத்திற்கு யாதொரு துன்பம் நேர்ந்தாலோ இலைகள் தலைசாய்த்துத் தங்கள் அனுதாபத்தை வெளிக்காட்டுகின்றன! மரத்தை விடவா மனிதன் கேவலம்! அறிய பெரிய செயல்களைச் செய்யும் யந்திரங்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கும் சிறந்த சாஸ்திரிகளும், உலகத்தையே ஜெயித்து ஒரு குடையின் கீழ் ஆளும் படியான சாமர்த்தியம் நிறையப்பெற்ற ஆங்கிலேய கவர்ன்மென்டால், கட்டுடியை யொழித்தல் என்ற சிறிய காரியத்தைச் செய்யச் சாத்தியப்படவில்லை யென்று சொன்னால், நாம் யெப்படி நம்புவது!

"வரும்படியை முன்னிட்டுக் கவர்ன்மெண்டு கட்டுடியை யொழிக்க முன்வரவில்லை. ஏழை குடிகளிடம் ஒட்டுகளைப் பெற்று இரட்டையாகியை நடத்த முன் வந்திருக்கும் கனம் பொருந்திய மந்திரிகள், நிர்வாக சபையிலும், சட்ட சபையிலும், கவர்ன்மென்டோடு ஒற்றுழைக்காமல் ஜனநாயகக் கணிகளோடு ஒற்றுழைத்து கட்டுடியை யேன் ஒழிக்கலாகாது. தங்கள் ஸ்தானங்களை உறுதிப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவும், சுயநலத்தைக்கொண்டும், பட்டப்பதவிகளுக்காகவும் மந்திரிகள் அப்படித் தைரியமாய்ச் செய்ய முன்வரவில்லையென்பது சங்கையற யெனக்குத் தெரியும். இப்பாதக முறையால் வரும் தனத்தைக்கொண்டு அறச்செயலாகிய கல்வியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யலாமென்று அவர்கள் கூறுகின்றனர். பாபத் தொழிலால் சம்பாதித்தத் திரவியத்தைக் கொண்டு எங்கள் மாணவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி அளிக்கவேண்டாம். அதைவிட எங்கள் சிறுவர்களும், சிறுமிகளும் கல்வி அறிவில்லா மூடாத்தமாக்களாயிருந்தால் நலம்! நியாயமான வழிகளில் சம்பாதித்தத் தனத்தை நியாயமான வழிகளில் பிரயோகிப்பதே தர்மம். ஒருவன் மற்றவனிட திரவியத்தைக் களவாடி ஏழைகளுக்கு அன்னதானஞ் செய்தால், கடவுள் அவனைத் தண்டிக்காமலிருப்பாரா? கவர்ன்மென்ட் அனுசரிக்கும் முறைகளினால், கவர்ன்மென்டால்

[Mr. K. Krishnaswami Nayakar] [25th March 1927]

ரும், அவர்களிடம் பயிலும் எங்கள் மாணவர்களும் என்றும் மீளா நரகத்தில் வீழ்கின்றனர் என்பதற்குச் சந்தேகமேயில்லை. ஆகையால் கலால் மந்திரியானவர், கவர்ன்மென்டின் சூழ்ச்சிகளையும், தூண்டுதல்களையும் பொருட்படுத்தாமல், கட் குடியை யொழிக்க ஓர் சிறந்த முறையை யனுசரிக்கத் தைரியமாய் சிங்கத்தைப்போல் முன் வருவாராக!

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGIASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I did not avail myself, Sir, of the permission you gave me at the commencement of this debate because if I had availed myself of your permission I would have lost the opportunity of gauging the feeling on all sides of the House in this matter. I may say that so far as I can see from the speeches delivered there appears to be almost a unanimity of opinion on this question. What surprised me was that, in this matter, my Friends in the Opposition below the gangway also have changed their opinion. They have in many matters showed a change of heart. It is all for the good and I welcome the fact that in this matter after all, after a period of two years since the Government Order was issued, they have changed their heart. As I said, Sir, I am glad to note there is unanimity of opinion in this matter. I had an opportunity in connexion with a question put in this Council and otherwise, of referring to this very subject. I think, Sir, that I then said that the question whether the present restriction should be removed was under the consideration of the Government and I am glad now to inform hon. Members, Sir, that it has been decided to remove this restriction altogether. (Hear, hear.) I hope that a Government Order announcing this decision will issue before long. Therefore, Sir, I have very much pleasure in meeting the unanimous wish of the House."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar rose in his seat.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it a matter of personal explanation ?"

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Just to make the point clear whether the health officers will be authorized to take up this question and preach."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" In view of the very pleasing announcement made by the hon. Minister I have very great pleasure, Sir, to request your leave and the leave of the House to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know the time the hon. Member requires ?"

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The usual time, 10 minutes, Sir. I rise to move the motion which stands in my name and in the names of several other hon. Members. The motion is intended to express our dissatisfaction at the utter inadequacy of the provision made for rural water-supply and other schemes of rural reconstruction. In the course of his speech on the budget discussion the Third Minister referred to the report of the Financial Relations Committee to justify the inaction of the Government in respect of rural water-supply until the year 1925. I shall show presently, Sir, that there is nothing in that report which was a justification

25th March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

at all for that inaction. But my present point is that it gives me great pleasure to see that the Government do still recognize the authority of the Financial Relations Committee's report and invoke its aid when it suits their purpose to do so.

" I have a copy of that report in my hands at present, and if the hon. House would excuse me for mentioning it, I had the honour to be a member of that Committee also. The Committee, Sir, did not say, as the hon. the Third Minister observed, that it was not any concern of the Government to provide better water-supply in rural areas. On the other hand, if I read to this House some relevant portions of that report, the House will see that it recommended just the opposite of it. In dealing with water-supply they divided the question under two heads; water-supply so far as it related to municipal or urban areas, and water-supply so far as it related to rural areas, and with regard to the water-supply of the urban areas, they laid down a principle under which the financial responsibility for schemes of protected water supply for those areas should be distributed between the municipalities concerned and the provincial Government. We are not dealing with that at present. With regard to the water-supply for rural areas, the report said that 'the members consider that the provision of pure drinking water in rural areas should be regulated by more definite principles than have hitherto been observed.' They also observe in an earlier portion of the report, 'a protected water-supply is in our opinion one of the most pressing public needs which local bodies have to face' and lower down they said 'more clamant still is the need for pure water in rural areas.' Holding as they did these views with regard to the urgent need for improving the water-supply in rural areas, they said that 'each local body should be required to prepare a three years' programme of schemes for rural water-supply and this programme should be revised annually and the Government should set aside an annual allotment for financing such schemes.' That was the recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee. It is said nowhere, either expressly or by implication, that it was not the concern of the Government to provide for better rural water-supply. They did not say this was not a fit object for provincial aid. On the other hand, as I said, Sir, what their report said was that the Government should year after year make an annual allotment for financing schemes of rural water-supply, that is exactly what we ask for, Sir,—the formation of a separate rural reconstruction fund. I am glad to say, Sir, that most of the recommendations, at any rate a good number of the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, were translated into action by the Government despite the fact that they were not in conformity with the previously accepted notions of the Government, and in spite of the large financial commitments which were necessitated by the acceptance of those recommendations. There are yet, Sir, some recommendations which have not been translated into action, and I am sorry to say this recommendation with regard to the rural water-supply comes in this category of recommendations which have not yet been accepted and acted upon. May I ask this House, Sir, whether from a Ministry like this, with a Chief minded as he is at present, we have any hope that this or any of the remaining recommendations of this humble Financial Relations Committee are going to be accepted and acted upon? We heard the other day, two days ago a very courageous and heroic exposition of the views which the hon. the Chief Minister takes with regard to reports of this kind. He was not then dealing

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [25th March 1927]

of course with this particular report. But he was dealing with a report of a similar nature. I need scarcely tell this House what report I have in my mind and what report he was referring to. It was a report that was not yet before him, Sir, the report of the Tamil University Committee. That Committee, as the hon. Members of this House will remember, was ushered into existence by the Government with such a flourish of trumpets, as if the millennium of the Tamil Nad, Tamil learning and Tamil culture was dependent on the result of the deliberations of that Committee. It has for its President no less a person than the Raja of Ramnad a premier Raja of Southern India. Its deliberations have just started, and the evidence on which they have to base their conclusions was just now being gathered, and yet it was said on the floor of this House that if that report did not conform to the judgment which the hon. the Chief Minister had already formed it will be consigned to that dignified place in his office into which all the refuse of his office would go, viz., the waste paper basket. That was the pronouncement, Sir, which we had from the hon. the Chief Minister, and as I said, Sir, with a Chief who has a mentality of that kind in dealing with such reports, have we any large hope that those recommendations that still remain unaccepted and without being acted upon by Government, have any chance of consideration from this Ministry, Sir? This was a Committee of much humbler origin than the Tamil University Committee and, if I may say so, it contained a much humbler personnel also. It is impossible to hope that those recommendations will receive any consideration unless the hon. the Chief Minister is pleased to revise his own mind with regard to the way in which he is going to deal with such reports. I am sorry he is not here listening to what I say,—an honest expression not only of my feelings but of the feelings of a large section of this House which he has succeeded in irritating by the words that he used the day before yesterday. If he could, as he says, command the courage with which he rose to make that astounding statement on the floor of this House may I tell him, Sir, with equal courage,—with a courage born not of the proud consciousness of a high office but of a humbler feeling of pure self-respect—that during his term of office, be it short or long (as he himself said) no man or woman of self-respect in or outside this House would care to accept the membership of any committee whose report will be thrown into the waste paper basket. I appeal therefore to the hon. the Chief Minister to try and revise his opinion if he can, and then there will be some hope that this recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee will receive any consideration at his hands, or at the hands of his Colleagues, the Second Minister or the Third Minister. Again, Sir, he said the other day that invested as he is with the power of a giant he was determined to use it as a giant. May God save these poor local bodies that have been entrusted to his care? Let him not crush the little pygmies of these local bodies which depend on his mercy for their maintenance. Let him use the giant's power if he possesses it for the betterment of their condition, for the advancement of their finances and for making them really useful bodies which can do some good to the public. If he uses the giant's power he possesses for that purpose, he would certainly have earned the gratitude of the local bodies. Let him, Sir, fight with all the might of his giant power a foeman worthy of his steel, I mean, the hon. the Finance Member; let him subdue and conquer him if he can and get out of him all the money that these impecunious local bodies do require. I will appeal to him, Sir, and I hope the appeal will not be in vain, that a better and healthier mentality

[25th March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

should be brought to bear on the demands of these local bodies for greater aid. Let the hon. the Minister for Public Health at least give a gentler and more tender consideration for the local bodies than his Chief is inclined to give. With these words, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 19,30,700 for grants and contributions be reduced by Rs. 100.'

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am afraid, Sir, that I shall not be able to follow the hon. Member that just preceded me and go into all the ramifications into which he went. In speaking on this subject, instead of confining himself to the question of rural water supply, he started a tirade against the hon. the Chief Minister and that unfortunately when he was not here. I shall therefore not try to refer to them just now. Speaking about myself, Sir, I find that he has made a serious mistake. He states that I had stated, in my speech on the budget that until the year 1925 Government were not making any grants for rural water-supply on the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee. That was not what I said, Sir. What I said was that on the recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee, Government decided in 1921 that minor sanitary grants should cease, and that they should contribute towards rural water-supply schemes, where local bodies put forward substantial schemes. I did not say that Government were not contributing for rural water-supply schemes on the recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee. Anyhow, Sir, that is all old history, and I need not refer to it any further. As I said, Sir, in my budget speech, in the year 1925-26, Government made a provision of Rs. 6.25 lakhs for improvement of rural water-supply. Of this grant, Sir, only a portion, about Rs. 3½ lakhs, were spent in the year and a sum of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs lapsed. It has been given again, and in addition during the current year further grants were given on account of the unsatisfactory season which led to the drying up of wells and village water supplies in many districts and in several villages. I need not give the House the details of such grants that we were in a position to make for this purpose. As the House is aware, for the current year we have put into the budget a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for the improvement of rural water-supply. As I explained in my budget speech, this amount should not be taken to represent the final demand of Government on this subject. We have already addressed local boards asking them to send us a three-year programme grading the works in their order or urgency. We have also asked them to let us know how much they could utilize during this year, so that we may know what the extent of the maximum demand will be in order to adjust the grants we may set apart for this purpose of improvement of rural water supply.

“ As I said in my budget speech, it is one of the most urgent and one of the most important things to be done and we fully recognize its importance P.m. and urgency. In fact, we have already proposals to budget for a sum, not of 2½ lakhs but of 7½ lakhs tentatively, and it may be that when we get the remission of provincial contribution and if we find the local bodies in a position to spend amounts that we are in a position to set apart, we may be able to ask for more funds. But in this matter, they are labouring under a disadvantage—may be for want of establishments. They are not able to

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

execute works to the extent of the allotment that Government is able to set apart. Local bodies are very often in a position not to find the requisite money that would enable them to earn the Government grant. We hope, when we receive their reports, we will be in a position to settle how much we ought to allot, and if we find that they are in a position to spend more money we may be able to give the necessary funds.

"I think, Sir, the House ought to be satisfied with the announcement I have made. As I said, contingent on the capacity of the boards to spend further sums, we shall be in a position to budget for more later on."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Sir, may I know what provision has been made for the water-supply of the Walaja municipality? A scheme was prepared and everything made ready, and even one of the Ministers had received an address in a silver casket. He made promises that the scheme would be put through immediately, but nothing has been done, and we are told that the 3½ lakhs has lapsed, but the town is still crying for water."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. It does not come under the head of rural reconstruction."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I thank the hon. the Minister for Public Health for his sympathetic reply. Sir, I come from a village which is very badly off with regard to good water-supply, and I can speak for 50 villages in the neighbourhood where the crying need is for good drinking water. There are three sources of supply. There is rain water collected in big eris or tanks, and owing to the nature of the soil the water is muddy. Luckily for the villagers, nature has provided them with a vegetable seed, which when rubbed against the hard surface of a pot full of water, causes the sediments to settle down and gives a comparatively pure water fit for drinking. And even that water is pure only as long as there is plentiful supply in the eri. When the quantity of water fails, common sense must tell them that they must no longer use that water. I am very sorry to find, especially the poor people and the depressed classes, making use of that water for drinking and other purposes. That is why when an epidemic breaks out in a village it works terrible havoc and exacts a very heavy toll. Another source is some springs dug in channels formed by the flow of rain water, and these springs are not taken care of, but they are used for all kinds of purposes, with the result that the water gets contaminated. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary, in villages where these are the only sources of supply, to provide wells. There ought to be at least two good wells, one for the caste people and the other exclusively for other classes. I am not for any distinction to be made, but unfortunately, if there is only one well for common use, members of the depressed classes are not allowed to take water at all times of the day. They are allowed only at certain hours to take water or they have to take it at night. Sometimes, owing to enmity we find all sorts of things thrown into the well so as to make the water unfit for drinking purposes. I need not dwell more at length on this point.

"I come to the second point urged by the hon. the Minister. He spoke of the allotment lapsing. I hope he will allow all these amounts to be funded, because certain local bodies may not have the leisure, and the

25th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

requisite staff for preparing a programme. If owing to these difficulties these sums are allowed to be funded, then they may form a large fund, as in the case of the famine fund, and the local bodies when they have the leisure, and the requisite staff may set up an elaborate programme with the least possible delay to meet the needs of the villages. They will then set about their work with earnestness and thoroughness, and we may have the satisfaction of seeing that no amount is suffered to lapse but that all amounts are funded and are sure to be fully and judiciously made use of for the purposes for which they are intended, namely, providing adequate water supply especially in the villages to which I have referred—villages which are badly off without a supply of good drinking water."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, with regard to the difficulties that are being experienced by the local bodies in carrying on the programme with regard to water-supply, one of the main difficulties which can very easily be averted by Government is asking these local bodies to finish up their water-supply programme before the end of March. As you know, all the amounts that are allotted for water-supply should be mostly spent on wells. Sinking of wells in this season is not possible. If they are to be sunk in the month of March, they will go dry in midsummer, and when once these wells are finished, it is impossible to deepen them afterwards. That is one of the main difficulties the local bodies are labouring under. The best season for sinking wells is June or in July when we have not early rains. Then the Government want a type design estimate. In some cases, even though we may estimate for a few hundreds, the soil may be such that we may have to spend a thousand. After all, what is wanted is a programme for sinking of wells where they are most needed. It is a pity that in the selection of villages adequate attention is not paid. There are villages and villages without water-supply and if they do not agitate they will not get water, whereas in places where there are some wells, by agitation they get provision for more wells. That was observed by me in some cases.

"There is another difficulty with regard to the carrying out of this water-supply programme. Government have stereo-typed notions with regard to these things. There are some villages where it is not possible to dig wells; either we do not get water within reach or the water that is got may not be suitable for drinking. And any amount of obstruction is thrown by the subordinate officers in the Health department, that water-supply schemes should be only for digging wells. And there is a rule which lays down that water-supply should not be from open tanks. There are some villages where the digging of wells is impossible, and in such cases they should have tanks for water-supply. I do not think it is the intention of the Government that simply because a village cannot have a protected water-supply or a well it should not have open tanks.

"In any future programme, facilities should be given to the local bodies and they should not be compelled to finish up their programme of water-supply or of digging wells before the end of March, but that they may be allowed to continue the programme even in the next year. That will go a great way towards solving the problem of rural water-supply. I am glad that the hon. Minister in charge has taken the initiative of increasing the very meagre grant that was allotted for this purpose and has made a

[Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju] [25th March 1927]

further promise that according to the requirements and capacities of these local bodies to spend the amount allotted he will proportionately increase the grant."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. V. Ch. JOHN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I speak from my personal knowledge regarding the district of Guntur. I know of hundreds of villages in which the poor and the oppressed people do not have a supply of good drinkable water. In many villages these people do not have any wells at all. They have to depend upon the mercy and the charity of the so-called caste people to give them some of this living draught and for this they have to stand afar and waste a good deal of time begging and begging so that some kind caste Hindu may take pity on them and give them some water. In some villages, even this much kindness is denied to them with the result that the poor people go five or six miles to get drinkable water. Many of them are satisfied with drinking some dirty water from some stagnant pond near by and become subject to all sorts of ailments incidental to drinking such unhealthy water.

"In many villages there are tanks from which these unfortunate oppressed class of people are not allowed to take water. Even cattle are allowed to drink and swim in these tanks but not the oppressed people. When people do not have sufficient water to drink, you can imagine their hardship with regard to bathing. In most of the villages the people that wield the greatest influence and enjoy the greatest power are the high caste non-Brahmans. These people while complaining against the Brahmins, themselves do no better with regard to the people below them. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Hear, hear'.) May I say that these poor people look up to the Government for help in this direction? The oppressed people in asking for a good supply of drinkable water are only asking for the most elementary requisite of all creatures without which it is not possible even to live, let alone living well.

"May I request the hon. the Minister for Public Health to find his way to have separate wells sunk for the oppressed people where they have none, to have the old wells repaired where they have them, to have separate tanks dug for them where only tanks are possible and to have them deepened whenever it is necessary so that they may have a continuous supply of water throughout the year. I request the hon. the Minister for Public Health to treat this as most urgent and attend to it at once."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I must thank the hon. Minister for Public Health for the sympathetic promise he just now gave in regard to rural water-supply. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, has very vividly pointed out the sufferings undergone by the depressed classes in his district for good drinking water. This cry exists not in one district only but practically in all districts and especially in districts where there was failure of both the monsoons. The peculiar difficulties experienced by the depressed classes are due to the caste system; they are not allowed, in most places, to draw water from the public wells. If this very necessary thing for one's existence is refused, one can understand how hard it will be to live. As

25th March 1927] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

the scarcity of water-supply is very keenly felt in the depressed classes hamlets and cheris, I appeal to the hon. Minister to see to it that the localities inhabited by the depressed classes are supplied with sufficient drinking water. I hope, Sir, no time will be lost in starting this special relief and that the hon. Minister will see that the amount provided in the budget for the purpose is utilized for affording the suffering depressed classes the small convenience sought by this motion which I heartily support."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think it is agreed on all hands that the question of rural water-supply is one which is engaging the attention not only of the public but also of the Government. The trouble is only with regard to the practical solution of the question. I will give some concrete examples for the hon. the Minister to look into and bestow immediate attention upon. In some taluks of the Guntur district, to be more specific, in the Palnad taluk, etc., both the monsoons have failed. In a place called Perinad in the Palnad taluk the depressed classes who are called Malas and Madigas have got one well. If the Malas use that well the Madigas will not be allowed to draw water from it. Although both of them are depressed classes, on account of caste prejudices, if one set uses the water, the other set will not. Therefore, the Madigas, after some trouble, succeeded in collecting some subscriptions from the charitable gentlemen of the neighbourhood and dug a well. Unfortunately they were not able to complete it. This matter was brought to the notice of the Government on the floor of this House several times. It was also brought to the notice of the district and taluk boards, but they were directed to the Commissioner of Labour for help. When they approached the Commissioner of Labour, he said that it was the Government that provided funds for these matters and that the local boards should be approached. All the authorities were approached and yet for the last 2½ years, these people have not been able to secure any help. I visited the place some four months ago and found the well in the old condition, viz., with a small quantity of water. It is only a little more money that is needed and that has not been forthcoming in spite of the existence of the Labour department, etc.

"Again, Sir, there are some tanks which these people have been able to dig by their manual labour in the summer season. I am perfectly sure the hon. Minister who was in these parts when he was in the Engineering Department may know the difficulty of digging tanks under those conditions in the Palnad taluk. Therefore seeing that he has been generous enough to come forward with a demand for 7 lakhs, I request the hon. the Minister to give some relief to these people. As I am unwilling to take up the time of the House, I am not enumerating other instances where relief is urgently needed especially in this season when famine conditions exist in my district. Whether the taluk board gives contributions or not, I hope the hon. the Minister will see his way to give some direct contribution to such areas as might be willing to undertake this work with private help. This is very urgent. If this sum is forthcoming during this season when supply of water or drinking as well as for crops has failed, it would be a great relief to the suffering humanity. Therefore, in the name of humanity I appeal to the generous heart of the hon. Minister to take this very seriously into consideration and give that succour which our district very much needs."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, it is acknowledged on all hands that good drinking water is one of the tripods of life. Village sanitation, so

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [25th March 1927]

far as it goes, leaves much to be desired. If only one makes up his mind to walk through the villages during the rainy season or winter, he will find most of the villages presenting the appearance of a regular pandemonium. At every turning the passer-by will have his nostrils assailed by filth, dirt and stink. That is the kind of thing which faces any on-looker or passer-by the moment he sets his foot into a village. That is the kind of attention which a paternal Government has been bestowing upon the condition of sanitation of the villages. Therefore this is a thing which must necessarily engage the attention of the hon. Minister ere long.

"Now, coming to water-supply, it seems to me, that the less said about it the better. It is true that some villages have the good fortune to possess big tanks. Speaking from experience, in my own district, I can say that there are many places where there is no water-supply worth the name at all. There are a number of villages in the interior of my district which have no water-supply, which have no wells worth the name. Even these wells become practically dried up in the mid-summer season so much so they could then be used more as granaries than as wells. That is the kind of thing which I came across and therefore I can speak with a certain amount of personal knowledge. There is not the slightest doubt that this statement of mine will be borne out by the hon. Minister who, I may say, has had the advantage of varied experience in my district. There ought to be more wells and if necessary a comprehensive scheme might be adopted calculated to better the condition of villages. I may also say in this connexion that often-times I have seen a number of persons in the early part of the day walking miles after miles to reach certain villages which are far more favourably situated in the matter of water-supply carrying pots on their heads and then returning home spending or wasting two or three hours of their precious time with a view to secure one or two pots of water. This is the situation. This is especially the case in the neighbourhood of Panruti and in the taluks of Gingee and Vriddhachalam where the scarcity of water is very great. I have no doubt that the hon. Minister will call for information, attend to the matter and give substantial relief to the people. People cannot live without the bare necessities of life and drinking water is one of them. Without pure air, decent food and good drinking water, it is impossible for one to live in this country."

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I come from the Ceded districts as a representative of the depressed classes. The Ceded districts are called backward districts and the depressed class people living in such districts are much more depressed and backward. These people are shunted out from the ordinary villages to some unhealthy place where there is no water. They take water from some stagnant nasty ponds and become victims of so many dreaded diseases. They are treated worse even than lepers and dogs. I hope the hon. Minister will bestow his kind attention on these unfortunate people."

2-45 p.m. * Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, many words are not needed from me to convince this House of the difficult state of affairs in the district from which I come. There is an old saying in my district, that every daughter that is born there who is found lazy and impertinent should be married in Guntur so that she might draw water from wells from 80 to 100 feet deep, as a sort of punishment. As I have already told the House, there are villages where not a drop of water can be got within

[25th March 1927] [Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu]

a radius of five or six miles. The ryots coming home late in the night after a day's hard labour, will have to go eight or ten miles with their water carts, fill their barrels with water, bring them home, first utilise it for bathing, collect that water in a wooden tub and use it for their cattle and then use the remaining water for washing and other purposes. This is the woeful state of affairs existing in a portion of the district. There are wells no doubt in that portion of the district called Palnad. But to sink a well means that it is a matter costing six to eight thousand rupees. The local bodies are financially unable to construct even one well in two or three years. There are even so many tanks but there is not a drop of water in them. I brought to the notice of the Director of Industries a particular case, where after going 80 feet deep and after spending a considerable amount of money, no water could be tapped because they struck rocky strata at the bottom. He was of course kind enough to oblige us with a rock-boring drill and the work is going on just now. Something must therefore be done at once to remedy this state of things. We do not care for pure water; we do not want filtered water. Any water to drink will do. This is the actual state of things in the Guntur district. My hon Friend Mr. John was enumerating the difficulties of the depressed classes in the matter of getting water. May I tell him that the water his community is getting there is due entirely to the kindness of the caste Hindus who have made arrangements to supply these unfortunate people with water. It is a fact that Panchamas and Madigas have no separate wells. The hon. Member Mr. Anjaneyulu has told us just now that there is difference of opinion even among the Adi-Andhras and Madigas, and all of them would not take water from one and the same well. In this connection we must not omit to express our gratitude to those caste Hindus who really engage some men and arrange to supply these depressed classes people who go to the wells with water. I know that the hon. Minister has a heart for these suffering people and I am sure he would make some arrangements or other to afford drinking facilities in localities where it is now found difficult to get it. I hope he will be very generous enough to make liberal grants to the local bodies to meet this crying need for drinking water."

* Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—" Mr. President, I listened with great pleasure to the stormy attack of Mr. Reddiyar upon the policy of Government in regard to the allotment of funds for rural water-supply and also to the promise made by the hon. Minister for Public Health. But this promise is not like sunshine. The rules regarding the allotment are very rigid. The allotments are made rather late in the year and the boards, ill-equipped as they are in the matter of Engineering staff, are not able to spend the whole amount before the end of the financial year and a good portion of the allotment lapses to the Government. To remove this hardship grants made for water-supply, etc., should not be made lapsable at the end of the financial year. Further the application of the rule that before any allotments are made to a district board the district board should be in a position to contribute to the scheme an equal amount contributed by the Government works as a great hardship on poor boards like Anantapur. Out of an income of sixty to seventy thousand rupees, the Anantapur District Board has to maintain a large number of roads and there is very little left for such purposes as rural water-supply and medical relief. Even the taluk boards under the jurisdiction of the district board are very poor and every year, board after board has to come before the Government for compassionate

[Mr. C. Obi Reddi]

[25th March 1927]

grants in order that they may wipe out their deficits. The taluk boards are so poor that they cannot save any sum so that they may be entitled to get an allotment from the Government for rural water-supply. Therefore the rule stands in the way of poor taluk boards getting the amenities which Government intends to give by these allotments. Taluk boards with large sums of money at their disposal have been able to get a larger allotment than poor taluk boards and district boards like Anantapur. On the contrary, by virtue of their being poor and the failure of seasonal rains and so on they are much more entitled to a better treatment at the hands of the Government. If the principle of equality is applied, Anantapur will have no salvation whatever. It is not equality only but equity also that is denied. I urge that the rules have to be so modified that poor districts like Anantapur may get better treatment from the Government in regard to the allotment of these funds for rural water-supply."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the matter of the allotment of funds by the Government to the local boards for water-supply, it happens that indigent boards are not able to get very much. The rules framed by the Government in regard to these grants are not very generous. The application has to go through the Minor Irrigation Department; the construction should not be begun in anticipation of sanction. Naturally there is a circumlocutory process which takes a lot of time. If, at an opportune moment, a well can be sunk for 20 or 30 rupees it so happens that so much as Rs. 100 has to be spent upon it. Very often, on account of the delay in sanctioning construction and so on, the grant lapses. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that such restrictions, that the application should be sent through some sanctified authority, that the work should be left on contract and should not be begun before sanction is received, etc., are removed. Why not leave the matter to the control of presidents of local boards? Besides all this, expert opinion also comes in the way of the schemes, to the effect that the well should be closed, a pump should be installed and so on. If the pump goes out of order, then the people suffer. In many villages, where an attempt at protected water-supply has been made, the pump goes out of order and the whole thing becomes a failure. With the money spent upon such wells, i.e., two to three hundred rupees, we can sink six wells. If all this hide-bound system is put an end to, there will be more water-supply in the rural areas.

"Then again, Sir, there is another matter which is most important. Unless we restore the autonomy of the village and see that the village is responsible for the welfare of the depressed classes also, the political structure of the future will not be put on a proper basis. There is clear evidence to show that the welfare of the cheris inhabited by the depressed classes was also a concern of the village polity of old. Our inscriptions reveal that. Unless this solidarity is established in the village, there will be no enthusiasm in these people. I hope the hon. Minister will look into these matters and see that the restrictions at present imposed are removed."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have already said that Government fully realize the importance of providing water-supply in rural areas. I do not think that in this matter anybody is keener than I am.

25th March 1927] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

"As I assured the House, I shall do my very best to push forward the scheme of rural water-supply so that we may be in a position to say that in the course of a few years, there were few villages left where there was no system of water-supply. At least that will be the ideal that will be kept before me. With a view to the realization of this ideal, as I have already said, we have invited the co-operation of the presidents of the district boards. We have asked them to send us programmes of works for the next three years marked in the order of urgency so that we might provide for these works large sums of money so far as our finance will afford. I hope that the House will accept my assurance that the Government will do all that is necessary in this matter and there need be no room for suspicion.

"Hon. Members have referred to a number of little points in their speeches. They have referred to the fact that the grants given to the local bodies so far, were not fully utilized and that at the end of the year, these grants lapse. We have recently issued a Government Order authorizing local boards to go on with their works even after the close of the financial year taking it for granted that the sums necessary for completing the works already taken on hand and remaining uncompleted at the end of the year, will be granted. I think that the question of lapse ought to disappear with the issue of this Government Order which, apparently, hon. Members are not aware of as it was only recently issued.

"Some hon. Members were apparently under the impression that Government took objection to certain kinds of rural water-supply. Some presidents of district boards referred to this point. I am aware of the fact that there are localities where the only system by which water can be supplied to the people in the village is by improving the village ponds. I cannot see any objection to the grant being utilized for the purpose of digging new ponds or improving existing ones.

"The question of the depressed classes was raised. I need only say, Sir, that the Government are anxious and I am sure the leaders of the people are anxious to improve their condition. There is not only one department of Government which is entrusted with the work of looking after the village water-supply. The Labour department which is working in many districts—it is working now in about 13 districts—and the department of Local Self-Government are dealing with the problem of providing water sources to the depressed classes. I admit there are a large number of areas where we have to provide for water-supply. I can only give the assurance now that the Government are quite anxious to solve this problem of adequate water-supply within the shortest time possible.

"I am afraid, Sir, that the Government are not in a position now to give relief to the daughters of Guntur who have to get water from a depth of 80 or 100 feet. I am afraid that any amount of grant will not solve that problem. It seems to me that getting water from a depth of 80 feet is better than getting no water at all. Certain hon. Members are labouring under a misapprehension that there are some hard and fast rules that the village works for providing water and wells ought necessarily to be executed by contract. The matter is left to the discretion of the local bodies. There is nothing to prevent them from carrying out the works by the agency of the villagers themselves or at the cheapest rate possible. One hon. Member referred to the irksome necessity of sending plans, estimates

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

and specifications. I am afraid it would not be possible to relax the rules with regard to this matter although presidents of district boards are invested with some discretionary powers. I have very little to add except to give the House the assurance that the Government are anxious, more anxious than hon. Members, to deal with this problem as early as possible."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"Sir, in view of the assurance given by the hon. the Minister—unequivocal as it is—I withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,30,700 for grants and contributions by Rs. 100.'

"I should just like to draw the attention of the hon. the Minister for Public Health about one step which was taken by the Government, viz., the withdrawal of the permanent Health Officer from the Corporation of Madras. Here is an officer who has good experience and who was sent to England at the expense of the Corporation and trained as a Health Officer. He has served the Corporation for about 12 or 13 years. He was withdrawn without the consent of the Corporation and even without their knowledge, beforehand. When there was no job to which he can be appointed, a new appointment as Special Malaria Officer was created. He is sent for training at the expense of the Government. He has already sufficient knowledge. The Government must spend their money usefully. How many years more can this officer serve the Government? He should not be sent for training inconveniencing us and at the expense of the Government. The Government should not send him for training when he is 45 years old and when he is left only with five years more of useful work. Train a younger officer. Advertise for an officer who is already in the field and who is younger and send him for training at a less cost to the Government."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I have very little to offer by way of explanation in this matter. The hon. Member has referred to an old question. I am not responsible for the removal of this officer from the Corporation. I am not in a position to give the reasons which guided the action of those who were responsible for his transfer. As for his employment on malarial duty, we find that he has had experience and training in this work. He has done several years malarial work and he is fit to take up the work."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"What I am objecting to is about sending him for training."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"He has not been sent for training."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,68,900 for grants for Public Health purposes by Rs. 100.'

"My object is, as is stated on the order paper, to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of the work of the Health staff and the need for extending

25th March 1927]

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

the scope of the Town-Planning Act and the work of the Town-Planning department. I am not going to refer to the first portion. I wish to confine myself to the activities of the Town-Planning department. I think that neither the Government nor the people seem to realize sufficiently the importance of this branch of work. Even though the Act was passed as early as 1920 and though, under the Act, as nearly as 24 municipalities had to submit schemes by January 1927, I am told that only 15 municipalities have submitted schemes and out of these 15 municipalities, not more than six have taken the work earnestly. My submission in this respect is that the staff of the Town-Planning Director is very much undermanned, and that he has not sufficient hands. I want that the Government should give him more assistance so that he may give the necessary help to the municipalities who apply for his help. I do not wish to say more, because there is not much time left."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I am aware that the Director of Town-Planning has got a lot of work to do and very much more than he is in a position to do at present. The Director approached the Government for sanction of extra establishment. Recently, we sent up proposals to the Finance Committee to strengthen his establishment and they were turned down by them. That is the reason why we have not made provision to give him extra staff so as to extend the scope of his operations. I think, Sir, there is no complaint either about the volume or about the quality of the work that is turned out by that department. The Director has already done a lot. We shall send up proposals to the Finance Committee again and see if we cannot succeed next time. I hope that at some future time when the hon. Member raises the question, I shall be in a position to announce that the Director of Town Planning has adequate help and that he will be able to do much more work than he is doing at present."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,68,900 for grants for Public Health purposes by Rs. 100.'

"I wish to say one word about the drainage schemes and about the Government providing funds for this purpose to the municipalities. If these schemes are not taken up the municipalities become malarial."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The time for this demand having expired, I shall put the Demand to the House."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXII—AGRICULTURE.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move 3-15 p.m.

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 16.16 lakhs under Demand XXII—Agriculture.'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 16.16 lakhs under Demand XXII—Agriculture for the year 1927-28."

[25th March 1927]

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 46,300 for Direction be reduced by Rs. 100 to urge on the Government the necessity of extending the activities of the department throughout the Presidency.'

"If we refer to Demand I—Land Revenue, we see that the Government receives Rs. 2,54,00,000 directly from ryots as land revenue. Here we see that the sum of Rs. 16,00,000 is spent for improvement of agriculture. In other words, for every Rs. 16 the Government gets from the ryots in the shape of land revenue, Re. 1 is spent in their interests.

"I know, Sir, that for the convenience of agricultural administration, the province is divided into circles of two districts each, each circle having a deputy director and his staff of demonstrators who go about all through their circle giving agricultural advice. Each circle being too large, the few officers at the disposal of the Government are unable to help the agriculturists with their advice to the extent of the needs of the agriculturists.

"So far, there has been no Agriculture Act for our province the absence of which is greatly felt by the people at large. I sincerely hope that the hon. the Minister for Development who holds the portfolio of Agriculture will see his way clear to have an Agriculture Act passed by this Council before long and earn the goodwill and gratitude of the people.

"For better and more effective administration, I suggest the following propositions :—

"(1) Instead of one deputy director for each circle there must be one for each district, and there must be in addition a vernacular agricultural middle school for each district for those who make agriculture their profession.

"(2) At this centre, summer courses may be offered to the adult ryots in seed selection, conservation of moisture, rotation of crops and such other subjects the average Indian ryot is ignorant of. The agriculture farm plots will be of great use for practical demonstrations.

"(3) As there are schools for Europeans under European management and labour schools under Labour management, agricultural schools under the Agricultural department may be started. In these schools agriculture and allied subjects may be taught along with the usual school courses from the lowest class in the Primary department to the highest class in the High School, so that the pupils of such schools may have the benefit of both the ordinary courses of study and an agricultural course.

"(4) Night schools in agriculture for the ryots may be started and encouraged by liberal grants from the Government.

"(5) Although the Government has started giving agricultural loans to the ryots and has been establishing mortgage banks for the benefit of the ryots, only a few ryots know of these generous arrangements of the Government. It is highly essential that the existence of these useful institutions should be made generally known to the ryots by circulation of pamphlets and handbills and by beat of tom-tom in every village.

"It is highly gratifying to note that leading persons and institutions have already begun to see the great value of this department and given expression to their feelings of appreciation in the press and on the platform.

25th March 1927]

[Mr. G. R. Premayya]

"Mr. J. Gray, I.C.S., once Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in his address delivered on the College Day of the Coimbatore Agricultural College two years ago, said :

'To those of you who hope to enter the Agricultural department, I would point out that the co-operative organization, forming as it does a net work of societies throughout every district in the Presidency and consisting very largely of agriculturists, affords a most excellent vehicle for the dissemination of knowledge regarding improved methods, seeds, manures and implements, the value of which has been scientifically tested and proved by the Agricultural department.'

"Mr. Unni Krishna Menon, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Tellicherry, in his article on 'Agricultural education among the masses' expresses the challenge of agriculture to the educated person as also the importance of the educated person in the rural parts in the following words :

'That education has been unmaking agriculturists was the complaint in many civilised countries like America. The tendency of the educated man to live in towns is not also confined to our country. It has been seldom possible here to get the really educated man to take to agriculture and to lead a contented and happy life in a rural area.'

"The *Hindu* in its issue of 2nd February 1927 says :

'The Guntur District Educational Council has resolved that agriculture should be taught in schools under its control.'

"My own suggestions for the diffusion of agricultural education among the masses may not be out of place here :

"(1) Travelling agricultural libraries of booklets and handbills will give them up-to-date ideas.

"(2) Agricultural bulletins free to all agriculturists will put the ryots in touch with the department.

"(3) Centres to sell manures in each district will be a great convenience to the ryots.

"(4) Non-officials as honorary agricultural deputy directors will be a great asset to the department.

"(5) Agricultural exhibitions once a year in each district will create great interest in the rural population.

"All these may be conducted at the least possible expense and yet under efficient management they may prove of the utmost benefit to rural population.

"In conclusion, I wish to quote two statements in support of my contention as to how important agriculture and its improvements are for our country. To quote the Marquis of Linlithgow, Chairman, Royal Commission on Agriculture, from his inaugural address delivered at the first meeting of the Commission :

'The history of the Agricultural departments in India and of their successful endeavours, in recent years, to graft upon the parent stock the new growth of progressive and scientific practice, gives good ground for the hope that the future of Indian agriculture is a bright one.'

"In the words of His Excellency Lord Irwin, our present Viceroy, spoken at the conference of Ministers and Directors from Provincial Governments in Simla last June :

'The Indian agriculturist is the foundation upon which the whole economic prosperity of India rests and upon which the structure of her social and political future must in the main be built.'

[25th March 1927]

*The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I am very much obliged to my hon. Friend, Mr. Premayya, who is speaking with a certain amount of practical knowledge in these matters, for the observations he has made in speaking on the motion under discussion. I am entirely at one with him, Sir, in thinking that agriculture is the most important industry in this country, and nothing that is done to promote this industry in this province would be too much. When we are agreed on that point, Sir, the only question which arises is how far we are able to put into action what we have in our minds, and how we should carry out our objects. He suggested, Sir, for example, that we should have a Deputy Director for each district and an Agricultural Middle School for each district, and that these schools should be under the management of the Agricultural department and that night schools in agriculture should be started, so that the ryots may get the benefit of instruction, during their leisure hours in regard to cultivation. These and many other things he suggested. All of us would be only too ready to carry them out, if we had the necessary facilities to do so. But, Sir, he as well as any other Member of this House knows that all these are not possible of achievement this day or to-morrow, indeed for some time to come. But that should not deter us from making every exertion we can to work up to the ideal we keep in view. There are other things also which he has omitted and which have to be taken note of; for example, the increase of the staff who have to deal directly with the masses such as agricultural demonstrators and officers of that sort. These facts have certainly to be kept in view by us in working to the ideal. I may also say, Sir, that my hon. Friend is one of the members of the committee which has been appointed to advise us in these matters, so that there is a wide scope for him to bring these matters to the notice of the Government and to press them constantly and persistently on the attention of the Government and to do all that lies in his power to make his suggestions a reality. In most of such endeavours, Sir, I may assure my friend that he will not find us lacking in sympathy."

*Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, my motion comes next to this. It is more or less the same as that of my friend, Mr. Premayya. It is a friendly motion intended to strengthen the hands of my friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. He said, in answering the observations of my friend, Mr. Premayya, that it was not possible to carry out all the suggestions made by my friend, Mr. Premayya. I hope that my Friend the Minister in charge of Agriculture will, in spite of the difficulties that he sees in his way now, make an honest endeavour and an earnest effort to obtain more funds from the hon. Mr. Moir. It is after all a question of funds. The amount that has been allotted for the administration of the Agricultural department proper for the year 1927-28 is only about Rs. 16.16 lakhs. This amount is quite inadequate, Sir, and I may tell my friend—probably it is not necessary to tell him, because my friend knows it as well as myself—that in spite of the fact that this department has been in existence for some time and in spite of the fact that it has no doubt done some good to the country, it has not been able to make an impression on the people of the Presidency as a whole, and that fact, viz., that it has not made its impression in the country, is due to want of funds, want of hands and want of agencies. For, Sir, the people, the ryots and the cultivators, are generally intelligent people. They do not care for theory; but if they really find that the experiments carried out by the Agricultural department are for the benefit of the people, they are quite ready to adopt the

25th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

experiments and act up to the advice of the officers. It must be brought home to them that the experiments are for their good, and in order that these things are brought home to them, it is necessary that the department must employ more officers in the lower ranks than in the higher ranks. For instance, they must employ a very large number of agricultural inspectors to go amongst the people, to speak to them, to go to their homes, to go to their fields, to show them the utility of scientific manure and scientific methods of agriculture, to move with them and to convince them that these methods which the ryots are likely to regard as results of new fangled ideas are really beneficial to them. For that purpose, Sir, it is necessary to employ a very large number of agricultural inspectors. After all, agriculture, as my friend has himself admitted, is bound to be the main industry of this country. About 70 per cent of the people live either directly or indirectly on agriculture.

"Then with reference to manure we have often found on the floor of this House, particularly when Forest matters were discussed, the difficulty of getting green-leaf manure and it is becoming necessary more and more to use artificial manure. For that purpose artificial manure depots or places where artificial manure can be had must be established in different parts of the country and in very many places in each district, so as to enable the ryots who are willing to purchase it to get it easily. Now, often those who are willing to purchase this manure find it impossible to find places where this manure can be got.

"Then again, there must be demonstration farms. The number of demonstration farms in this country is very very small. In each district there must be a large number of demonstration farms so as to demonstrate to the people how by adopting the scientific methods of agriculture, they could improve cultivation. There again is the question of funds. Now, there are only two agricultural schools in the whole of the Presidency, one in the northern part of the Presidency and one in the south. That is quite inadequate. At least there must be one school in each district and unless the number of agricultural schools is very largely increased, the benefits accruing from these schools are not likely to be great. It is all a question of funds. If my hon. Friend, instead of stating that there is difficulty in getting funds, makes an earnest attempt to get funds, I think it must be possible for him to get funds this year, more funds than the paltry sum of about 16 lakhs. My hon. Friend Mr. Moir stated in the course of one of his speeches that suggestions to spend more than 165 lakhs which this Government have received have been made by several speakers. If he only takes into consideration the relative importance and the urgency of the various demands, certainly I do not think that anybody in the Cabinet, either in the Reserved half or in the Transferred half will say that there is any subject or demand which is more urgent or more important than agriculture. I hope that in spite of the difficulty for more funds it will be possible to increase the present allotment at least to 30 lakhs, so that something may be done. I therefore submit that it is really necessary that more funds should be devoted to this department. I wish to emphasize this point. It is essential and it is necessary to infuse confidence into the minds of the agricultural ryots. After all the department exists not for the purpose of issuing bulletins, but it exists really for the benefit of the people. The success of my friend's department depends upon the amount of confidence that he and his officers are able to instil into the minds of the ryots. With these observations I support the motion."

3-30
p.m.

[25th March 1927]

* **Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI** :—" Mr. President, Sir, during the past years when I had the privilege of hearing the speeches of the hon. Member Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar as a Member from the Opposition I was so much pleased with the exposition that he was making on behalf of the country and the agricultural population. I had nothing but admiration for the advocacy that he was holding forth in those years on behalf of the agricultural population. But, now, Sir, we have him on the Treasury Bench and the development so far as he has shown is not satisfactory at all. For the whole Development Department the total estimate for 1927-28 is 30 lakhs 55 thousands and the budgeted estimate for 1926-27 is 30 lakhs 15 thousands for the development of the whole Development Department. Now, Sir, for the coming year it is only an increase of 40 thousands. That shows the lack of sympathy; that shows, the moment an hon. Member assumes office he forgets what all he says. The development is only 1 per cent development. That really is not the development that this country or this House would expect of a practical politician like my friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.

"Turning to the pages of the Civil Budget Estimate, we see last year, provision has been made for 134 agricultural demonstrators and for the coming year we have got 137 and that grand figure of three that we have before us is taunting us with hopes, I may say, with a hopeless future. I shall now go to read from a passage of the hon. Member Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar which was delivered when he was in the Opposition. I am going to show that his argument for lack of funds will be nullified when once this passage is gone through. Attacking the hon. Development Minister of 1926, the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar said like this: 'What attempts did he make and what response did he receive? Was he satisfied with the explanations that may have been offered him for more money not being found? I think he was not satisfied. If he were, I do not think, Sir, he would have appealed to this House that they should have supported him by passing resolutions and that they should have strengthened his hands so that he might have put up a better fight and got more money. I do not want to enter further into these as these are constitutional matters about which I was warned not to go into too much details. I would leave it to the Minister to tell us all about it.'

"I leave it to the present Minister to tell us—

'If he does not tell us any of these things, I think he has no reason to complain and say that he could not do more because he failed to secure more funds. I think the Act unsatisfactory as it might be, does not leave the Minister quite helpless'—Note the words—'unsatisfactory as it might be does not leave the Minister quite helpless. I think he has got remedies under the Act and under the rules framed under it by which he could have achieved what he wanted.'

"And now I make a present of this speech of my hon. Friend Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the Member, to the hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the Minister. That shows that the enthusiasm that prevailed when he was an ordinary Member of this Council does not continue when he is on the Treasury Bench; that is my chief complaint.

"Now, I shall make one or two observations which will go to prove the necessity of increasing the number of agricultural demonstrators. As it is, 134 demonstrators for the whole presidency are not at all sufficient for carrying on the work of propaganda in rural areas. In my district (Nellore) there

25th March 1927]

[Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi]

are only three demonstrators, who are entirely keeping themselves to the deltaic areas and do not go into the non-deltaic and dry portions of the district. I think that the deltaic portions of the district will be usually in affluent circumstances. It is the non-deltaic portions that we have to look into more carefully. I may point out that those people require that this expert advice should be taken to their homes. They are illiterate but not unintelligent, and being intelligent they would certainly take the advice of the experts placed at the disposal of the district. I hope the hon. Minister who knows more about it than I could think of telling him, will certainly understand the spirit with which I say these things. These demonstrators have to take an interest in those dry taluks and have to give advice regarding the manure, seed, and also about mechanical appliances, which will certainly be to their advantage. As far as I know, many portions of my district do not know that there are mechanical appliances that will cheapen the labour, that will mitigate the difficulties under which they are now suffering. If only propaganda work is carried on in such taluks, certainly they will be benefited and I hope the hon. Minister will note this point.

"I may be committing the mistake of repeating, nay, I have the privilege of repeating what had been said by the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. He said that if the hon. Minister wants the vote of this House that should strengthen his hands we on this side are quite prepared to give him that vote and strengthen his hands so that he may put up a strenuous and successful fight with the Government to earn more money for his department."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Mr. President, on a point of order, Sir. It is more than 7 or 9 minutes. The President's ruling was that no Member should exceed the time-limit."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" If it is the question of time-limit, it is the business of the Secretary."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" The Secretary was reading his papers."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" The Secretary says there is one minute more." (Laughter.)

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I wish my clock also went like that."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I am glad, Sir, that I have got one minute more because I wanted to say one or two words about the Swarajists and that one minute will do for me. As I have already pointed out, the vote of this House will strengthen the hands of the hon. Minister and I hope the Swarajist Friends on this side will certainly help me in pressing this motion."

* **Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya** :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is with unmixed pleasure that I was attending very carefully to the speech so ably delivered by my hon. Friend from Nellore. For my part and speaking even on behalf of my party, I say that we are not the least sorry for the grant for which the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Development has asked us. I see from the budget that the grant that we have for this year is slightly more than what it was last year and I for myself do believe that in a province like Madras agriculture should be the main look-out of the Government of Madras. It is not alone my view, but it is the view held by very prominent experts like the late Director of Industries, Sir Charles Innes. The

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [25th March 1927]

8-45
p.m.

departments of Agriculture and Industries were under the direction of one man. All the progress, I now see, is that there are two directors and a host of additional staff in the name of progress. My friends who now cry for more money never opened their lips either for more money or for the reorganization of this department. The result is that the Justice Ministry which was in office for the last six years, instead of evolving a policy out of chaos, has practically added its quota to the chaos in existence. Instead of asking for more money and utilizing the same for the benefit of the ryot, as I shall presently show, Sir, they have allowed large sums of money to lapse year after year. Thus, from my question No. 557, it can be seen that ever since they assumed charge of this department, large sums of money ranging from 1½ lakhs to 3 lakhs were year after year allowed to lapse without being utilized for the purposes for which they were intended. If it is the self-same policy of the present Justice party as it was the policy of the Justice party when it was in possession of the Treasury Bench for five or six years, to take more money and create new offices, may I in all sincerity ask the leaders who now guide and shape that policy, why on earth they should have allowed the money allotted to them to lapse without being utilized for their proper purposes? There is thus nothing to see that this move is sincere. To quote the speeches of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar as to what he had said serves here no useful purpose. I for myself hold no brief for the Ministers. We as a party are out to destroy diarchy and its votaries and the Ministry when the occasion or chance permits. So, there is no question of our holding any brief either for the present Ministry or for our friends of the Justice party. But I put before you these stern and plain facts that when you were in possession of the Treasury Bench you had a sufficiently long period within which to shape your policy and direct the activities to the best advantage of the people and the ryot of this province. You have failed to do any of these things. I want more for this department, if only present machinery is overhauled and becomes a department really useful to the ryot. I was harping upon this point year after year. As I was a member of the Public Accounts Committee, I placed the facts before that Committee, and wanted that these facts should be brought to the notice of this hon. House, but it could not be done owing to the opposition of the Members that represented the other side. These being the facts, I think it is you who are responsible to the country for having allowed a rotten machinery to run with high-paid staff and the moneys to lapse. This is the policy that you have inaugurated. You are to be ashamed of it. Much has been said about the demonstrators. The less said about them the better. I for myself claim to be one of the biggest ryots in the Ganjam district and I know nothing about the activities of the Agricultural department. All that I have heard about the activities of these people is their distribution of certain pamphlets, as if we do not know what blessed things they are going to teach through the distribution of pamphlets. I shall be glad to see and I welcome the day when the whole department is overhauled, when the department is maintained for the use of the agriculturists and is guided by a man who has a heart for the agriculturists. Then alone will there be a higher and greater demand for the activities of this department, and we on our part will not spare any time, will not spare any occasion to vote down the grant if the Minister comes forward with a small grant. Till then we shall be justified in voting against even the smallest amount that would be found necessary to run on the show; looked at now from the point of view of the people, it is useless, it is unnecessary, it is expensive

25th March 1927] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

to run on this department as it is, and under these circumstances, I do not agree with the motion that has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend from Nellore."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, we are now discussing the demand for the allotment of Rs.16.16 lakhs for the Department of Agriculture. But the existence of this department is not known to 90 per cent of the people of the Presidency. That is the case at least with regard to my district. The only thing that some of us living in the mufassal headquarters have come to know of the activities of this department is that sometimes we see a deputy director passing in the train on his way to the headquarters of the districts, and some time afterwards he may be going back also. Another activity of this department is this. We have got two or three farms in our district. Why the farms are there, what they are doing inside the farms is not known to many. People do not know whether these farms are for making any profit, and so they are being kept up as valuable property for the Government or whether they are intended for the teaching of agricultural methods to the people. (A voice: 'Why don't you look at it?') Yes, some of us do go into those farms, and they did not seem to have been made use of by the people and didn't serve the purpose. In a farm which I saw, there were two or three demonstrators or managers. People do not know where they demonstrate and to whom they demonstrate and what they demonstrate. If the department ought to be worked usefully for the people, I do not suppose there is any use in publishing so many bulletins, calendars or books and so on. The only way in which this agricultural knowledge can reach the people is to send these agricultural demonstrators or instructors to each village and ask them to teach the agriculturists the methods of cultivation, the proper manures to be used, the method of single-seedling plantation, improved methods of sugarcane plantation, etc. All these things should be brought home to the agriculturists. These instructors or demonstrators must be asked to keep a diary and show that they have at least visited each village at least once in a year. Unless they are able to visit the village once a year, nothing tangible can be done. I do not think there is much use as my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar wants, in starting so many agricultural colleges and schools and turning out so many diploma-holders. As soon as they come out of those colleges or schools, they want some employment from the Government. Where can you give employment under Government for all these that come out of the agricultural schools and colleges? It is not for the purpose of having diploma-holders and for conferring Government employment that these agricultural colleges and schools are started. We want sufficient men to go into the villages and show to the people improved methods of agriculture. We have got enough schools, but we have not employed such men in sufficient numbers at all; those that come out of these schools are swelling the ranks of the unemployed. What I say is that agricultural instructors or demonstrators employed must visit every village and teach the people better and scientific methods of agriculture, manuring, and use of improved implements, etc., which only will benefit the agriculturists of the province. There are one or two managers of the farm in the Kasaragod taluk. These at least have taught their methods to the people in the villages adjoining the farm."

(At this stage the gong was sounded.)

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I request you to allow me just two or three minutes more, Sir? I am sorry, Sir, that the administration

[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar] [25th March 1927]

of the department which concerns fully 88 per cent of the population of this Presidency is one long continuous sad story. If a visitor from a foreign country were to come to Madras and see what is going on in the province, he would wonder whether it is Indian agriculture that is pursued here or whether it is some Petagonian or some other agriculture. Because if one would go to some progressive country like Japan one would find naturally almost all the departments of scientific and practical research being manned by the people of the country. But unfortunately it has been left to this benighted province that all the heads of all the important research and practical work are Europeans. Therefore, I say, Sir, that sometimes one can wonder whether it is after all Indian agriculture that is pursued in our institutions. I am not one of those that would shut their gates against foreign scientific research. But while in certain matters we ought to welcome scientific research, in the matter of pure agriculture, the traditional knowledge, habits and customs, the conditions of life and the requirements of the people can best be served only by a larger employment of Indian professors. But how have Indian professors and workers been treated in the department? Take the case of Rao Bahadur Rangachariar. Even when he was in the best of health, he was sent out of the department to seek employment elsewhere, and he did not reach anywhere near the height to which his unique ability entitled him. Then, take the case of the Principal of the Agricultural College. The traditional want of courage of the predecessor of the present Minister for Development did not rise to the height of making Mr. Ramaswami Sivan take the place of the Principal of the College of Agriculture for which he was entitled and for which he was qualified head and shoulders above the other people who are appointed to that place. I can congratulate the present Minister on the small measure of courage he had to make the appointment at least just when Mr. Sivan is retiring. You can understand how the appointment of a European not acquainted with the country affects us. I shall give one instance. Recently during a visit to the Agricultural College in October last year, I think, I found a notice on the notice-board that no student will be given any leave for Dipavali. Sir, it is almost as bad as an Irish student being denied leave to attend the St. Patrick's Day celebration. It is as absurd as that, and this is due to the head of the institution being a foreigner unacquainted with the habits, sentiments and customs of the people over whom he is set. I am told that afterwards owing to some agitation, somehow the notice was removed from the notice-board. I do not claim any virtue for doing it, but it shows how the Principal who does not know anything about our habits and customs, much less probably about the agriculture of the country which he is said to teach and improve will manage things. We all know especially those of us who attended the recent celebrations of the 50th year or Jubilee of the introduction of agricultural education in Madras when His Excellency opened the Freeman buildings some time last year at Coimbatore and the wonderful exhibition that was put up of research products made mostly by Indian workers, how the Indian students and research workers have been doing splendid work in this department, whether in the practical side of animal husbandry, agricultural pests, conservation of manures, plant nutrition or in the more purely scientific side. Our Indian young men have made wonderful progress in the matter of research. If you go on appointing European after European, whether qualified or not, simply for the sake of patronage and colour, I ask you what is to become of the various young men that are devoting the best in them for the advancement of scientific agricultural research in this country. Sir, I contented myself with

25th March 1927] [Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar]

giving only one or two instances. Even in the matter of occupation of buildings intended for professors within the Agricultural College compound what has taken place? I ask the hon. the Minister for Development this question. Is it not a fact that until two or three years back certain bigger bungalows were reserved only to Europeans, and no Indians were to occupy them? Some of these buildings, I learn, went to ruin for want of an occupant, but still they would not be given for occupation to any Indian. It was only two years back that Mr. Thadulinga Mudaliyar was allowed to occupy one of the buildings which till then had not been desecrated by Indian feet. I can give other instances also. Our policy should be the development of agriculture on Indian lines by the Indians and for the Indian people. That is the goal to be pursued, and it can be achieved only by the larger employment of and greater encouragement to Indian workers. There is another and even more important point, namely, European workers, if they come here even with the best of intentions and carry on very good research work, will after all be carrying away the results of their experience and research to Europe. It is only when you encourage Indians that the results of research and the higher knowledge will remain in the country, and they will also in their turn train numberless young men and take care that they are used for the agricultural development as in other parts of the world. I have known the present Agricultural College for about thirty years. I have known it since the time when it was under Mr. Robertson and Mr. Subba Rao, and I also know how things are going on now. One thing I would appeal to the hon. the Minister for Development is to see that the college in its personnel, in its teaching and higher management is made as far as possible Indian.

"This measure of justice is due from him not only owing to his being an Indian but also to the high principles which the hon. Minister treated us with only a few days back. I am, therefore, appealing to him to make agricultural knowledge more available to the people because it must be admitted that the departmental reports, so far as the actual ryot is concerned, are next to useless and it is sometimes thought that they may even cease publication. Reports have been brought to my notice where for the sake of statistics the demonstrators sometimes purchased seeds from the bazaar and sold them to ryots as improved seeds. The activities of the department are very often restricted to the distribution of a few leaflets which many of the ryots do not read or cannot understand. As regards the establishment, beginning with the lowest cadre, the demonstrator, he is paid a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 10 and I appeal to the hon. Minister to tell me what kind of demonstration and how much could be expected from these poorly paid men. Therefore what happens is that the demonstrator never stirs out of his headquarters and if he does he goes to distances within 4 or 5 miles from his headquarters and of course he has to write wonderful reports of the practical demonstrations of what he learned in the college for two or three years. What is now being done in this department is to pamper the higher paid officers and to starve the lower-paid men. The result is that the research-learning stops at the college laboratories whereas the common knowledge which the ryot wants is after all entrusted to a low-paid officer with absolutely no travelling allowance. In these circumstances, how can bulletins and reports from the headquarters reach the actual ryot? Unless you improve the state of affairs, you cannot justify the existence of the department. The department should try to get at the actual ryot."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is travelling far beyond the tabled motion."

[25th March 1927]

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I bow to the Chair, Sir. I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that more Indianization is carried out in the department."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The hon. Member who moved this motion and the hon. Member who supported it have rightly drawn attention to the need for more men and money. That is exactly what we need. As the report of the Agricultural department itself admits, there is a crying need for more demonstrators. At present each demonstrator is in charge of two or three taluks and for lack of funds he is not able to move far from the headquarters so that he has to confine himself to the neighbourhood of the place where he is. Of course, the report says that the ideal which they wish to work up to is to have a demonstrator for each taluk. We hope that they will be able to work up to that ideal very soon. It has also been pointed out that the jurisdiction of each circle officer is too large and unwieldy. I myself have stressed this point in my budget speech. If it is not possible to reduce the jurisdiction of each circle officer to a single district, we could at least have a redistribution of work among these officers and their assistants. At present there are eight circles in the Presidency and each circle officer is in charge of two to four districts. For instance, the first circle has four districts and the two officers who are in charge of it—the Deputy Director and the Assistant Director—are both at Waltair. In the third circle again there are four districts and both the officers are at Bellary; for the four districts in the fourth circle the two officers are both stationed at St. Thomas Mount; the two officers in Madura are there for three districts; in Tellicherry there are two officers for two districts. I suppose it would be better to have these officers, the Assistant Director and the Deputy Director, stationed at different headquarters so that they may be in charge of smaller circles instead of placing both of them at the same place. This would also reduce travelling allowance for them.

"It has also been pointed out that demonstration farms are what we need most. The relation that should exist between the research station, the experimental station and the demonstration farms has been set forth in the report itself. The ryots must see for themselves the advantage of the new methods and therefore it is necessary that we must have demonstration plots at least one in each district headquarters where the important crops of the district grown according to the new methods of the Agricultural department could be demonstrated. The other thing most needed with regard to agriculture is water. I was listening the other day, Sir, to an experienced officer on this matter and he said as a result of his long experience he had come to conclude that water is one thing most needful to the ryot and if you give him that he will do the rest. We must try to supply the necessary water to the ryots by means of irrigation works or by means of wells or otherwise and that is the one thing most needed. I do not understand why the pumping and boring section should form part of the Industries department. It must come under the Agricultural department and I feel that the rules made with regard to the pumps and drills should also be relaxed and made more elastic. I feel sure that the hon. Minister for Development under the limitations he has to work will try to do his best for the development of agriculture."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I agree entirely with the suggestion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Balakrishna Shetty, the Member for South Kanara. At the same time, I am sorry I have to disagree with some of the remarks

25th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

made by the hon. Mussalman Member for South Kanara, Mr. Schamnad. I would bring to his notice the two farms at Kasargod and Nileshwar. He ought to have gone inside and judged the work of the Agricultural department from inside and not judge it from what he heard outside; that is what I gather from his remarks. Our cry, as put by my Friend, Mr. Balakrishna Shetty, is for more farms, not only farms in one or two places in a district but at least one in each taluk headquarters, if not more. Not only do we want more demonstration farms but demonstration farms with adequate staff. Take, for instance, the demonstrator. He has to cover two taluks. In one taluk he has got a maistri. There are 60 maistris for the whole Presidency. I do not find any peons. I believe they have to engage coolies and for that they have got a pittance of the contingent allowance. How can the demonstrator go round all the places, carrying quantities of seeds and improved implements without a peon at least? The maistri also has to go round. I often tried to find out a demonstrator to ask his opinion. I am not an agriculturist. I tried to benefit others. Once the demonstrator was not in town. Then when he comes I am not at home. Most of the time he has to go about. When I go to the office to see if there is anything, it is housed in some dark room of a Collector's office or a taluk office. I do not find any board to show that there is such an office there. There is no museum and there is no store-room. If you want seeds the demonstrator must write for them. Then there is the correspondence to Coimbatore and other places and so much of the time is spent in correspondence or going about doing little here, little there. When some gentlemen go to see him he has hardly time to attend to real demonstration. Besides this, there are no experimental farms or demonstration farms at each headquarters. What can he show to any educated people that go to him? Educated people are especially the creators of public opinion in favour of agricultural improvements. If a lady who is particularly interested in agriculture goes to him, he cannot show anything, he cannot teach anything, and there is no demonstration even in the headquarters of the district. In fact, we have got an immense Director's establishment mostly for supervising and directing. Supervising and directing what? Very little in fact. The whole range of the work of the department costs 12 lakhs for which we have got a supervising and directing staff at the top costing 2½ lakhs. So there is a Director of Agriculture, so many Assistant Directors and Deputy Directors, a director for livestock and a director for what not. All what to direct? In fact, there is very little to direct. What I most urge is that we must have much more for these directors to supervise and direct."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Mr. President, Sir, as I have already said in this House, agriculture is the backbone of India. However much we may try to industrialise the country, we cannot supersede the importance of agriculture as a factor of production of wealth. Every Indian is hereditarily imbued with ideas of agriculture however crude they may be. In time of yore people used to live on fruits and fish; when men went for fishing and gathering fruits, the women used to till the land and sow the seeds as a pastime. As they used to live in nomadic times, they used to reap the harvest and leave the place. But as population grew, it was not able to sustain itself on fruit gathering and fishing. The elders of the tribe met and discussed the problem as we discuss the labour problem of to-day. They thought that the agricultural pursuit would give food to sustain them to an extent. Therefore they took to agriculture in a very crude form. That is so far as history of agriculture is concerned.

[The Zamindar of Gollapalli]

[25th March 1927]

"Now, let us consider the present stage of agricultural development on which a sum of Rs. 34.25 lakhs is being expended. Except in a very few limited circles all over the Presidency, the crude form of cultivating the land by expending maximum labour and getting minimum profit is in vogue. No better and scientific methods of agriculture have been introduced by the department especially in the mufassal. Many of the villagers do not know whether this department is existing or not. How much of their taxes has been expended for the department? Such is the remoteness and obscurity of the department. Sir, I went through the village calendar sent to me by the Director of Agriculture which contains nothing but entries regarding sales of some seeds and admission of some students in schools. There is no propaganda work. The mufassal should be educated. So the department is drudging on without any usefulness. Sir, to make it useful to this country, there must be more propaganda work by this department made in the villages."

4-16 p.m. Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, there is no country in the world as India where unemployment is rampant among the educated classes. The cry of all educated India and all Young India should be 'go back to the land,' for as India is an agricultural country, the salvation of the country would depend upon the educated and young Indians taking to agriculture. No doubt, the Agricultural Department at Coimbatore is turning out very useful work; it has to award various species of grain, such as paddy, cotton and other things. But the advantage and benefit of the research work that is being carried on at Coimbatore is not brought home to the practical agriculturists, with the result that a practical farmer does not know to distinguish between F. G. 24 or F. G. 25, or F. G. 35, and unless and until you have got demonstration farms in all important and convenient centres, it is no use of your spending lakhs and lakhs on these headworks, if I may say so, which you call the Agricultural College at Coimbatore and other places. In my own district of Ramnad, we have got an extensive agricultural system, and thousands of acres are growing paddy under the Periyar system. Still there is not a single demonstration farm to show the ryots the advantages and utility of having F. G. 24 or F. G. 35, or some strain which will give the maximum yield."

"Secondly, Sir, in all civilized countries, especially in America, the Agricultural Department does what is called mapping springs, and there is no district in our Presidency except perhaps the South Arcot district where the springs are mapped out, with the result that at present people pitch upon any place to dig a well spending one thousand or two thousand rupees without being able to get water. There is practically no difficulty at all in this matter, and this could be attempted by the Agricultural Department by sending young men with power drills to map as it were the whole Presidency, so that the people may know in what particular locality when they dig a well they could strike fresh water. Secondly, in Germany and other countries—I have gone there myself because I am myself a keen practical agriculturist (hear, hear), and in my spare hours I attend to my beautiful garden where every plant will grow (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'What do you grow?'), where everything will grow including Mr. Satyamurti (laughter), (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'Brains?')—in those countries there is what is called a plant scout, and a boy is to go about all other countries and secure novel and new plants that might grow in his own country. That is the work the plant scouts are doing there. We should therefore have many agricultural and horticultural farms spread all over the

25th March 1927]

[Mr. Abbas Ali Khan]

country in order to teach practical agriculture. Thirdly, Sir, I find that co-operation is still a separate department from agriculture. As regards agricultural co-operation, the Government say they are going to open new land mortgage banks. If you want to relieve the ryots from their indebtedness and from the hands of the sowcars, it is not enough if you have only two land mortgage banks in the whole Presidency; every town and every village must have a land mortgage bank. Then and then only will the ryot be free from the clutches of the money-lender and after clearing his indebtedness have a balance for his own family."

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN:—"Sir, I thank the hon. the Minister for Development for the assurance that he has given us that he will try his very best to improve this Department of Agriculture which is for the present under his care. My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, urged the necessity of starting places where manure could be had by the ryot at cheap prices. In this connexion, I should like to bring to the notice of the hon. the Development Minister that among the artificial manures about which my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar mentioned, the cheapest artificial manure is the fish guano, and unfortunately a large quantity, I believe 90 per cent of this manure, is now being exported to Japan, and the people here are not able to make use of it. Every year the prices are going up steadily, and Japan is offering higher price every day, with the result that the poor ryots are not able to compete with the competitors from Japan, and thus, Sir, this valuable manure is not being made available for the ryots in this Presidency. Of course, it is not possible for this local Government to put an embargo upon the export of this manure. But it is quite possible for this Government to appeal to the Government of India and see that at least an export duty is placed upon this, so that the ryots may be able to get this manure at cheap prices. I know it was selling at Rs. 35 a ton about three years ago, and now I believe it is Rs. 160 or Rs. 170 a ton. Even at the rate of Rs. 35 per ton, the persons who were manufacturing this manure were making a profit, so that even if the Government is going to impose a fairly high export duty, it is not likely that the industrialists connected with this industry would suffer, and at the same time the agriculturists would be able to get the manure at a cheap price, especially as Mr. Krishnan Nayar remarked, the other kinds of manure are getting more and more scarce, and there is considerable difficulty in getting them. Therefore, it is only fair that in the interest of agriculture this important manure that is being exported to foreign countries largely should be made available to the ryots in this country."

"As regards the other points that have been suggested, I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell upon them, or ask the hon. the Minister for Development that he should increase the number of demonstration farms and so on. But only one suggestion I have to make. I do not know whether it will be practicable, possibly it might be,—and that is to attach to some village schools a small experimental farm of a very limited nature. This may be started so that the students and the teachers themselves may be able to look after it. It is not a very big concern that I suggest. One acre of land which the Government could easily get on lease may be attached to the elementary school, and the staple product of each district, say paddy in Malabar, may be grown there. The experiment may be made so that boys may be able to study practical methods of agriculture. There is another advantage also, and that is the outlook of the boy going to the elementary school may be

[Mr. K. Krishnan]

[25th March 1927]

changed and the aim with which he enters the elementary school may be fulfilled. He may be at least made to understand that after all he is not going to enter higher studies but that on his own land and in his own village he will be able to make a living out of the industry which has been neglected by the agriculturists themselves, and you will create an enthusiasm for agriculture which alone will conduce to the betterment of the agricultural classes. I am only suggesting an experiment. At least as an experiment it may be tried in a very few elementary schools and if that is found successful it may be extended to other schools. The hon. the Minister for Development has assured us that he takes considerable interest in the matter of agriculture. I take him for his word, because immediately after he assumed charge of his office, when he came to Malabar the first place he visited was the agricultural farm at Taliparamba, which fact alone goes to show his interest in agriculture, and I believe he will be able to give a very good account of his work at the time we meet for the next budget session."

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—"Sir, several hon. Members have already said enough on the need for agricultural improvement in this country, and they have also made very valuable suggestions as to the best methods of agricultural improvement. But I regret I have to give expression to a misgiving, and it is this. During the last Council the Opposition were always very active in trying to shoot arrows of criticism at the Members of Government, and also their complaint then was, as hinted by most of them, that the Ministers and the Members of the Executive Council always tried to be happy members of the same happy family and so the country could not get anything out of the combined Government. But now everywhere in the country we hear it said with great regret that the Swarajists and the Ministers have become members of one happy family and that the country could not therefore expect any good from the Ministry."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"On a point of order, Sir. May I know the relevancy of the feeling that Swarajists are helping the Ministers, to agriculture which we are discussing?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am just trying to follow the hon. Member as to the relevancy of what he was saying."

Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—"From all that was said outside this House and from the speeches I heard on the floor of this House, that is the impression created in me. What is there if I give out my impression. I think I have got a right to do so. Now, the fear is that as long as this attitude of the Swarajists continues, the prospect of getting anything from the Government for any improvement of agriculture—because that is the subject we are now talking on (laughter)—is very limited. So my personal request to every one of my friends on the Opposition is to behave as they were behaving last time in the Council with a view to have a hard fight for getting from the Government whatever is needed for the welfare of the country."

"Also coming to the subject—('Hear, hear' and laughter) there is nothing particular for laughter—I think the most important reasons why the agriculturist is not able to improve his lands, to carry on intensive cultivation and to reap good harvests are want of water, want of manure and want of adequate knowledge of improved methods of cultivation. I know the hon. the Minister for Development is very keen about doing something to the agriculturists, and I have every confidence that he will do it. But still I appeal to him and

25th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi]

request him to bear in mind those particular needs of the agriculturists I mentioned, to get as much as possible from the hon. the Finance Member and to spend it on the improvement of agricultural conditions in this country. Time forbids further speech. With these words, I resume my seat."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak on this subject of extending the activities of the Agricultural department throughout the Presidency; I have seen that the Government have always an interest in including in the agricultural activities the activities of the Industrial department also, by bringing in drilling machines, boring machines and other things for agricultural purposes. The whole interest of the Government is to raise industrial crops and to call it agricultural development, so much so that what they call development is really development of industrial crops, development of cotton, development of jute, hemp, etc., to be fit for being exported to England. They say that a sum of Rs. 16.6 lakhs is to be spent, but they have not actually done much. As has been pointed out by hon. Members from Madura and Ramnad there is no agricultural farm worth the name in Madura and Ramnad districts. After the Periyar passes through Madura district, a lot of experiments can be made. The district is suffering without much being done to improve the agricultural activities in that district."

"Sir, punnak which is a very good manure for agriculture forms a valuable export to other countries. We welcome the proposal of the hon. the Development Minister that we should make it a point not to export punnak manure to other parts of the country. But no effect has been given to that. It has been represented by the hon. Member representing the Malabar interests, Mr. Krishnan, that fish guano has gone up from Rs. 30 per ton to Rs. 116, and I know there are offers for even Rs. 200 a ton, because that is a very valuable manure. And unless something is done to put a stop to the export of this manure, I am afraid the interests of Malabar also will suffer a good deal. Taking wheat, the important crop of Northern India, the average yield, in South India is not even one-tenth. This low percentage is due to not disseminating the improved methods of cultivation which are used in those parts of India, like the Punjab. No doubt there is a bright year dawning before us, now that the Agricultural Commission is sitting in India and we are glad to note that our present Viceroy who is really interested has come with a mandate to improve agriculture. They are all very good signs. But with all that, it is the duty of the Government to enter heart and soul into the matter and see that the improvements are adopted in all the districts, and not merely to confine themselves to the agricultural farm at Coimbatore or the Taliparamba farm or the Pattambi farm or the Samalkot farm. The real test of your sincerity is that you should subject your operations to the criticism of the public by introducing these improved methods in places where there are capable agriculturists. I would say that the real agriculturists who are interested in these things are those living in typical places like Avanashi, Rajapalayam, Attur, etc. We know, Sir, that the cotton which is grown in Avanashi is the best of its kind. And if improved methods are introduced there, those people would adopt them. But nothing has been done. We find that the Manur channel has not been cut for the last 60 years. The whole sluice has given way and there is a breach which has not been repaired. Estimates were called for in 1906 and it was stated that the repairs would be done in the course of a week. Now, it is 20 years since and no improvements have been made to the Manur channel. These are things which the Minister

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

[25th March 1927]

must take note of and see that the grievances of the ryots are attended to. He should also see that in improving agriculture he is also improving the industries."

* Subadar Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, for a dry place like Salem from which I have come, we must have experts in agriculture. They must be specialized in it. The ryots should be helped with irrigation facilities. I heartily support the speech made by my hon. Colleague, Mr. Balakrishna Shetti, regarding introduction of boring plants for supplying water to ryots at a reasonable cost, instead of allowing them to spend lots of money in sinking deep wells and go disappointed. I am glad that the hon. the Minister had made a speech which is full of encouragement and promise for the development of the country."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, regarding this question of extension of the activities of the Agricultural department, I want to make one suggestion. It will be well if our farmers are educated and able to understand what is published in the bulletins that are issued by the department of Agriculture. If that is done in a few years we may have more demonstrators and maistris and more experimental stations in the Presidency. The educated ryots will be able to take to these improved methods more rapidly. It is advocated that employing teachers who have had experience as farmers, who have had some technical knowledge of scientific agriculture would help a great deal in the way of dissemination of knowledge of scientific methods in agriculture. It is true that a great many of the children that attend the primary schools forget even the elementary knowledge that they had acquired by the time they are 4 or 5 years out of the school. I think, Sir, if these children were shown books that contain knowledge about improved methods of farming, it will benefit them a great deal. It was said a few days ago that the Indian Christian community, even after they leave school, kept themselves in touch with books. If the agricultural knowledge that is in books is made available to them, they would be very much benefited. There is a great difficulty in getting a large number of teachers with technical knowledge of scientific agriculture. But I suppose, Sir, that agricultural schools and colleges must be made to accommodate a greater number of students, so that when they come back to the villages they could put their knowledge to actual practice and be successful farmers. If these people were to go and teach in the ordinary elementary schools, they would be able to influence the children and create a real interest in them for agriculture on improved lines."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think I must congratulate my Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, on the fact that when he spoke, the Treasury bench on this side was better represented than it is now. What he has said, has been heard by all the Members of the Government, and I have no doubt that his appeal has fallen on attentive ears. He urged upon us the need for having more demonstrators, so that the people might come to know of the benefits of improved cultivation. It is true, Sir, that the masses as a whole are a conservative set of people. And I for my part attach no blame whatsoever to them. After all, they cannot carry on experiments, which are doubtful in their nature and which may prove or may not prove successful. They depend for their bread on produce of their lands. And if unfortunately they carry on experiments of some kind or other which may not prove successful, a heavy responsibility will rest on the people who advised them to do so. So, it follows that before these people are advised to

25th March 1927] [Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

adopt one method of cultivation, or one set of implements in preference to another, the fact must be abundantly proved beyond doubt that the particular method of cultivation, or the particular set of implements is undoubtedly beneficial and may be recommended with confidence. For that purpose, we do require a vast army of demonstrators who would go and preach these things to the people.

"Some of my friends set before me the ideal of appointing one demonstrator for each taluk. I know we are yet far from reaching that ideal. But I will say this, even if we reach that, I shall certainly not be satisfied; I would go even further, and have a demonstrator not only for each taluk but for each firka. The difficulty is we have to lay out a policy with regard to this matter. We have to take stock of the whole situation and find out what things we are doing now, what experiments we are carrying on and determine what further things will have to be done and what further steps taken in our onward march. That is the thing which is engaging my attention. If only my friends who have taken part in this debate will help me with their ideas and suggestions, I shall try new experiments in the light of those suggestions and concentrate all my efforts on them.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad, referred to the fact that people knew not where these demonstration farms are, not even those who live in their neighbourhood. I am very sorry if that is the case in the district he comes from. But I venture to think from the little that I know of the district, as the result of my recent tour, his picture is perhaps a little overdrawn. I have been not merely, Sir, to places bordering on railway stations, but I have gone far into the interior and I have gone to those farms, not merely farms run by Government, but farms run with the help of the presidents of district boards and private individuals. And I should certainly say that in the West Coast districts these demonstration farms are seen in larger numbers, and the people have followed the methods recommended to them by the department and with great profit. I do not say that the agricultural farm has done all that might have been or ought to be done, but I do deprecate the attempt not to give credit where it is really due.

"Sir, the plea was put forward for more agricultural schools. There are two agricultural schools and, as I have already confessed before this House, they are not working as satisfactorily as one would like. But we are not stopping short. There is a school which is proposed to be opened at Kalahasti and another at Usilampatti. I suppose if these experiments prove successful, surely more schools of this sort will be opened elsewhere also.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, did me the honour of paying considerable attention to what I have said in the past. Sir, it is a thing for which I am grateful. I am not one of those who think that any man can say that he is perfect, that he has learnt all that there is to be learnt and that there is no danger ahead of him. I would rather humbly say that he should examine his conduct from day to day with reference to the ideals he has set before him and see how far he is striving to reach them. Perhaps I may say to my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, that I am obliged to him and to the others who are constantly trying to place before me the facts and things that I have said before, so that I may not lose sight of them in the turmoil and pressure of my present work. I am indeed grateful to him, Sir.

4-45
p.m.

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

"Then again, he told me and the House that, he is quite satisfied that even within those two or three months I have gone back upon all that I have said before. I ask him whether he is fair to me or even to himself, Sir. Does he really believe, Sir, that I have had the time to ponder over things, to formulate schemes and to push them forward? Does he not know that these schemes have to be formulated and placed before the Finance Committee for consideration? Does he not know the time when the budget estimates are prepared? Does he not know all these things? Does he still say, Sir, that if I wanted to do this thing or the other, I could have done and that I have not done? If I am disposed to say, Sir, I may mention, what other people have failed to do and I have perhaps succeeded in doing. That is not the game that I am going to play even to the demand of my hon. Friend Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. When I took office I knew what I was succeeding to. I am not going to throw any blame on those who preceded me. I want to be judged by my work and, whether ultimately I swim or sink is a matter for me and for the House to judge. Instead of giving me a chance and instead of trying to see how far I am going to vindicate myself hereafter, he comes and makes a statement that I have gone back on what I have said before and that if wanted 200 demonstrators I could have had them, but that I did not make that attempt and so did not have them! Is that fair on his part, I ask him.

"Then, he was good enough to say that he would give me all the support he could if I had come forward with a scheme of one kind or another. In my simplicity I at first took his word to mean what they conveyed on the surface. But the truth gradually revealed itself as he proceeded further and asked the Benches opposite to join with him in pressing for the cut which my hon. Friend had moved in a friendly way and wanted to have the cut made. I asked him whether that gesture of his, whether that intention of his was really consistent with his profession of friendship for me and for the department in my charge."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I wish to point out, Sir, that what I said is quite consistent with the speech that I read out to the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to find any personal explanation in it."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"My consistency was questioned and therefore I wanted to point out to the hon. Minister that I was consistent with the speech that I read out to the House."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I did not quarrel with him that he did not read correctly what was printed in the proceedings. But I say that his gesture of friendship should have been backed by something better than what he said.

"Sir, many an hon. Member pointed out that more money should have been provided for demonstration farms. I agree and as funds permit, surely nothing will be wanting on my part to add to their number. But in the meanwhile I must request my friends to lend a helping hand in this great movement. After all who is so small that he cannot lend a helping hand for this great movement? A ryot here or a ryot there could help me. He might place 5 acres of land or 10 acres of land at the disposal of a demonstrator who is touring in his taluk and agree to try the improved methods of cultivation on those particular plots? He must be a well-to-do man

25th March 1927] [Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

obviously, because the poor man as I have already said, cannot afford to take risks which such an experiment might involve. But to my rich friends, the loss of yield from a few acres for a particular period may not mean anything at all. I appeal to them to come forward, place at the disposal of the department some acres of land and try these new and improved methods of cultivation for demonstration to the people. Such things, I am glad to say, have been already done in the West Coast which I had the pleasure of visiting recently. I think what has been done in those districts is surely possible elsewhere. If only friends will co-operate, I daresay we can add much more to the demonstration work than has been possible so far. I would also urge upon the presidents of district boards if they cannot afford to do something in this direction. There are travellers' bungalows and there are watchmen attached to them and, I take it, in some cases there is also a bit of land attached. If an acre of land is added to the compound and the watchman who has really nothing to do is put on it, it might result in a small income to the local body apart from its being a source of instruction to the people living in the vicinity. I wish that where facilities are available in this direction, they may be explored and attended to.

"My hon. Friend Mr. B. N. Das, out of chivalry, took up my cause and pleaded for me. I am thankful to him. I hope that I may be worthy of his support hereafter also and, if I am not, let him fling the first stone at me."

"This year, Sir, there has been an increased provision by 1.5 lakhs. But as I have already said, it is but a drop in the ocean of our necessity. I only hope that out of the released provincial contribution a big slice can be got for this department.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, referred to the Indianisation of the services. That is a subject which was discussed threadbare and about which, so far as I can see, there is no difference of opinion. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: The Raja of Panagal). I beg your pardon. At least there was none till recently. Well, Sir, while I am one with my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, in saying that as far as possible we must have Indian officers to look after the affairs of this land, still he would be the first to concede—he did, in fact, concede—the point that we should not do injustice to foreigners who are already in our country. I would be wanting in fairness if I did not concede that. I must say that under our present Director of Agriculture, the department has made considerable progress. It is also true that the experience gained by him when perhaps the time comes for them to retire will not be available to this country. What does that mean? It means that our policy should be such as to enable Indians to be trained by them so that they may take the vacant offices when the opportunity comes and their knowledge of the department may be available to the people even after retirement. This aspect of the matter, I do not think, has been stressed so much hitherto as it should be.

"My friend, Mr. Shetty, wanted that the work of the Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors should be redistributed. May I tell him, Sir, that that aspect of the matter is already being attended to by us? Wherever we have got an Assistant Director who has been well trained and who can be trusted to be, so to speak, in independent charge of a portion of the area attached to each circle, we are apportioning the work in the circle between him and the

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

Deputy Director. Where there are competent assistant directors, we are placing them in not *de jure* but *de facto* charge of portions of circles, so that they may develop their power of initiative and feel responsibility for their work and not be simply signing fair-copies in the office and doing other routine work, as personal assistants to the deputy directors.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Abbas Ali, mentioned, Sir, that only two mortgage banks were going to be established. I do not know where he got the information from. I shall be obliged if he will show the reference. So far as I am aware, we have not decided upon the number yet. The only limitation is that people should come forward, organize themselves, satisfy the rules and apply for registration. Nothing will be wanting on the part of the Registrar to encourage such efforts wherever they are found.

"There was a proposal made, Sir, that the experiment of attaching small experimental farms to village schools should be tried. If my hon. Friend would tell me of any case where you have got a good and competent teacher who might be entrusted with this work, I am willing to try the experiment in such a place. I do not know if I will be in order in going further. It is nearing 5 o'clock."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not 5 yet. There is one minute more."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have only to refer to my hon. Friend, Mr. Sarabha Reddi. He began by saying that the Members who had preceded him had made useful suggestions from all parts of the House. I fear, Sir, he did not follow the example that had been set to him by others. He failed to make a single practical suggestion which I can accept and give effect to. Not only that. He went into the irrelevant domain of Swarajists and Independents forming compacts. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It being 5 o'clock of the last day of the ten days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants I have under Rule 29 (8) of the Legislative Council Rules to put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with the demands for grants. I shall now first put the two questions that are before the House.

"The question is that the allotment of Rs. 46,300 for direction be reduced by Rs. 100."

The question was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 16.16 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXII—Agriculture."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6.80 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

25th March 1927]

DEMAND XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7.75 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXIV—Co-operative Societies."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CINCHONA.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.54 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXV—Cinchona."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12.03 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXVI—Industries."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—FISHERIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7.80 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXVII—Fisheries."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17.67 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXVIII—Labour including factories."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—CIVIL WORKS (GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 57.70 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXIX—Civil Works (Grants to Local Bodies)."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXX—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 114.07 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred."

[25th March 1927]

The demand was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded by Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 25. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 26. Mr. Muppil Nayar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur, m.v.o. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 29. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 30. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 31. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 32. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 33. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 10. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 34. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 11. " P. L. Moore. | 35. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 12. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 36. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 13. " G. T. Boag. | 37. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 14. " V. Pandrang Row. | 38. Mr. S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 15. " S. H. Slater. | 39. " S. Venkayya. |
| 16. " C. B. Cotterell. | 40. " K. Krishnan. |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 41. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 42. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 19. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. | 43. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 44. Swami Sahajanandam. |
| 21. " A. Balakrishna Shetti. | 45. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 22. " J. Bheemayya. | 46. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 23. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 47. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 24. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 48. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 49. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 50. The Raja of Ramnad. |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. | 11. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 2. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 12. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 13. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 4. " K. V. R. Swami. | 14. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 5. " D. Narayana Raju. | 15. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 6. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 16. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 17. Mr. Abdul Razaak Sahib. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | |
| 9. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |
| 10. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 7. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 2. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 8. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 9. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 4. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 10. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 5. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 11. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 6. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 12. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |

Ayes 50. Noes 17. Neutral 12.

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—PENSIONS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 57.54 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXI—Pensions."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

25th March 1927]

DEMAND XXXII—STATIONERY (FOR RESERVED DEPARTMENTS) AND PRINTING.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17.63 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXII—Stationery (for Reserved Departments) and Printing."

The demand was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 27. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 28. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur, m.v.o. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 29. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 30. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 31. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 32. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 33. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 34. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 35. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 10. " J. F. Hall. | 36. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 11. " P. L. Moore. | 37. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 12. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 38. Mr. S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 13. " G. T. Boag. | 39. " S. Venkiah. |
| 14. " V. Pandrang Row. | 40. " K. Krishnan. |
| 15. " S. H. Slater. | 41. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 16. " C. B. Cotterell. | 42. " Kallikota. |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 43. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 44. " Tajudin Sahib. |
| 19. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. | 45. Swami Sahajanandam. |
| 20. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 46. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 21. " A. B. Shetty. | 47. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 22. " J. Bheemayya. | 48. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 23. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 49. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 24. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 50. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 25. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 51. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 26. Mr. Muppil Nayar. | 52. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| | 53. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 12. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 14. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 4. " K. Koti Reddi. | 15. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 5. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 16. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 17. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 7. " J. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 18. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 19. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 9. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 20. " K. R. Karant. |
| 10. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 21. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 11. " K. V. R. Swami. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 8. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 9. Mr. Khadir Mohidin Sahib. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 10. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 4. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur. | 11. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 5. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 12. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 6. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 13. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 7. " S. N. Dorai Raja. | |

Ayes 53. Noes 21. Neutral 13.

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

[25th March 1927]

DEMAND XXXIII—STATIONERY (FOR TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3.11 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXIII—Stationery (for Transferred Departments)."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—AGENCY TRACTS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22.58 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXIV—Agency Tracts."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND OTHER THAN ON STORES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4.30 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on Stores."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 91.96 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXVI—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday, the 28th instant at 11 a.m."

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

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 536 asked by Mrs. S. Mathulakshmi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1927, page 887 supra.]

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Dated Fort St. George, the 30th March 1926.

[SUBJECT.—Construction of a medical school for women and extension of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane.]

To meet the urgent demand for greater facilities for the medical education of women in this Presidency, the Government decided in 1922 to provide a separate medical school for women in Madras, to

25th March 1927]

be attached to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane. Pending the provision of permanent buildings, the school was opened in the Victoria Buildings, Egmore, where it still continues.

2. When, however, the Government wanted to take up the question of constructing permanent buildings for the school, they found themselves hampered by financial difficulties. Two influential committees which had in the meantime been formed in connexion with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and with the erection of a suitable memorial of the Great War, had resolved to devote the funds which they had collected (amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs) to the construction of a children's hospital with a Victory Hall attached. These proposals led the Government to consider the question of linking up the two schemes (the Medical School scheme and the Children's Hospital scheme) with the object of securing a joint management and staff. It was accordingly decided, with the consent of both committees, to construct the combined institution on the Marina immediately to the north of Lloyd's road and to replace the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital by a larger and more up-to-date hospital to be provided under the scheme, making over its existing buildings to the Presidency College for use as a hostel.

3. A special committee was appointed to scrutinize the plans and estimates prepared by the Consulting Architect. The committee, after a careful examination of the scheme, effected a saving of 4½ lakhs in the estimated cost and recommended that the Government should accept a scheme costing about 23 lakhs (19 lakhs for buildings and 4 lakhs for furniture and equipment). Of this 6 lakhs were to be met out of the subscriptions collected by the Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital and the Victory Hall Committees and the remaining 17 lakhs to be provided by the Government. The proposal was approved by the Government.

4. Subsequently doubts began to be expressed as to the suitability of the site for the purpose. The proposed site had for a long time previously been used as a sewage farm, and was in close proximity to two burial-grounds ; it was far from the railway, and not within easy reach of the class of persons for whom the new hospitals were intended. The Surgeon-General also considered that the scheme has been planned on a much more elaborate scale than was actually necessary and he was of opinion that the number of beds proposed for children (104) was excessive and that they would never be filled. In view of these considerations and of the fact that the original proposals involved a large expenditure from Provincial funds, the Surgeon-General and the Consulting Architect devised

[25th March 1927]

an alternative scheme not only to meet the objections enumerated above but also to fulfil the objects which the committees had in view.

5. According to the revised scheme, the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital is to be retained on its present site and enlarged by the addition of an operation theatre, a post operation ward (ten beds), a children's ward of thirty beds, a general ward of twenty beds and a delivery room and labour ward of twenty beds making in all an addition of eighty beds. A medical school building with a hostel for students and quarters for servants is to be built on the vacant land to the north of the existing Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. A complete unit for the medical education of women will thus be created at a considerably reduced cost of between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 lakhs. The Children's Hospital and the Victory Hall contemplated by the committees are not however included in this part of the scheme.

6. The Surgeon-General has suggested that, in view of the inadequate provision for the treatment of tubercular patients in the Madras City, the funds of the Children's Hospital and the Victory Hall Committees should be spent on the construction of two tubercular wards on the Spur Tank, Egmore. These wards will be in addition to the ward to be provided by the Government for the King Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute on the same site. The three wards will be used respectively for the treatment of men, women and children. The execution of this scheme will give the City of Madras a complete tubercular colony on the Spur Tank.

7. In its resolution dated the 22nd February 1925 the Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Committee has agreed to the utilization of its funds for the construction of a tubercular ward for children on one flank of the Tuberculosis Institute to be called 'The Prince of Wales' Hospital for Children'. The Victory Hall Fund has been wound up and the money and records have been transferred to the Marina Hospital Committee which after careful consideration of the proposals at two meetings resolved unanimously on the 6th March 1925—

(1) that the Marina Hospital scheme be abandoned in favour of the scheme of improvements and additions to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital outlined above; and

(2) on behalf of the Victory Hall Committee, that a tuberculosis ward of 36 beds for women should be built at the expense of the Victory Hall Fund on one flank of the existing Tuberculosis Institute so as to conform to the proposed hospital for children, the block being given a separate approach and being separately named

25th March 1927]

the 'Victory Memorial Hospital for Women'. The revised proposals therefore make adequate provision for the commemoration both of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras and also the Great War of 1914-18.

8. In view of the numerous advantages (besides the important one of economy) which the revised scheme has over the original scheme, the Government have after careful consideration come to the conclusion that the Marina Hospital scheme should be abandoned. As already stated the cost of the works connected with the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and the Women's Medical School is estimated at between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 lakhs. It is proposed to meet the cost of the scheme to a small extent from the sum of about two lakhs which will be realized by the sale of the securities standing to the credit of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and to provide the balance from Provincial funds.

9. These proposals were placed before the Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 8th January 1926. The Committee expressed the opinion that as the scheme involved an expenditure of at least $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of public money the assent of the Legislative Council should be obtained. The Government accordingly propose to place the scheme before the Legislative Council at an early date.

10. As the funds of the Victory Hall Committee have already been made over to the Marina Hospital Committee for expenditure in connexion with the original scheme and as the former Committee has ceased to exist, it is considered necessary, in order to satisfy technical objections which might otherwise arise, to obtain special sanction for the utilization of the Victory Hall Fund towards the construction of the proposed Tuberculosis ward for women on the Spur tank. Separate action is being taken to this end by the institution of a formal suit in the High Court by the Advocate-General.

F. NOYCE,
Secretary to Government.

[25th March 1927]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 539 asked by the Raja of Ramrad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1927, page 892 supra.]

List of works connected with the new Headquarter Hospital, Madura.

Main ward	...	Male—100 beds—Operation theatre—X-ray room.
Do.	...	Female—60 beds—Operation theatre—X-ray room.
Administration block	..	
Maternity ward	...	24 beds.
Ophthalmic ward	...	48 "
Septic ward	...	16 "
Venereal ward (male).	24	"
Venereal ward (female).	16	"
Special ward	...	12 "
Mortuary.		
Out-patient dispensary.		
Kitchen block.		
Dairy.		
Laundry.		
Electric lights and fans.		
Sanitary fittings.		
Water-supply and drainage.		
Quarters for one matron and three sisters.		
Quarters for fifteen nurses.		
Quarters for ward attendants and midwives (35).		
Quarters for sub-assistant surgeons (6).		
Hostel for 50 students, including kitchen and bathroom.		
Compound wall, road, etc.		
Garage.		
Unforeseen works.		

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 549 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1927, page 899 supra.]

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

[Kistna district—Irrigable ayacut—Dry lands—Inclusion—Levy of a fee.]

In October 1920 the Government ordered the levy of a fee of Rs. 25 an acre in respect of all dry lands to be included in the irrigable ayacut of the Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western deltas, subject to the exception that in the case of 'Eksal' lands (lands irrigated on annual permits) which had been under irrigation for five or more years continuously, the fee should be Rs. 12-8-0 an acre.

25th March 1927]

2. During the tour of the hon. the Revenue Member in the Kistna district in October 1921, a deputation of ryots that waited on him at Bezvada urged the cancellation of the order. The hon. Member promised to examine the whole question again. After a careful consideration of the matter, the Government came to the conclusion that there was no ground for refraining from the levy of the fee except in the case of lands to which water rights had been transferred from 'excluded lands' by sale or by exchange.

3. At its meeting held on 8th February 1924 the Legislative Council passed a resolution moved by Mr. P. Peddiraju, recommending the cancellation of the notification directing the levy of the fee. The question has again been examined with reference to the speeches made in the Legislative Council. The main considerations for the levy of the fee are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

4. The inclusion of dry land in the irrigable ayacut gives that area the right to be recognized as wet and the right to be irrigated continuously for wet crops. Over 72,000 acres of dry land are proposed for inclusion in the irrigable ayacut in the Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western deltas. The inclusion of such a large area necessitates the widening, regrading, remodelling and in many cases the extending of the canals, channels and distributaries of a large percentage of existing works to secure an adequate supply.

5. It was in order to meet the cost of these improvements which are required almost wholly in the interests of the area proposed to be included in the wet ayacut, that the inclusion fee was proposed by the special officers and accepted by Government. The cost was estimated in 1914-15 at Rs. 15 lakhs and at present rates will be considerably more. Even the fee proposed is not likely to cover the expenditure fully.

6. At present an inducement rate of rupee one an acre is charged on dry lands cultivated with wet crops in Government villages. As soon as the inclusion proposals are finally given effect to, included lands will be treated as settlement wet lands and will no longer have to pay the inducement fee. The loss of revenue to Government on this account is estimated approximately at Rs. 63,000 per annum.

7. If the cost of work of this kind is to be thrown on the general revenues, the difficulty in financing new projects will be increased and if the burden is not to fall on the general tax-payer, the only course left open to Government, in case the levy of a special fee is to be dropped, will be to withdraw the proposals for the inclusion of the lands in question. Such a course is, however, undesirable in the interests alike of the ryots and of the Government.

8. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that the increased value of the lands to the ryots due to the inclusion is several times more than the fee fixed, the Government see no reason to accept the resolution to cancel the order directing the levy of the fee. Should there be individual cases of hardship such as in the case of lands of poor quality the Government will be prepared to consider such cases on their merits.

[25th March 1927]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 558 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1927, page 909 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 cartload; 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 green leaf for manure in the North Arcot district. The forests in the district were closed for the removal of leaf manure with effect from 1917. The removal of shrubs and creepers was however allowed with effect from 1922 on a three years' rotation in the forests 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 possibilities of reviving the forest village system in these reserves are under the consideration of the Chief Conservator.

(b) Yes. Permits in accordance with the decision of 1922 referred to above were issued.

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 28th March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Neston, Rev. Dr. W.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Moor, C.I.E., Mr. P. L.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Muppi Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muthukeshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Adinarayana Chettiya, Mr. T.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subedar-Major S. A.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Arputaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Narayanan Chettiya, Mr. Al. Ar.
Basbeer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Bazul-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Ramachandra Palayachi, Mr. K.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr.	Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Seturatan Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Khudir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Statham, Mr. R. M.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Subrahmanya Moopnar, Mr. S.
Krisnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Mahmud Shamsud Sahib Bahadur.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Vanavudaiya Gundar, Mr. S. V.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.	Venkatapati Raja, Mr. P. C.
	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
	Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.

[28th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Wood, Mr. C. E.

Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members made the prescribed oath and took their seats:—

Mr. R. M. Statham.
Rev. Dr. W. Meston.

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 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

Civil Justice

Suits disposed of by the District Munsif's Court of South Kanara and Malabar districts.

* 564 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a comparative statement showing—

- (a) the number of suits for eviction of tenants instituted by janmies in 1924, 1925, 1926;
- (b) the number of suits disposed of in favour of the janmies in each of those years, in each of the District Munsif's Courts in the Malabar district;
- (c) the number of eviction suits by other parties than the janmies in those years;
- (d) the number of eviction suits in the neighbouring districts of South Kanara and Malabar in those years; and
- (e) the total number of other suits in the South Kanara and Malabar districts in the District Munsif's Courts in the same years?

A.—The Government have no information for these years.

28th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the Government have called or will call for information on the points referred to in the question, as they are very important in view of the proposed Bill?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"We have got the figures from 1891 to 1923. We shall call for the figures for 1924, 1925 and 1926."

Alleged memorial from the copyists of Civil Courts.

* 565 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Government received a memorial from the copyists of Civil Courts last year, praying their pay may be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 20 per mensem;
- (b) whether Government have passed any orders thereon and when;
- (c) whether the copyists have also requested that their service may be made pensionable;
- (d) how many passed men are employed as copyists; and
- (e) whether they are eligible for promotion to superior service after their twenty-fifth year, if they had been made permanent as copyists before their twenty-fifth year?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 339.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) Copyists are not regular Government servants, but a copyist who has passed the twenty-fifth year may be taken on to the superior pensionable service with the sanction of the head of the department, if he is otherwise qualified for the appointment.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"As far as I remember, with reference to the previous answer referred to in clause (b), may I ask whether the Government propose to consider the case of these people sympathetically and pass orders making them members of the permanent service with benefits of pensions, etc.?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"On the recommendation of the hon. the Judges of the High Court, their minimum pay was increased from Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 20 and that increase has been embodied in the present budget. So far as the request of these copyists to be deemed to be members of the permanent service is concerned, certain proposals have been made and are under consideration of the hon. the Judges of the High Court. The proposals will be considered by the Government as to the institution of Provident Fund or, in the alternative, pension, with regard to these officers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask whether the High Court have not yet reported on the question that these people should be made members of the permanent service under the Crown?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Not yet, Sir."

[28th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask, when the High Court reports, whether the Government will bear in mind the very strong feeling of this Council, in the interests of not only these people, but also in the interests of the efficient administration of justice in this province, that these people deserve to be treated better and not as mere coolies?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"All I can say is that we have received a number of petitions and during all my tours one of the items of business is to receive a number of copyists in deputation putting forth their grievances, some of which are undoubtedly legitimate."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Will the hon. Member take necessary steps so that during his future tours, these people will not ask him for redress of grievances, but will thank him for the redress of those grievances?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is a suggestion for action."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI:—"Is it not a fact that the Copyists' Department is a source of considerable revenue to the Government?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I would deprecate such questions. You cannot take the Copyists' Department alone separately or some other department and say that this particular department is a source of revenue to the Government and therefore it should be paid better. You must take the Administration of Justice as a whole."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI:—"May I ask if there is no justification to improve the lot of these people who contribute to the revenue of the Government apart from the consideration whether as a source of profit to Government each should be considered separately or not?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is legitimate and I may say it is an adroit suggestion."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, whether along with the question of pension, he will consider the question of leave also?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That also will be considered."

Shifting of the Munsif's Court at Madurantakam.

* 566 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madurantakam District Munsif's Court which was originally located at Madurantakam was shifted to Chingleput within a short period of six months after its location and if so, for what reasons;

(b) whether the jurisdiction of that court was first confined to the area south of the Palar river which is the dividing line between the two revenue taluks of Chingleput and Madurantakam;

(c) whether it is a fact that after its removal to Chingleput, two firkas of the latter taluk were added to its original jurisdiction and if so, on what grounds;

(d) whether Chingleput is outside even this extended jurisdiction;

28th March 1927]

(e) how many courts in all were in existence at Chingleput during the last three years;

(f) what steps have been taken by Government to follow the decisions of the Judicial Retrenchment Committee in regard to the removal of the concentration of a number of courts in the town of Chingleput itself; and

(g) whether Government will take steps to shift back the said court to its own place?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (g) Under sections 5 and 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the location and local jurisdiction of district munsifs' courts are determined by the High Court.

(e) A statement is appended.^a

(f) The recommendations of the Judicial Retrenchment Committee were communicated to the High Court.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"The hon. Law Member has not given answers to the specific questions asked. The omnibus answers given may mean anything or nothing."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The question of my hon. Friend is not understood. The answer that is given is that the location and the local jurisdiction are, under the statute, solely matters to be regulated by the High Court, and what the High Court have done has been indicated in the appendix, and the suggestion for action made to the Government in certain of these questions could not be considered for that reason. The debate, if I may call it so, will be communicated to the High Court."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Am I to understand that, if any specific instance of injustice is brought to the notice of the hon. the Law Member, he has no power either to recommend or to call for the information?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"My hon. Friend is perfectly correct that we have no legal powers."

Rent appeals pending in Ramnad District Court.

* 567 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many rent appeals are pending in the Ramnad District Court;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the District Judge, Ramnad, is not able to devote any appreciable time to rent appeals as his hands are full with Sessions cases; and

(c) whether he will consider the desirability of one of the Subordinate Judges of the Ramnad district at Madura being invested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge so as to give relief to the District Judge and enable him to dispose of rent appeals?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information. The High Court is being addressed on the subject.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 1982 infra.

[28th March 1927]

Criminal Justice*Investigation of St. Thomas' Mount Tragedy*

* 568 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the result of the investigation of the shooting tragedy at the St. Thomas' Mount Railway station?

A.—No clue was obtained and the Magistrate ordered that no further investigation need be made as the case was undetectable.

Warrantees evading appearance before trial courts.

* 569 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of warrantees who were absconding and evading appearance before the trial courts of criminal jurisdiction in this Presidency;

(b) how long these warrants are pending, i.e., how many are under one year, how many under two years and so on; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any active steps to secure the arrest of these absconding warrantees?

A.—(a) & (b). The information is not available with Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

Irrigation*Construction of an anicut across the River Langulya.*

* 570 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he will be pleased to call for proper estimates for the immediate construction of an anicut or regulating dam across the River Langulya for the improvement of existing irrigation facilities under the Dusi, Wadada and Urlam channels;

(b) if there is an estimate already prepared, whether the Government will be pleased to provide funds for the work to save the large area from drought and scarcity of water-supply, and begin work at once; and

(c) whether the Government has received memorials from the ryots of Chicacole division, and if so, what action has been taken to comply with their prayers?

A.—(a) & (b) An estimate amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs for the improvement of irrigation under the Dusi and Wadada channels was submitted for the orders of Government. The scheme was dropped in 1925 as, apart from the difficulties that would arise in connexion with vested interests that would be affected, the anticipated return on capital outlay was less than 4 per cent. It has since been referred to the Chief Engineer and the Collector for a further examination of certain points.

(c) Memorials were received by the Government in 1924 and they were duly considered before orders were passed on the scheme in 1925.

29th March 1927]

Papanasam Reservoir scheme.

* 571 Q.—Mr. D. THOMAS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the Papanasam Reservoir scheme (in the Tinnevely district) stands;

(b) whether the survey operations for the scheme have been completed; and

(c) if not, when the survey will be completed?

A.—(a) The Papanasam scheme is in the stage of preliminary investigation to enable actual execution of the work to be put in hand.

(b) & (c) The field surveys connected with the scheme are understood to have been completed.

Proposed diversions in the Erode-Mettur road.

* 572 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to have diversions in the Erode-Mettur road in several places and to acquire new lands and put up new bridges;

(b) whether the estimates for the diversions have been separately sent up to the Government and permission taken for such diversions;

(c) whether the cost of diversions is likely to be very high and whether it has not been included in the original estimates;

(d) whether the road that is being used has been in existence for several decades and if so why diversions have now been proposed;

(e) whether the Government have considered the desirability of giving up these diversions if a new railway line is opened from Salem to Mettur;

(f) whether in any case the Government have any objection to postpone the diversions for some time till the question of the railway line is finally settled;

(g) whether memorials have been received from interested parties that the proposed diversions cut their lands unnecessarily into small portions causing much loss and inconvenience to them;

(h) whether a communiqué will be issued by the Government giving some details of the various diversions and their cost; and

(i) whether one of the Superintending Engineers in charge of the works suggested that these diversions might be postponed for some time and taken up only if they were found absolutely necessary?

A.—(a) to (g) & (i) The Government have no information except that in order to avoid the congested road from Erode to Bhavani, diversions have been or are proposed to be made in this section using the existing roads as far as possible.

(h) The Government will call for a report.

[28th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the answer (A), may I ask the Government whether they do not publish the notifications about acquisitions of lands ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes : they are published."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If that is so, may I ask whether the Government will have no information as to why all these lands are being purchased ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" These acquisitions are, as my hon. Friend is very well aware, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. If my hon. Friend will look at the answer to question No. 611 down below regarding the Salem-Mettur Railway, he will realize at what stage the matter is. As soon as we get something definitely about the further progress of the Salem-Mettur Railway, this question will be considered in part."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" That is exactly my object. May I ask the Government not to proceed with further work, so far as the diversions are concerned, in view of the fact that the diversions may become unnecessary if the proposed railway becomes an accomplished fact ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It will not be wholly unnecessary. My hon. Friend may take it from me that the Government would not introduce any reduplicating work, if the railway will only serve the same purpose."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The Public Works Department seem to be very much interested in this matter. In view of the fact that large tracts of nanja lands are being acquired and prepared for road at a very great cost, will the hon. Member issue orders not to proceed with these road diversions until the question of the railway is settled ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" This point will be investigated."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask if he will look into a note that has been prepared by one Superintending Engineer to the effect that no expenditure should be incurred on the diversion until the railway scheme has been decided ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My hon. Friend with his omnivorous knowledge seems to be more thoroughly acquainted with the Superintending Engineer than I am. I am not aware of the notes ; but I will make inquiries."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask if Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar has not stated that this diversion should not take place pending the question of the railway extension ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am indebted to my hon. Friend for the information ; I did not know that Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar had prepared a note. But I will call for information regarding it."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if any diversion has been made on the Bhavani-Mettur section of the road ? "

28th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes ; a very small diversion, I am told."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether the abandoned portions will be given to the adjoining landowners ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Proposed pumping installation on the bed of the river Palar.

* 573 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are contemplating the establishing of a big pumping installation on the bed of the river Palar for the supply of water to the Jalarpet railway station ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Vadakkupatti, Ekkasapuram, Sankarapuram, Kodayanchi, Ambalur and other villages in Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district, are likely to be adversely affected by such a pumping installation by the probable diminished supply of water to their fields ;

(c) whether the Collector inspected the site of the installation recently ;

(d) whether he has consulted the ryots about their interests ; and

(e) whether Government have received a memorial from the ryots whose lands are likely to be affected protesting against the establishment of such an installation by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not think that is the case.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) Yes.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that an alternative site has been suggested for the pumping station nearer the Jalarpet station and far more distant from the cultivated fields of the ryots than the present one ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Possibly so."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" Will the hon. Member examine the question of finding another site which is less injurious to the irrigation interests of the ryots of the area than the present one ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, after this question was answered, I looked into the matter and the position is this : Permission was granted to the railway company subject to the following conditions, that the interests of the existing irrigation under the spring channels and irrigation wells are not prejudiced and that if existing irrigation is prejudiced, the company would compensate the persons whose interests are prejudiced. I shall have the matter looked into again."

[28th March 1927]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI:—"Will the hon. Member enquire whether there are other sites far away from the irrigated lands?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The matter will be considered."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI:—"With reference to the answer (d), may I ask whether he will kindly ascertain whether the proposal will affect the irrigation interests of the ryots before any sanction is given to the railway company?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That will be noted."

The Muniyeru project.

* 574 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals to expand the irrigation under the Muniyeru project, Nandigama taluk, Kistna district, by constructing a reservoir near Magallu;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of the dry lands that can be irrigated offered to pay some contribution for this work;

(c) at what stage it is; and

(d) whether the Government will hasten the scheme in view of the fact that dry crops have failed this year in Nandigama taluk owing to scarcity of rain?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Legislative Council

Privilege of Members of Legislative Council of sending letters under 'Service Unpaid system'.

* 575 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Local Government have urged on the Government of India the revival of the concession given to the Members of the Legislative Council till now of addressing their letters to Government officers on matters relating to Government under the 'Service Unpaid System'.

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the Government considered the question whether the Members of this Council are entitled to this privilege or not?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I think my hon. Friend was not here during the budget discussion"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I was here, Sir."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Then, he has overlooked what I then said. The Government of India sent a letter to us saying that we were mistaken in the interpretation of the rules and asked us to go back upon that concession."

[28th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I ask whether the Government thought it fit to find whether the Government of India would not change the existing rule and give us the concession?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Did not the hon. Member state in the same budget discussion that he would draw the attention of the Government of India and correspond with them with regard to the suggestion—that was made that service stamps should be given to the Members who should account for the stamps given? Has the hon. Member taken any steps in that direction?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I said I would transmit the discussion through the proper authorities, for action."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I request the Government to consider whether they cannot permit the Members of the Legislative Council to carry on correspondence by the ordinary unpaid system?"

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will the hon. Member consider the desirability of supplying service labels to the Members?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"All these matters will have to be considered. I cannot give an answer now."

Agency

Alleged representation from the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam Agency.

* 576 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation from the present Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam Agency, has been received requesting for—

(i) an Additional Agency Sessions Judge or

(ii) a Sub-Judge and a Personal Assistant;

(b) the estimated cost of the two proposals;

(c) (i) the number of sessions cases tried by the Agent since the abolition of the Additional Agency Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, and

(ii) the number of such cases tried by the District Judge, Vizagapatam; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the representation?

A.—(a) & (b) The present Agent has asked for a Personal Assistant in addition to the Agency Sub-Judge who has been appointed. The annual cost of a Personal Assistant would be Rs. 14,844 if of the I.C.S. and Rs. 8,133 if a Deputy Collector.

(c) (i) & (ii) The Government have not got these figures.

(d) The request has been referred to the Board of Revenue for detailed examination with reference to the total volume of the work to be done by the Collector and Agent.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"With reference to the answer to (a) and (b), will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether any representation was made for an Agency Sessions Judge?"

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

[23th March 1927]

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Did not the Agent ask for a Personal Assistant of the Indian Civil Service cadre with more than ten years' standing?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir, for more particulars."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether, in his opinion, if he granted an Additional Sessions Judge, it would not at least be a step towards the separation of the judicial and executive functions, instead of giving him a Personal Assistant?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"There is no proposal, Sir, to give a Personal Assistant. The Government have not decided to give a Personal Assistant. It is only a proposal of the Agent. There is no statement made here that Government propose to give him a Personal Assistant."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Was not the sanction of the India Government obtained for giving him an Additional Sessions Judge?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"There is no such sanction existing."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Will not the cost of the Sub-Judge and the Personal Assistant be far more than the cost of an Additional Sessions Judge?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"It would be, Sir, if both were appointed."

Debts outstanding in the Sivayanga Estate.

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

- (a) what is the exact amount of debt standing against the Sivayanga Estate on 1st January 1927;
- (b) what amount of debt was repaid to the Government and to the Imperial Bank of India in the previous year;
- (c) the receipts and expenditure for the last five years;
- (d) the cost of the establishment for the same period;
- (e) what is the pay of the present Estate Collector, and what are the concessions allowed to him in addition to his pay; and
- (f) whether it is a fact that all his taxes are paid from Estate funds and if so, for what reason?

- A.—(a) Rupees 7,00,000.
 (b) Government Rs. 1,00,000.
 Imperial Bank of India—Nil.
 (c) & (a) The hon. Member is referred to the Court of Wards Administration Reports which have been published.
 (e) Pay on 1st January 1927 Rs. 1,200.
 Overseas pay £25.
 Special pay Rs. 100 per mensem.
 Free quarters.
 (f) The answer is in the negative.

28th March 1927]

Public Service

Government Order No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, regarding public service

* 578 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state why specific orders were not issued in G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, on the points referred to in paragraph 3 (iv) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926.

A.—G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, merely reviewed the consolidated lists of exemptions sanctioned by heads of departments and submitted to Government under paragraph 3 (ii) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926. The question of giving retrospective effect to orders sanctioning exemptions was not therefore dealt with in that Government Order.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Are the Government not prepared to give retrospective effect to the orders sanctioning exemptions?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I believe, Sir, that question has been independently asked and answered. If I am mistaken, I must ask for notice. I cannot give the answer off-hand."

Village Establishments

Village officers in South Kanara district.

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

- (a) the number of the offices of patels in the South Kanara district before and after the recent Restoration Act;
- (b) the number of Shanbagues and of Ugranis therein; and
- (c) the total salary of these officers before the recent cut and the same after?

A.—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 it will be published and laid on the table.

Depressed Classes

Elementary schools for fishermen boys and girls.

* 580 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of elementary schools that exist now for educating the fishermen boys and girls in various kuppams along the sea coast from Madras to Tuticorin; and what is the amount spent on such schools if any; and
- (b) whether the Government have any idea of opening elementary navigational schools in all sea port towns under the control of the Port Officer to impart to fishermen and boatmen elementary knowledge of their daily avocation in life?

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

[28th March 1927]

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Is it to be inferred, Sir, from the answer to clause (a), that there are no records from which the Government could get the required information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, the Government have no information."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Sir, has any amount been allotted in this year's budget for educating fishermen boys and girls in the West Coast?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Notice, Sir, I suppose there must be some budget provision, but I do not remember."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Then, Sir, why is it that this kind of distinction is made with regard to both the Coasts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Notice of the question, Sir."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Will the hon. Member kindly call for a report and communicate it to the Members of this House as early as possible?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not think any useful purpose will be served by it, Sir."

Government aid to Adi-Dravidas of South Kanara.

* 581 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Adi-Dravidas of South Kanara are too poor to spend any money in effecting any improvements on the plots assigned to them; and

(b) whether Government can help them by giving at least half a dozen coconut seedlings free of cost from their coconut farms in the district to each person who takes up land on darkhast?

A.—(a) Yes, in some cases.

(b) The suggestion will be considered.

Emigration

Mappilla colonization of the Andamans.

* 582 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of Mappilla prisoners that have settled in the Andamans as free settlers;

(b) how many have taken their wives and children only, and how many have taken their parents, brothers, sisters and other relations;

(c) what is the number of non-Mappilla prisoners that have settled now in the Andamans;

(d) how many Mappilla and non-Mappilla convicts were transferred to the Andamans from Indian jails from the year 1922 till now;

28th March 1927]

(e) how many non-Mappilla convicts have taken their wives and children alone, and how many have taken their parents, brothers, sisters and other relations;

(f) whether the Government have allowed non-Mappilla prisoners to come to India to induce their wives, children and relations to accompany them to the Andamans as they did with the Mappillas;

(g) how many Mappilla prisoners died in the Andamans during their stay in these years from 1922 onwards and what are the various diseases from which they died; and

(h) how many non-Mappilla prisoners died from various diseases from 1925?

A.—(a) The number of Mappilla prisoners who settled as self-supporters in the Andamans up to December 1925 was 379. Up to date, figures are not available.

(b) The Government have no detailed information. The number of relatives and dependents of Mappilla self-supporters in the Andamans in December 1925 was 468 (wives 130, children 226, other relatives 112).

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the concluding portion of paragraph 6 of the resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Jails) No. F.-20, dated 27th February 1926. The total number of self-supporters in the Islands in December 1925 was 4,377, of whom 379 were Mappillas.

(d) The number of Mappilla convicts transferred to the Andamans from Indian jails since 1922 is 1,317. The Government have no information as to the number of non-Mappillas so transferred.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) No non-Mappilla prisoners have come from the Andamans to this Presidency to take their wives and children.

(g) The number of Mappilla prisoners who died in the Andamans during the period from 1922-25 was 90. Later figures are not available.

(h) The Government have no information.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (e), do not the jail authorities in this Province keep any record of the number of prisoners that have been sent to the Andamans?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"To get correct information, we must address the Andaman authorities."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Will the Government call for a full report and communicate it to the Members of this House at an early date?"

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

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I know the reason why this kind of distinction is made between one class of prisoners and another class of prisoners?"

[28th March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not know what distinction it is, Sir, which the hon. Member refers to."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"It is stated in clause (f), Sir, that no non-Mappilla prisoners have come from the Andamans to this Presidency to take their wives and children", whereas it seems Mappilla prisoners alone are brought to India to take their families?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, this concession to the non-Mappillas was recently given. So, if the non-Mappilla prisoners want to come here to take their wives and children and if they make a request to the Andaman authorities to that effect, it will be considered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"In answer to clause (a), Sir, it is stated that the Government have not obtained the figures ever since December 1925. Does it mean, Sir, that the Government do not keep themselves informed as to what happens about the Mappillas in the Andamans?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The Government know what is happening there."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Then, if they know everything that is happening there, Sir, why is it that the Government are not acquainted with the figures that have been asked for by the hon. Member regarding the settlers in the Andamans?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is a matter for which we will have to address the Andamans authorities. If hon. Members desire to have the information on the subject, then I am quite prepared to call for it."

Education

Compulsory medical inspection in secondary schools for girls.

* 583 Q.—Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of compulsory medical examination of pupils has been confined only to secondary schools for boys, Government or aided;

(b) why such examination has not been insisted on in the case of the secondary schools for girls; whether it is due to want of a sufficient number of qualified lady doctors; if not, for what reasons;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government do not make any grant towards the cost of medical inspection of aided secondary schools for girls even when the management make satisfactory arrangement for medical inspection; if the answer be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of introducing compulsory medical inspection in the case of secondary schools for girls at least in the City of Madras if qualified lady doctors are not available in sufficient numbers for serving the schools in the whole Presidency; and

(e) whether the Government have considered the desirability of employing Government travelling lady doctors for the purpose of inspection of secondary schools for girls in the Presidency?

28th March 1927]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) One reason was the insufficient number of qualified lady doctors; another was that the scheme was an experiment and it was considered advisable to restrict its operation during the experimental stage to secondary schools for boys.

(c) Yes; the scheme does not apply to girls' schools for reasons given above.

(d) The suggestion will be considered.

(e) No.

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"In answer to clause (b) of my question, it is stated that the 'scheme was an experiment and it was considered advisable to restrict its operation during the experimental stage to secondary school for boys.' May I know when the experiment was started and how long has it continued?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The experiment was started about five years ago, Sir."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"With regard to the answer to clause (c), may I know how long the experiment will continue?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The whole thing is a question of finance, Sir. So, the question of costs has to be studied before any conclusion can be arrived at."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"With regard to question (c), Sir, the answer is 'the scheme does not apply to girls' schools for reasons given above.' The reason is that there is an insufficiency of qualified doctors and that the scheme is only an experiment; but why did the Government not extend it to those aided schools which employ their own doctors and where medical inspection is going on properly? Why was that not done?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As is stated in answer to clause (d), Sir, the Government are considering the desirability of introducing the scheme in girls' schools."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"May I know when it is going to be introduced?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I cannot say definitely when that will come into force."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"With reference to answer to clause (d), was not this experiment confirmed in respect of boys and made compulsory?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I believe so, Sir."

Compulsory medical inspection of elementary schools aided by local bodies.

* 584 Q.—Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government ever considered the question of compulsory medical inspection of pupils in the elementary schools for boys or girls in the Presidency, maintained by local bodies, or aided from local or municipal funds;

[28th March 1927]

(b) whether the Government have issued instructions to the local bodies in regard to the desirability of conducting periodical medical inspection of pupils in the elementary schools;

(c) whether the Government are aware that travelling doctors are employed by some missionary bodies for conducting periodical medical inspection of pupils in the schools under their management; and

(d) whether the Government have ever considered the desirability of appointing Government travelling medical inspectors for conducting medical examination of pupils in the elementary schools for each district or groups of districts?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No.

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"With reference to clause (a), the answer is in the affirmative. May I know whether it applies to elementary education?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There again, Sir, as I said in answer to question No. 583, it is a matter of cost to the State, and the question of cost has to be carefully worked out before any step in that direction can be taken."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"May I know why Government have not started it in the secondary schools? In England they have begun with the primary schools for the obvious reason that any signs of disease have to be arrested at an early stage. May I know why the scheme has been begun with the secondary schools here?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because it is a matter of cost, as I have said?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Arising from the answer to the question of the hon. the Deputy President, Sir, may I ask the hon. the Education Minister as to when he is going to start on this great work of the medical inspection of our pupils in the elementary and secondary schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe that is being done at present."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know by whom?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"By the educational advisers of the Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"By the Director of Public Instruction?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I presume so, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"It is not a question of presumption. I am putting a question of fact. May I ask the hon. the Minister not to presume too much, but to answer a question of fact, as to who is the adviser of the Government in this matter, whether the adviser of the Government is doing the work, if so, what progress has been made, and when that work will be finished?"

28th March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I thought the hon. Member was as aware as anyone else that the Director of Public Instruction is the adviser to the Government and that he is having it under consideration."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, I am not aware of the exact functions of the Director of Public Instruction, but I am asking my hon. Friend whether, with regard to compulsory medical inspection of pupils in elementary schools maintained by a large number of local bodies, any scheme is now being worked out with special reference to the financial liability involved; if so, what is the progress made and when that scheme is going to be finished and when we are going to have a report on the scheme?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Notice, Sir."

Complaint against medical inspection in Government or aided schools.

* 585 Q.—Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint against the way in which the medical inspection is conducted at present in the Government or aided schools;

(b) whether the medical practitioners now employed for medical inspection have received any special course of training to enable them to carry on a thorough medical examination of pupils; and

(c) whether the report of such examinations and the advice given by such medical inspectors for the medical treatment or surgical operations of individual pupils are being communicated to the parents through the heads of the schools concerned, and whether the heads of schools have been asked to watch the progress of such pupils in regard to their health?

A.—(a) In 1926 the Director of Public Instruction brought to the notice of Government that many of the reports on medical inspection of pupils submitted to him and the Surgeon-General showed evidence of hurried inspection. The Government have issued the necessary instructions to ensure that inspections are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 1 (3) of G.O. No. 641, Law (Education), dated 29th April 1925, and G.O. No. 44, Law (Education), dated 9th January 1926, which have been placed on the Editors' Table. No special course of training is considered necessary.

(c) Copies of inspection cards should be sent to the parents of pupils in all cases wherein treatment is recommended. Heads of schools are expected to watch the progress of pupils in their health and no special instructions are considered necessary.

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, if the Government are convinced that medical inspection of school pupils is a preventive side of medicine, may I know if they would introduce inspection into all schools as early as possible, because they have now got a surplus amount at their disposal?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We are not so sure of the surplus."

[28th March 1927]

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"With reference to clause (a), the answer is that 'the Government have issued the necessary instructions to ensure that inspections are conducted in a satisfactory manner.' Will the Government issue orders to the effect that qualified and experienced medical officers should be employed for this special work?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The question will be considered."

Composition of District Educational Councils of South Kanara, etc.

* 586 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the House a statement of the names of the members of the District Educational Councils of South Kanara, Malabar, The Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore showing their educational qualifications, the schools or educational interests which they represent, and to state—

(a) whether managers or teachers of schools could not be nominated in place of non-educationalists;

(b) whether an institution called Mahila Sabha in Mangalore has a representative in the South Kanara Educational Council;

(c) what its character and objects are;

(d) what the number of pupils educated in that sabha is; and

(e) whether Indian Catholic and Protestant schools in the above districts have representatives in their educational councils in proportion to the number of boys and girls educated in them, and if not, why?

A.—Lists of members of the District Educational Councils, South Kanara, Malabar, The Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore are placed on the table. The Government have no information as to the educational qualifications of the members.

(a) The question of according representation to teacher-managers will be considered after district associations composed of such teacher-managers have been formed and are found to work satisfactorily. The Government will consider the question of nominating qualified teachers to the district educational councils when a suitable opportunity arises.

(b) Yes.

(c) The objects of the sabha are—

(1) to supplement the educational facilities afforded by Government in the cause of women's education;

(2) to afford opportunities to its members for improving themselves and their homes, and thus to enable them to be of service both in and outside the institution;

(3) to bring ladies of the different communities closer together and thus to promote sisterly feelings among them.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the list laid on the table. The privilege of representation has been conferred on all educational agencies deserving of the concession. The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion that the number of representatives elected by each educational agency should be proportionate to the number of pupils who are under instruction in the schools maintained by it.

[28th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to clause (d), may I enquire what is the number of pupils educated by the Mahila Sabha?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Is it not a fact that there are more than eight pupils educated by that Sabha?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I shall have that matter enquired into."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to (c), may I know on what basis or footing, Government wish to nominate or have nominated representatives of educational interests to the Educational Council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not quite follow the question of the hon. Member, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I ask on what footing are the nominations made for representing the educational interests in the Educational Council. If I may make myself clear, the Catholic educational authorities there maintain about 110 schools and they have got only one representative; whereas the Mahila Sabha has got only one school with a few pupils."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am putting a question, Sir. I want to know the principle on which nominations are made?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe, Sir, the Mahila Sabha was given a representative as generally representing the Hindu ladies."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Are there any educational qualifications required for membership of these Educational Councils?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No qualifications are prescribed."

Alleged harm to Muslim education by increase of fees.

* 587 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding the immense harm that has been done to Muslim education by the enhancement of fees; and

(b) if so, what does the Government propose to take to relieve the Muslim community of this hardship?

A.—(a) & (b) There has been no enhancement in the standard rates of fees. Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules provides that fees in all institutions shall be levied at half the standard rates from Muhammadans, Oriyas, girls and pupils of backward classes and castes whose parents or guardians are so poor that the grant of the concession is necessary to enable them to continue their studies. Representations were made to Government that the half-fee concession admissible under the rules should be granted to all Muhammadan pupils irrespective of poverty. The Government have been unable to entertain the proposal.

[28th March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister what are the conditions which necessitate a deviation from Rule 92 ? ”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Is the hon. the Minister for Education aware, that because this concession has been taken away from the poor students, they have been asked to produce certificates of poverty, and that a large number of poor students who, under Rule 92, would have got this concession, have had to go without it and have had, as a result, to give up their education ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I shall have the matter enquired into.”

New Hostel rules in the Queen Mary's College Hostel.

* 588 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the complaints that have been appearing in the Madras newspapers regarding the new Hostel rules that have been imposed in the Queen Mary's College Hostel; and

(b) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to institute an enquiry into the matter and redress the grievance of the inmates of the hostel ?

A.—(a) The Government have since perused a communication to a local newspaper on this matter.

(b) The Government have called for a copy of the rules of the hostel and perused them. They seem suitable. No intimation of any grievance has been received from any inmate of the hostel.

Local Boards

Issue of licences to run buses by the Salem District Board.

* 559 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 43 answered on 25th January 1927,—

(a) whether it is a fact that licences to run busses have been given to buses running within the North Arcot district by the North Arcot District Board;

(b) if so, the reason why the Salem District Board should refuse to give licence for running buses on the portion of the same road running through Salem district;

(c) whether it is a fact that even the Salem District Board have issued such bus licences to one or two buses but not for others; and

(d) if differences of opinion exist between these two district boards about the conditions of this road, whether Government will suggest the appointment of a mixed committee of the two district boards to settle the matter ?

28th March 1927]

A.—(a) In a petition received from the proprietor of a bus service it was stated that the North Arcot District Board had granted him permission to run a bus service on the road in question within the limits of that district board. The Government have no authentic information on the point.

(b) The President, District Board, Salem, states that the portion of the road within the Salem district is not designed to carry motor traffic.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The Salem District Board will be addressed in the matter.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Sir, the road is covered by both the North Arcot and the Salem districts. The North Arcot District Board has given licence for the portion covered by its area, and the Salem Board says

“ The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is making a speech.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ May I know, Sir, how a very large portion of the same road may be fit for motor traffic, while only 12 miles of it may not be fit for traffic ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I have said in the answer it is a matter for the District Board; and I have also said in answer to clause (d) that ‘ the Salem District Board have been addressed on the matter ’.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ In view of the fact that the public are put to a lot of inconvenience on account of the buses not being able to run . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is again making a speech.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ May I request the hon. the Minister to draw the attention of the Salem District Board forcibly to this inconvenience to the public ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It will be done.”

Local bodies not utilizing the grant for village communications.

* 590 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the names of local bodies, with the amounts and date of sanction, who did not spend 4.80 lakhs out of the grant of 6½ lakhs for village communications ?

A.—A statement^a showing the information required is laid on the table. The amount which was not spent by the local boards in 1925-26 out of the grant was Rs. 1,66,254 not Rs. 4.80 lakhs.

Municipal Councils

Alleged irregularities in the Madura Municipal Administration.

* 591 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state why the Government have not deputed the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities to

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 1088 infra.

[28th March 1927]

look into the affairs of the Madura Municipal Administration and to investigate the various irregularities including the kerosene-oil fraud and submit a full report, and whether they will be pleased to do so?

A.—The Government have passed orders in the matter of kerosene-oil frauds.

If the hon. Member will give details of other irregularities of which he is aware, the Government will consider the necessity of having an inquiry made.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Is it a fact that soon after the 1926 elections in November, a large number of hands were dismissed by the present Chairman of the Madura municipality ? ”

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Is it a fact that most of those that were dismissed were Brahmans and men of considerably long standing and experience in the municipal administration of Madura ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is not possible for me to say anything about it, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Will the Minister be pleased to get the information.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I will get the information, if necessary.”

Industries

Recruitment of officers in the Industries department.

* 592 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what are the principles governing the recruitment of officers as experts or as inspecting staff in the Department of Industries ; and

(b) whether they have varied at times, and if so, for what reasons ?

A.—(a) The principles are that the officers recruited should possess the qualifications required for efficient discharge of duties attached to the posts for which recruitment is made.

(b) No.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Sir, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether he is satisfied, on investigation, that the officers referred to in the question do possess the qualifications mentioned in the answer to clause (a) of the question ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I could not make the answer more specific, Sir, but if the hon. Member for the University will be so good as to invite my attention to any specific case, I shall be able to give him perhaps a more satisfactory reply.”

28th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Deputy Director of Industries has got any technical qualifications and, if so, what those qualifications are ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ He has got certain technical qualifications. What exactly they are I cannot say just now.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether besides being a foreman, he possesses any industrial qualifications ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ As I already said, I should like to have notice, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know, Sir, what are the qualifications of the Assistant to Mr. Pinto, Chief Engineer ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know, Sir, if there are any rules guiding the appointment of these officers, or is it left to the sweet will and fancy of some of the authorities ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The question of specifically mentioning the qualifications required is under consideration.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ The question is whether there are any rules at present. I know they are under consideration, but what I want to know is whether there are any rules now in force to ask for some qualifications ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I request notice, Sir.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether members of the industrial communities are taken as experts in connexion with the formation of the weaving parties ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If experts are available in those communities whose traditional occupation is the particular industry for which we need experts we shall have no objection to consider their claims.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ May I ask whether the hon. Minister for Development is not aware that there are more than four or five experts who have had their degrees—degrees in the Manchester College of Technology and who have been declared as experts, available for these weaving parties ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ When there is a next vacancy I shall be glad to consider their applications.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Is it a fact that an officer possessing a technical qualification in Chemistry has been withdrawn from the Chaliyam factory and an ordinary clerk was put as the Manager of that factory ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Is it a fact that the Tanur factory is going to be amalgamated with the Chaliyam factory ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I have no knowledge of that factory, Sir. It pertains to the department of Fisheries.”

[28th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Is it a fact that one of the supervisors appointed in the department four years ago has been transferred to six districts in these four years? Is it not harsh, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Perhaps, it is an extreme case and I would like to have notice of it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is a draftsman with no qualifications fit to hold the post of Assistant Engineer in that department?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I want to have notice to answer that, Sir."

Qualifications of experts in the Industries department.

* 593 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the manning of the department of Industries by experts or in the inspecting line is consistent with the responsibility attached to each post, and whether the persons appointed possess the qualification required for those posts?

A.—Yes.

Power-boring plants in this Presidency.

* 594 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when and how many power-boring plants were imported into this Presidency by Government;

(b) in how many cases have these plants been used for the purpose of finding out subterranean water for irrigation purposes;

(c) in how many cases they have been successful, giving particulars of the nature of the soil, in each case;

(d) in how many cases the Director of Industries has permitted the free use of the plants for the said purpose in exercise of the power vested in him under the rules; and

(e) what is the total cost of each power-boring plant?

A.—(a) There are nine power drills; three drills were imported about 1911; two about 1912; one purchased locally in 1921 to be used as a hand drill but converted later into a power drill and the rest in 1925.

(b) In 1926–27, twenty-five applications have been complied with. Separate statistics for the previous years are not available.

(c) Nineteen cases have been successful, the strata bored through in each case being hard rock.

(d) None.

(e) The cost of the drill purchased in 1921 is about Rs. 2,000 and that of the three drills purchased in 1925 is £5,000.

Cotton cultivation in Gudiyattam taluk.

* 595 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the area under cotton cultivation in Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, respectively;

[28th March 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that cotton cultivation was introduced in this taluk by the department of Agriculture, after the starting of the Gudiyattam farm;

(c) whether it is a fact that Gudiyattam cotton fetched very high prices in the Tiruppur market;

(d) whether it is a fact that cotton growers in Gudiyattam taluk have ceased to get remunerative prices after the introduction of the rules under the Cotton Transport Act;

(e) whether it is a fact that the cotton growers of Gudiyattam taluk petitioned to the Government for the removal of the restrictions imposed on them under the said Act; and

(f) what objection Government have to complying with the request of the Gudiyattam cotton growers?

A.—(a) 2,162 acres in 1923–24.

5,016 " in 1924–25.

3,185 " in 1925–26.

(b) Good strains of Cambodia Cotton were distributed from the farm for sowing. The area under Cambodia increased under the stimulus of record prices from 201 acres in 1917–18 to about 1,200 acres in 1918–19 and stood at about that figure till 1921–22 when it fell to 368 acres. It rose to 5,016 in 1924–25 but has since decreased owing to falling prices.

(c) It fetched a good price.

(d) The fall in price is not due to the working of the Act. The fall is due to large American production in two successive years. The price depends largely on the American crop.

(e) & (f) No petition was received by the Government after the restrictions were imposed.

Public Works

Tender for pipes for the Tuticorin Municipal water-works.

* 596 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an order was placed for French cast-iron pipes for the Tuticorin Municipal water-works with Messrs. Best & Co. without calling for tenders;

(b) whether any tender was made for Indian-made pipes;

(c) if so, why French articles were preferred;

(d) when are those pipes expected to be used;

(e) whether the prices of iron articles are going down, and what is the reason for the hurry with which this transaction was completed;

(f) whether the Government authorized the Chief Engineer to conclude the transaction, or whether it was done by the Chief Engineer without the Government sanction;

(g) if the Government had sanctioned the transaction, why the Chief Minister preferred French goods to indigenous goods; and

(h) what is the total value of articles ordered?

[28th March 1927]

4.—(a) An order for French pipes was placed with Messrs. Best & Co. after tenders had been invited by public advertisement.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Chief Engineer considered Best & Co.'s tender the most favourable.

(d) Next official year.

(e) The Government have no information about the trend of prices, nor are they aware that there was any unusual hurry in the transaction.

(f) The placing of the order required the sanction of Government under the rules. The Chief Engineer referred the case to Government but misconstrued their instructions as authorizing the placing of the order forthwith. The Government have since called for all the tenders and examined them and are not prepared to say that the Chief Engineer's selection was not the best.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) About 8.75 lakhs. The order will be spread over two years.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the price at which the tender was accepted was the same as mentioned in the tender or was it altered ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I think it was the tender price. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister, with reference to clause (a), whether tenders were called for and subsequently prices were altered and the tender finally accepted was at the altered rates ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir. The pipes were called for to be delivered at the work-site and in the case of those tenders where the cost of transport to the workspot had not been included, it was added to the tender rates, so that we may have a uniform standard to compare. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister, what was the cost of the Indian-made pipes and the cost for the pipes supplied by Messrs. Best & Co. ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister say whether the Chief Engineer considered Best & Co.'s pipes most favourable? Was it favourable in the sense that the price was lower than that of the other tenders or that the Chief Engineer thought that the quality was better ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Partly that. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Partly what ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Lower price. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Apart from the question of price, was it considered that the quality was better ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The quality was not inferior. "

28th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" I am asking whether the quality was better and I do not ask whether it was not inferior ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Taking all things into consideration, I have to say that that was not inferior. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" What I want to know is whether taking all these things into consideration, they considered the Best & Co.'s pipes better. "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Price and quality were the two things considered and the tender of Best & Co. was preferred. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" The two things taken into consideration according to the Minister, are price and quality; may I ask him, in regard to quality, was it better or equal ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The quality was the same. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Minister seems to have forgotten that tenders for Indian-made pipes were also made. I want to know whether he compared the quality of the Indian-made pipes with those of the English pipes. "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Pipes made in India are also to British specification. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" If they are all of the same specification, in what way were those found superior ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The price was lower. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" I am asking about quality. I am not concerned with the price; I am only concerned with quality. I wish the hon. Minister does not confound the two. "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am sorry I have not understood the hon. Member. But, though the price was lower, if the quality was inferior, I should not accept the lower tender. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" That is not what I mean. I am not asking any hypothetical question, but I am asking the hon. Minister whether the quality was inferior or superior to Indian-made pipes. "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have already said there was no difference in quality. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Then, does he say that the materials were the same ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It follows. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what was the price tendered for the Indian and Best & Co.'s French cast-iron pipes. "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I want notice. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I know whether the wording of the Government order is capable of being misconstrued ? "

[28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know, but the Chief Engineer misconstrued the instructions."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to furnish a copy of the Government order that was misconstrued by the Chief Engineer?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Not necessary, I think."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—"Is it a fact that the final tender for the Tuticorin Municipal water works are about 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than the accepted tender for the Coimbatore water works?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—"Will you kindly make an enquiry?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not see why my hon. Friend suggests that I should do so."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to the answer to (e), Government say they have no information about the trend of prices. How did they arrive at the conclusion that the tender accepted by them was proper?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know what the prices are now."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. Minister, in view of the suggestion in the question 'whether the prices of iron articles are going down and what is the reason for the hurry with which this transaction was completed' and the answer given that the Government have no information about the trend of prices, etc. I am now asking the hon. Minister, if these pipes are likely to be used in the course of the next two years, whether the Government are not bound to take into consideration the fact that there is a tendency for prices to go down?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"We wanted the pipes urgently and there was no time for delay."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I would invite the hon. Minister's attention to the answer to clause (h) which states that the order will spread over two years. I take it that the pipes are intended to be used during the course of two years. If pipes are going to be used one or one-and-a-half years after Government have purchased them and, if the prices have a tendency to go down, why could they not have waited and placed the order in 1929?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The work was to begin in April and so we had to purchase the pipes and I could not place the order some time hence."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"That is why I am asking the Minister whether he has enquired about the tendency of the market."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I could not anticipate the market price. If it had gone up, then the hon. Member would have blamed me."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Did the hon. Minister make any enquiries?"

28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"To the best of my knowledge, enquiries were made about the then prevailing prices."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask whether he attempted to make any enquiry in that direction?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know when this order was given effect to at Tuticorin?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"22nd February, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know who gave these instructions?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The Government gave the instructions."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Government in what department?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Public Works Department."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"When were the instructions issued?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In February, as I told you, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Has the Government now looked into these instructions and seen whether there are any instructions which are capable of being misunderstood?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"This has already been dealt with."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not think it was dealt with. It was simply stated that Government had called for and examined all the tenders and were not prepared to say that the Chief Engineer's selection was not the best. May I take it that the orders of Government were capable of being misunderstood?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It was understood."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether this cost 8.75 lakhs includes import duties?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"To the question, namely, what is the total value of articles ordered, the answer given is about 8.75 lakhs. I wanted to know whether this included import duties and the hon. Minister wants notice. He may ask for notice, but I may appeal to you, Sir. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"When the hon. Minister wants notice, the hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question as to whether customs duty is included or not and await an answer."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I ask whether the Government can say when the price was fixed the import duty was also included in it?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Included, Sir."

[28th March 1927]

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"The hon. Minister for Development was pleased to say in answer to question (b), that tenders were made for Indian-made pipes. May I know what are the Indian firms that have tendered for the pipes?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"One from the Bengal Iron Works."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"May I know how their rates compared with those of Best & Co.?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I submit to you, I wanted notice about these matters."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether French pipes are equal to or superior to the British pipes?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Same specification, as I have already said more than once."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"If they were of the same specification, what made you go in for the French pipes, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Lower price."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"May I know whether the hon. Member will be pleased to lay on the table the price of Messrs. Best & Co's. tender for the French cast-iron pipes?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I will consider, Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Has he any objection to place on the table the price at which Messrs. Best & Co's. tender has been accepted for these French cast-iron pipes?"

Construction of the Coleroon bridge.

* 597 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that bricks either not properly burnt or half burnt are used in the construction of the bridge over the Coleroon near Srirangam; and

(b) who supervises this work, and whether the hon. the Minister will depute a qualified person immediately to inspect the work and submit a report?

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

(b) A resident Engineer of the rank of Executive Engineer, who is a fully qualified Engineer, is supervising the construction of this work under the general control of the Chief Engineer and the Government see no necessity to take the action suggested.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In view of the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I ask the hon. Minister for Development why the Government have not made any enquiries after the somewhat serious allegations made in clause (a) of the question that bricks either not properly burnt or half-burnt were used in the construction of the bridge over the Coleroon near Srirangam? May I ask the Government to enquire into the matter, as to err is human and as Government also are liable to err?"

28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The question of the hon. Member will be brought to the notice of the Chief Engineer for action."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Survey of Muslim religious endowments in the Presidency.

* 598 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any elaborate survey of all the Muslim religious and charitable endowments existing in the Presidency of Madras has at any time been made by the Government, and if so, whether the Government will place a copy of the report of the survey on the table of the House;

(b) whether district devasthanam committees for Muslim religious endowments and charitable trusts were at any time appointed by the Government, and if so, for what districts and for what duration and with what powers; and whether the Government will place on the table papers connected with the matter;

(c) whether any of the said committees are functioning at present, and if not, the causes which led to their having become defunct;

(d) whether the Government has at any time attempted to revive the said devasthanam committees and whether the Government are aware of any effort on the part of the Muslims in the districts to revive the said committees; and

(e) whether, in view of the Government's proposal to extend the provisions of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to the Presidency of Madras, the hon. the Minister proposes to direct an exhaustive and elaborate survey of the existing Muslim religious endowments and charitable trusts being made at an early date?

A.—(a) No. In connexion with the proposal to extend the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, to this Presidency, Collectors were asked in March 1926 to report on the extent of wakf properties in their respective districts and the extent to which they were mismanaged. A summary^a of their replies is laid on the table.

(b) A list^b of Muhammadan mosque committees, formed under Act XX of 1863, compiled from reports received from Collectors in 1921 and 1922, is laid on the table. As regards the tenure and duties of these committees, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections VII, IX, X, XI and XII of the Act. No committees were, so far as the Government are aware, appointed for charitable trusts.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The question of legislating for Muhammadan religious endowments was considered by the Government when the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill of 1922 was being framed, but it was not then considered opportune to undertake such legislation. The answer to the latter part of this clause is in the negative.

(e) No.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 1088-1089 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 1090-1091 infra.

[28th March 1927]

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"The answer to question (c) says, the Government have no information. Will the hon. Minister call for the required information and circulate the same, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I shall consider that question, Sir."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will consider the advisability of appointing mosque committees once again and try them for some time?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I shall consider that."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"In answer to question (e) it is stated 'No'. I wish to ask the hon. Minister whether he thinks it advisable to make a thorough enquiry before Government propose to introduce the Act of 1923 in this Presidency."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister considers the report supplied by the District Collectors sufficient and satisfactory?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It is, I think, sufficient, so far as it goes."

Management of religious institutions in South Kanara.

* 599 Q.—**Mr. A. B. SHETTY** : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that in South Kanara many religious institutions are managed exclusively by separate communities, such as Shivalli Brahmans, Gowd Saraswaths, Bunts, Jains, Billavas, etc.;

(b) when the nominations for the proposed temple committees will be made;

(c) which of the communities will be given representation and in what proportion; and

(d) on what basis the membership will be distributed?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, has been requested to submit proposals for the constitution of the two new committees to be formed in the place of the old committees. The nominations will be made after his proposals are received and details of representation will be considered at the same time.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to the answer to clauses (b) to (d), may I ask the hon. Minister whether, in view of his promise to introduce amending legislation in connexion with the Hindu Religious Endowments Act which will take some time, he will take no steps, in pursuance of these proposals which have been called for from the Board, unless those steps are actually indispensable, before he makes up his mind as to what shape the legislation is to take?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot stop the course that has been pursued so long. It would be quite anomalous."

28th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In view of the possibility that the whole constitution of these committees may be changed owing to the proposed amendment of this Act, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether any particular need exists for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, and whether the hon. Minister cannot stay his hand until he knows the form or shape the proposed legislation is to take?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I say, Sir, that from the mere fact that these committees continue to be appointed, no inference one way or the other may be drawn as to the form the amendment of the Act will take."

Medical Administration

Purchase of the "Hyde Park" by the Government.

* 600 Q.—**BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur** : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any negotiations carried on by the Government with a view to purchase the building and ground known as "Hyde Park" situated on the Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras, and if so, for what purpose and at what cost;

(b) for what purpose and for how much the vacant site situated in Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras, was bought from the late Nawab Syed Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, and what Government now contemplate to do with the said piece of land; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of constructing a suitable building for the Government School of Indian Medicine and Hospital on the site purchased by the Government from the late Nawab Syed Muhammad Sahib Bahadur?

A.—(a) & (c) The Government have decided to purchase "Hyde Park" for the location of the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras. The cost including registration and other incidental charges is estimated at Rs. 1,02,000.

(b) The vacant site in Peter's Road was purchased for Rs. 78,741 for the purpose of constructing a hostel for sub-assistant surgeon pupils at Royapetta. It is now proposed that the new Press buildings should be constructed upon this site if the Government decide to build a new Press.

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I know whether the Government are not aware of the various complaints made by the students and the public that the present locality where the School of Indian Medicine is situated is quite ill-suited and insufficient, etc.?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of any such representation."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"The locality being an out-of-the-way place, will the hon. Minister consider its removal to a more suitable place?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"We have already acquired the building, Sir, and we are proceeding with the further improvements to it."

[28th March 1927]

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that this building was once condemned by the very Principal of that school as unfit for that school?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I know what led the Government to purchase that building alone?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"We were in need of a building for the school, and this building was then in the market and we closed with the offer."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Who occupied the building at the time, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"We do not know who occupied it, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are the Government aware that there were complaints in the newspapers to the effect that the students find it very difficult to go to the place, etc.?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That question has been already answered, to the effect that the Government are not aware of it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether the Raja of Panagal was occupying the house?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if at any time the Raja of Panagal occupied that house for months or years?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"At one time he occupied the house."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if at the time the purchase was made the Government were aware that the lease of the Raja of Panagal was unexpired?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the Government to make an enquiry whether during the time of the Raja of Panagal he had any connexion, direct or indirect, with the transaction?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know how it would affect the matter; as to who the occupants were at the time was hardly a matter for us to take note of."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am surprised at the answer. I know the Ministry has changed and that a change has come over it. But may I ask whether at the time the transaction was made, the Member of the Government directly concerned in effecting the transaction had any direct or indirect interest in the house, either as occupant, lessee or otherwise? I am asking for information on that point, and not for the hon. Minister's opinion as to whether the information is necessary or not."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Will Government make enquiries and find out whether the Raja of Panagal was in occupation of the house at the time the transaction was entered into?"

[28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not see what bearing it has on the acquisition."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI - MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether this valuation was made by the Revenue Department?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The Revenue officials also were consulted."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the bungalow on the Peter's road was once selected for this school prior to the purchase of this building?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It was perhaps one of the buildings that were thought of for the school."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"In view of the fact that the students find it difficult to go to this place and also the fact that it is in an out-of-the-way place, will the hon. the Minister look into the matter and see that even though this Hyde Park was purchased by the Government for a much higher cost . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think that question has been answered already."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), last sentence, i.e., 'the cost including registration and other incidental charges is estimated at Rs. 1,02,000', may I ask if the money has been paid?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have no definite information, Sir. I think it has been paid."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know how the price was fixed, whether it was by referring to the market rate of similar houses adjoining it or similar lands, or whether it was by consulting the Revenue Department?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"They consulted the Collector of Madras also who took into account the rate at which the adjoining plots were sold and the condition of the building and its market value."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask for some elucidation of the word 'also'?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"They consulted also the Public Works Department"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know for what amount the house was bought by the Zamindar of Chunampet?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know the special conditions that have to be fulfilled for using it for the purpose of locating the School of Indian Medicine?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"We do not say that this building satisfies all the conditions required. That is why we are extending and improving it."

[28th March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Have the students that attend this school a hostel near by?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"No."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Do the Government think of purchasing a place or providing a hostel for the students of that school?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have no information about that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if the hon. the Minister is aware that this house was purchased for Rs. 65,000 by the Zamindar of Chunampet?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if since that date the prices of houses in Madras have considerably fallen down?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"He has not given me the date, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Have they built a new hospital there or are they going to construct one in the Hyde Park?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The building is being used now for the purposes of the school."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are they going to spend vast sums of money for building hospitals attached to this school?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Any amount that the Government may propose to spend will come before the House for sanction."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Is the Government aware that this building which has been bought at such a high cost is not thoroughly accommodative for school purposes?"

Pay of the Assistant Professors of the Madras Medical College.

* 601 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the lowest pay received by any of the Assistant Professors of the Madras Medical College;

(b) what is the pay of the Assistant Professors of the Government School of Indian Medicine;

(c) whether there have been complaints that the latter is inadequate; and

(d) what pay the committee appointed to report on the indigenous systems of medicine with hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur as Chairman in 1923 recommended for the teaching staff of the Government School of Indian Medicine?

A.—(a) Rupees 200 + Rs. 125 (special pay) per mensem.

(b) No assistant professors are at present employed in the Government School of Indian Medicine. Part-time assistant lecturers are employed and they are paid honoraria at the rate of Rs. 50 each a month.

28th March 1927]

(c) The Principal of the School of Indian Medicine has represented that the remuneration paid to these assistant lecturers is inadequate.

(d) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Board appointed in 1924 for the purpose of formulating detailed proposals for the establishment of a School of Indian Medicine. That Board recommended the following scale of pay for the teaching staff:—

(1) Principal—Rs. 500 a month.

(2) Four lecturers—Rs. 200 each a month.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether in view of the recommendations of the Oosman Committee, the Government will consider favourably the question of giving better pay and prospect and also having full-time professors for Ayurveda to improve instruction in Ayurvedic system of medicine?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member will be pleased to learn that the question of increasing their pay is under consideration."

Indian Medical Service officers posted to the Madras Presidency from the Military branch of the Indian Medical Service.

* 602 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Indian Medical Service officers who have been posted to the Madras Presidency from the Military branch of the Indian Medical Service for the last two years; and

(b) how many of them are Madrasis?

A.—(a) Four Indian Medical Service officers have been posted to the Medical department from the Military branch of the Indian Medical Service during the years 1925 and 1926.

(b) Two.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know why the Government has not thought fit to get or made any endeavour to get Madrasis from outside, I mean Madrasis who have better qualifications and who are seniors in the line?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of such endeavours or the need for them."

Construction of a building for the Ramnad Headquarter hospital.

* 603 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state when the Government propose to build a decent building with sufficient number of beds for the Ramnad Headquarter hospital?

A.—The Government have requested the Surgeon-General to submit for consideration in connexion with the budget for 1928-29 detailed proposals for the provision of a hospital suitable to the needs of Ramnad.

[28th March 1927]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Civil Justice***First and second class Bench Courts in the North Arcot district.*

604 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of first and second class Bench Courts now working in the North Arcot district;

(b) whether there was any difficulty experienced in constituting first and second class Bench Courts at each divisional headquarters in the district;

(c) the number of third class Bench Courts in the North Arcot district and how many of them are presided over by Honorary Magistrates;

(d) the reason for not appointing Honorary Magistrates as Presidents of more Bench Courts; and

(e) the reason for not establishing more Bench Courts in the district?

A.—(a) Two first and nine second-class courts.

(b) Tiruppattur and Vellore have first-class courts and Tiruvannamalai and Cheyyar second-class ones. Ranipet has no Bench Court; but there are third-class Bench Courts at Wallajah and Arcot which are large towns lying two miles off on either side of Ranipet.

(c) There are four third-class Bench Courts; all of them are presided over by Honorary Magistrates.

(d) The difficulty is partly one of establishment. At the headquarters of Stationary Sub-Magistrates, office work is done by the Sub-Magistrates' clerks and it is better done when the Sub-Magistrate is responsible for it. Another difficulty is to find suitable persons.

(e) There is no special need for more Bench Courts. Panchayat Courts now do much of the petty work. The formation of one more Bench Court is under consideration.

Criminal Justice*Criminal cases tried by Magistrates in Camp.*

605 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been received of the inconvenience and hardship caused to parties and witnesses by the posting by Magistrates of cases for trial at distant places from their headquarters; and

(b) whether there is not a Government Order that cases ought not to be so posted?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

28th March 1927]

Representation for a Sub-Magistrate's Court from the villagers of Watrap.

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

(a) whether the Government have received a mahazar from the residents of Watrap village, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, requesting them to establish a Sub-Magistrate's and a Deputy Tahsildar's office in the locality;

(b) whether it is a fact that lawlessness, incendiarism, house-breaking, etc., are prevalent there since the abolition of the Sub-Magistrate's office; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the grievances of the people and re-establish the court there?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have so far no reason to think that the facts are as suggested.

(c) The mahazar has been forwarded to the District Magistrates of Ramnad and Madura. Should these officers report facts supporting the request of the memorialist the matter will be further considered.

Irrigation*Peria Eri channel scheme.*

607 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 11 regarding the digging of an irrigation channel from the Peria Eri of Mraiur village answered on 24th January 1927, whether Government propose to take up that scheme now at least as a relief measure?

A.—No.

Report from the Chief Engineer regarding the channel from the Turaiyalar river.

608 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 12 regarding the construction of a channel from the Turaiyalar river answered on 24th January 1927—

(a) whether the report called for from the Chief Engineer has been received; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (b) The Chief Engineer's report is still awaited. The question of placing it on the table of this House will be considered on its receipt.

Raising the anicut for Basavanna channel.

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

(a) whether the work of raising the anicut for Basavanna channel has been started;

(b) if so, when;

[28th March 1927]

- (c) if not, why not;
 (d) whether the raising of the anicut affects the extent of sugarcane crop both under Raya channel and Basavanna channel;
 (e) if so, to what extent; and
 (f) whether the ryots are put to any loss by the delay in raising the anicut, and if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) to (d) The improvements to the Basavanna channel were begun in 1925-26. The raising of the anicut had to be postponed, as, during inspection, the Superintending Engineer found the anicut unstable. Certain other works also had to be postponed in order to let down water for the benefit of the standing sugarcane crop under the Raya channel.

(e) & (f) The Government have no information on these points.

Allotment for the maintenance of Raghavayyan and Malattar channels.

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

(a) the annual allotment for the last five years for the maintenance of (1) Ragavayyan channel, (2) the Malattar channel, both branching from the Tirukkoyilur anicut across the Pennar (South Arcot district);

(b) the total length of the two channels, and the number of villages served by these two channels respectively;

(c) whether there are regulators to the supply channels from these two main channels to the various tanks which are supplied by these two channels;

(d) whether the Government are aware that there are many breaches in the 6th, 7th and 8th miles of the Raghavayyan channel near the villages of Pudupalayam, Elandorai, Andrayanallur and Manakuppam;

(e) whether the Government propose to close the breaches and if so, when;

(f) whether these breaches do not silt the spring channels leading to the villages of Manakuppam, Chinnasevalai and Tiruvannanallur (Tirukkoyilur taluk);

(g) whether a mahazar has been received by the Public Works Department for excavating a channel from the Amoor channel to feed Manakuppam tank and what action has been taken on the mahazar; and

(h) if the Government have no direct information on the aforesaid matter, whether they will be pleased to call for the same?

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

(h) A report has been called for.

Railways

Construction of the Salem-Mettur Railway.

611 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed Salem Junction-Mettur Railway line will be taken up almost immediately;

(b) what is the route taken by that line;

28th March 1927]

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have received memorials from the important villages of Omalur, Mecheri, Vanavasi and Nanganelli that the proposed line should touch these places so that this important area in Salem district may be developed; and

(d) what Government propose to do in the matter?

A.—(a) A detailed survey of the line was sanctioned by the Railway Board in October 1926. The Madras Government have recommended the early construction of the line in order that it may serve the purpose for which it is intended.

(b) The survey is for a line of railway from Salem to Mettur dam via Mecheri. The other details of the alignment will be known only after the survey has been completed.

(c) & (d) Memorials have been received from the residents of Mecheri and certain other villages in the Omalur taluk and the petitioners have been informed that the line will serve Omalur and pass through Mecheri.

Land Revenue

Income from land revenue, etc., in Ganjam district.

612 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the gross income from the following sources for each of the years of 1924 and 1925 separately for each of the four divisions of Ganjam district including the Agency division as also of the Koraput division in the Vizagapatam district:—

(a) Land revenue including peshkash;

(b) Abkari;

(c) Stamps both judicial and non-judicial;

(d) Registration;

(e) Forests;

(f) Taxes on incomes;

(g) Irrigation, navigation, embankments and drainage both for which accounts are kept or for which no accounts are kept;

(h) Administration of justice?

A.—(a) to (d) & (f) to (h) The information has not been compiled and is not available for each division.

(e) The districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam each constitute a single forest division and the forest income from these for the financial years 1924-25 and 1925-26 is given in the Administration Reports of those years. Figures are not available for calendar years or for each revenue division separately.

Income of the permanently-settled zamindaris in Ganjam, Chittoor and Ramnad.

613 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the income of each of the permanently-settled zamindaris in the districts of Ganjam, Chittoor and Ramnad for any years between 1921 and 1926 (for which figures are available) as per land-revenue accounts noting the peshkash in each case?

[28th March 1927]

A.—A statement giving the names of the permanently-settled zamindaris in the districts in question and the peshkash and land-cess paid by each is being prepared and will be laid on the table as soon as it is ready. The Government have not full particulars of the income of these zamindaris nor would it be proper to publish such information if the Government had it.

Alleged punishment of one Murugappa Gramani, Nambodu village, North Arcot district.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one Murugappa Gramani of Nambodu village, Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district, was allowed to cultivate four acres of unassessed waste land for three years on payment of single assessment only;

(b) whether it is a fact that last year he was fined Rs. 10 for the same cultivation;

(c) whether it is a fact that this year he has been fined Rs. 150; and

(d) whether there is any principle guiding the Government in these matters?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not aware whether or no the facts are as stated. No representation has been made to the Government.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to sections 5 and 6 of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905, and to the Board Standing Order No. 26.

Remission of advances to agriculturists in the Ceded districts.

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

(a) whether any part of interest on advances to agriculturists was remitted in the Ceded districts during the years 1921 to 1927 up to date; and

(b) if such remission was granted what was the amount in each one of the districts and in what years?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been called for.

Forests

Grazing facilities for ryots in Tirupattur taluk.

616 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 48 answered on the 25th January 1927 regarding grazing facilities for ryots in Tirupattur taluk—

(a) whether the information called for has been received; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the grievances of the ryots and pass suitable orders?

[28th March 1927]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not consider that the ryots have any legitimate grievances in the matter.

Arable land within the 'Reserve line' of Mahadevamalai.

617 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 70 answered on 26th January 1927 regarding the arable land within the 'Reserve line' of Mahadevamalai, whether a report will be called for from the Chief Conservator of Forests as to the action taken by him in the matter?

A.—A report has been called for.

Education

Provident fund for elementary teachers.

618 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some local bodies in the Presidency that have not yet made provision for Provident fund for the elementary school teachers under them; and

(b) whether the Government propose to make it obligatory on the part of all local bodies to constitute a Provident fund for all elementary teachers under them by themselves helping the local bodies with special grants earmarked for the said purpose in cases where the local bodies are financially weak?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

If any local body applies to the Government to help it in instituting a Provident fund the Government will be ready to consider the application with reference to the circumstances of the case.

Local Boards

Preparation of electoral rolls for Poonamallee Board.

619 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, with a view to disqualify the voting members of the depressed classes residing in the Union area of Poonamallee and other villages, demand notices were not served on them nor taxes collected from them for the year 1924 till the last day when the final electoral roll was prepared, thus showing in the records that they had not paid their taxes for the preceding year, as required by section 52 (c), Madras Act XIV of 1920;

(b) whether it is a fact that the final electoral roll was similarly prepared by the Union Board of Kunnathur, Saidapet taluk, during the year 1924, and that long after the election took place taxes were collected for two years together, causing hardship to the depressed classes; and

[28th March 1927]

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to put a stop to such an injustice being done to the depressed classes by the union and taluk boards?

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

(b) The Kunnathur Union Board in its resolution, dated 5th July 1922, exempted all houses in cheris from the payment of house-tax. The exemption included houses exceeding a capital value of Rs. 240 and an annual value of Rs. 20, which are not eligible for exemption under Rule 15 of Schedule IV of the Local Boards Act. It was pointed out in audit that the exemption was out of order. Thereupon the union board had to take steps to levy the tax on houses wrongly exempted from payment. The Government have no information as to whether the tax was collected for two years together after the election took place.

(c) It is unnecessary for the Government to interfere. In case any person finds that his name has been wrongly omitted from the preliminary electoral roll, it is open to him to prefer a claim to the revising authority, pay the tax due and secure the inclusion of his name in the final electoral roll.

Excise

Location of a toddy shop near Ammur.

620 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 25 regarding the location of a toddy shop near Ammur answered on 24th January 1927, whether the report called for has been received and whether it will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—Yes. A copy of the reference issued to the Collector of North Arcot and a copy of his reply thereto are laid on the table.*

Medical Administration

Invalidation of Mr. R. Venkateseshayya of Ganjam.

621 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule by which a public servant who has once been invalidated on medical grounds can be re-entertained if he becomes fit for public service within a prescribed time;

(b) whether Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. Venkateseshayya of Chengam, North Arcot district, was invalidated on 4th April 1925 by a Medical Board on account of sugar in the urine and high blood pressure;

(c) whether three I.M.S. officers have since certified that Mr. Venkateseshayya is now free from sugar in the urine and that his blood pressure is normal;

[28th March 1927]

(d) whether Mr. Venkateseshayya has submitted a memorial to the Government on 19th December 1926 for reinstatement in service; and

(e) what are the rules by which the Government are guided in disposing of memorials of this kind?

A.—(a) Article 519 of the Civil Service Regulations governs the re-employment of persons who have been invalidated from service.

(b) A Medical Board certified Mr. Venkateseshayya on 4th April 1925 to be completely and permanently unfit for further service.

(c) From certificates produced by Mr. Venkateseshayya it appears that three Indian Medical Service officers who examined him on 29th May 1926, 24th September 1926 and 7th October 1926 agreed that there was no sugar in the urine on those dates, but did not certify that his blood pressure was normal.

(d) Yes.

(e) There are no specific rules on the subject. The memorials are considered by the Government on their merits.

Water and drainage scheme for Rajahmundry.

622 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the plans and estimates for the water and drainage scheme for Rajahmundry were commenced to be prepared;

(b) whether they were completed at any time;

(c) if not, what is the cause of delay;

(d) what cost was incurred up till now under this head?

A.—(a) to (c) *Drainage scheme.*—In 1915 the Government ordered the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for a partial drainage scheme for Rajahmundry town. Plans and estimates were prepared and submitted to the Chief Engineer in 1919, who returned them to the Sanitary Engineer for revision. They were revised and resubmitted to the Chief Engineer in 1921 but were again returned in 1922 for further revision. The further revision was suspended in 1923, as it was not considered likely that the scheme would be carried out in the immediate future.

Water-supply scheme.—In 1906 the Government ordered the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for a scheme for the supply of water to Rajahmundry. In 1908 the Sanitary Engineer submitted the plans and estimates, but the scheme prepared had to be abandoned owing to the inadequacy of the yield of water from the site selected. Other schemes were subsequently investigated, and in 1919 the Sanitary Engineer was asked to submit detailed plans and estimates for the supply of water from the Godavari river. By August 1921 the plans and estimates were ready except in connexion with the inlet arrangements from the river, which could not be settled until the site for the head-works had been selected. The site was finally selected in 1922, but no progress could be made with the scheme owing to the reduction in the staff of the Sanitary Engineer's department. In 1923 the Sanitary Engineer reported that the estimated cost of the scheme

[28th March 1927]

was Rs. 15.89 lakhs. Subsequently it was decided to reduce the cost to Rs. 10 lakhs. In March 1925 owing to their doubts as to the willingness of the Municipal Council to levy a water-tax at a rate sufficiently high to enable it to finance the scheme, and owing also to the then prevailing financial stringency the Government decided that further consideration of the scheme should be postponed. On the request of the Municipal Council the consideration of the scheme was again taken up in April 1925 and in January 1926 the Sanitary Engineer was asked to prepare detailed plans and estimates. He has now reported that necessary particulars regarding the cost of the site required for the head-works and for the service reservoir have been collected, and that the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates will be taken up as soon as possible.

- (d) An expenditure of Rs. 2,876 and Rs. 7,813 has been incurred from municipal funds in connexion with the investigation of the drainage and the water-supply schemes respectively.

III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table (1) copies of the supplemental report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation reports on the accounts of the Government of Madras for 1924-25, and (2) copies of the proceedings of the eleventh meeting of the Finance Committee for 1926-27 held on Monday the 21st March 1927.

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

IV

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSAL OF RECONSTRUCTING AND REMODELLING THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have received two notices of a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House for the discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance. The two notices are almost identical as to subject-matter, and on account of one of the Members having given the notice earlier, I give him preference. I give my consent to his making the motion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg to propose the adjournment of the business of the House to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, that is, the reconstruction and remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, on account of the importance involved in the point of order I intend raising now and inasmuch as your ruling, Sir, will govern number of cases for the future, I would ask your indulgence, if I take a little more time than normal on these occasions so that I may adequately develop the point of order I propose to raise."

"In the first place, Sir, let me invite your attention to the rules relating to motions for adjournment for purposes of debate. Under rule 12 of the Legislative Council Rules, the right to move the adjournment of the Council

28th March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

for purposes of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions. I do not, Sir, invite your attention to sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of that rule. But with your permission, Sir, I may invite your attention to sub-clause (iii) which says that the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session. Sir, I pause here and desire to point out that the object or the purpose underlying a motion of adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of public importance is not primarily intended for debate culminating in a vote but for discussion on a matter which has suddenly arisen for consideration or in regard to which the House has not had or will not have an opportunity for discussion. From that point of view, Sir, the rule is perfectly clear that if there has been a discussion, then a discussion again on the same matter by an adjournment motion is not allowable. That is my first point."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There are good many instances of adjournment motions in this House in which the House has given a decision on the points raised in the adjournment motions."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Well, Sir, I am aware that there are certain cases of that kind. But I submit, Sir, that the question is so important that I invite your ruling on the matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not prepared to agree that it is only for discussion. It is a matter for the House. The House may take the opportunity of giving a vote on the point raised."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am not concerned with that aspect of the thing. As you know, Sir, in England these adjournment motions are very little used and such motions have been pressed to division only two or three times during the past few years. That apart, I am raising the point of incompetence of this motion because it seeks to revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed. I may also invite your attention to the rules of our financial business. Rule 27 of the Legislative Council Rules lays down that the budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, namely : a general discussion, and the voting for demands for grants."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There, I want to draw attention to the expression 'general discussion.' I would draw a distinction between 'discussion' and 'general discussion.'"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, I submit where the word 'discussion' is used and if there is no distinction made in the rules themselves

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What I mean is the word used in rule 12, sub-rule (iii), is 'discussion' whereas in sub-rule (1) of rule 27, the words are 'general discussion.'"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It may be taken to be a discussion for the purposes of an adjournment motion. A general discussion is still a discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to know whether the rules really want to make a distinction between 'discussion' and 'general discussion.'"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"My submission is that there cannot be any distinction between the two."

[28th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What I mean to say is, the word 'discussion' in rule 12 is different from 'general discussion'. The expression 'general discussion' is used in rule 27 to distinguish the sort of general discussion on the budget as a whole and the principles underlying it from the discussion at the time of the voting of grants."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It cannot be so because the word 'general' is used in contradistinction to the voting of demands for grants. As a matter of fact, the use of the word makes the case stronger from my point of view. If the question arising from the use of the word 'general' is correct, it may be pointed out, that in rule 12 (iii), the word 'particular' is not used. As a matter of fact, it has been pointed out to me that rule 28 (1) makes that clear: 'On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the budget is presented' etc. The words 'general discussion' do not come there."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It must refer to the general discussion pointed out in rule 27 (1)."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It shows that there is no hard and fast distinction made between a discussion and a general discussion. If you come back to rule 12 you find only the word 'discussion'. I submit in dealing with statutory rules we can only take the words as they are and that we cannot read new expressions into them. My submission is that, in the absence of any indication that the word discussion there is a particular discussion, a discussion whether general or particular is sufficient to bring into operation rule 12 (iii). It has also been pointed out to me that in regard to the general discussion, among other points this one relating to the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, was also raised. That is my first point, Sir. Then, Sir, another question would also arise this way. It must be a definite matter of urgent public importance and it must be a specific matter of recent occurrence. Now, Sir, there is no recent occurrence here. This has been included in the budget in December. The budget was prepared in December."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member not aware of the fact that the late President, Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, once ruled that the mere voting of a grant was a matter of recent occurrence which justified an adjournment motion—in the matter of the rubber estate?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am aware of that. With all submission, I beg leave to question that ruling. My submission on that matter is that it is liable to reconsideration. I submit it cannot possibly be a matter of recent occurrence. There is nothing here which could be referred to as a recent occurrence. The budget is in the hands of hon. Members in January. It is discussed in February or March, then it is discussed and voted upon and the matter is coming up again. I submit, therefore, on these two grounds, that there is no specific matter of recent occurrence and secondly, on this I lay especial stress, that it revives a discussion on a matter which has been discussed, that the motion is not competent."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, with due respect to the opinions expressed by the hon. the Law Member I shall confine myself to the opinion expressed by him on the word discussion. It seems to me, Sir, a layman (as I am), that general discussion in rule 27 refers to a

28th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

discussion on the structure of the budget as contrasted with the discussion upon any particular subject with regard to its merits. Otherwise, taking into consideration the fact that it is only the Finance Member that shall have the right of reply at the end of discussion, if that rule should be directly enforced, it can only be the Finance Member that can answer all questions in the general discussion. Under the rules, the Finance Member only can reply and other members have no right of reply in which case criticisms regarding items which are within the port folio of other members except the Finance Member could not be answered. Therefore, it cannot be a discussion in the sense of sub-rule (iii) of rule 12 on a matter which has been sufficiently discussed in the Council, any adjournment motion on it being practically a waste of time. A mere reference during the course of the general discussion in which are couched a thousand things dealing with the administration should not be a hindrance to motions of adjournment on a particular matter. With regard to the second objection taken by the hon. the Law Member that it must be a matter of recent occurrence, I wish to say this. The provision for the construction or the remodelling of the General Hospital is included in the budget recently passed and if the opinion of the House is not now expressed by means of an adjournment motion, the Executive will be at liberty to carry on the work for which provision has been made. Then we will have no occasion or an opportunity to make ourselves heard in this matter. I therefore submit, Sir, that the motion is in order."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am entirely in the dark as to the nature of the motion. My friend has raised the point of order but I do not know what the motion is."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The standing order says that, if the President is of opinion that the matter is in order, then he shall read a statement of it to the Council. But before I make up my mind on this question, the hon. Law Member proposes to show reasons why it should not be held that it is in order. For the convenience of the hon. Member, however, I have no objection to read the motion. It is to consider a matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"My friend stated that this is not in order and he referred to the Legislative Council Rules. I submit, Sir, the matter relating to the General Hospital has not been discussed in the sense in which the word discussion is used in that rule. No doubt there was a voting on this and other matters under Demand No. XXX."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As far as I remember, a reference was made to the General Hospital in the general debate by Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiar, Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, the hon. Member himself and Mr. Ramachandra Reddi as also by Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi and Mr. Wood. A reply was also given by the Minister for Public Health in the general debate. Those are the facts."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"What I was submitting was that beyond this desultory general discussion there was no detailed discussion with reference to this particular subject. This particular item costing 40 lakhs was included in a demand which was not reached for purposes of discussion in this Council. Thus this particular item which was included in the demand was not discussed at all. I do not forget the fact that there was a sort of vague reference to it in the general discussion. But that is not the

1024 ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING RECONSTRUCTION AND REMODELLING
OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [28th March 1927]

discussion contemplated in rule 12 (iii). This must be taken along with the other standing orders. My friend's second point is this. If I heard my friend rightly, he refers to the fact that this is not a 'matter of recent occurrence'. I do not find the word 'recent' used in either or both the rules and the standing orders."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Rule 12 (ii) says that. Apparently my friend has not read that."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I stand corrected. With reference to that, I submit it is really a matter of recent occurrence because it has been included only recently in the detailed budget and our attention to it was drawn to it at the time of the discussion on the budget. So that, it is a matter of recent occurrence."

12-16 p.m. "Then, so far as the urgency is concerned, I do not think it has been stated that it is not urgent. It is certainly a matter of public importance, and it is certainly urgent. If it is not discussed at once, the 1st of April commences two days hence, and my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, may spend the whole or part of the allotment immediately on the 1st of April and on subsequent days, so that it is a matter of public importance and also one of urgency. Beyond all that, I may refer to one authority. On the 31st March 1925, a case exactly similar to this was discussed and decided on by your predecessor, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I just now referred to it. The hon. Member need not comment on it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I know if I may touch on the salient points of that case?"

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

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Sir, I wish to say a very few words in support of the point of order that has been raised. On the one hand, I should like the privilege of this House to raise questions of urgent public importance to be as unrestricted as possible; on the other hand, we should avoid reaching even such a salutary result by flying in the face of rules whose generality ought not to be contravened. Turning to rule 12 of the Legislative Council Rules, clause (iii) says: 'the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session'. There is no such restriction in that sentence that the discussion which prevents a revival of it is to be a general discussion or a specific discussion of any kind in any sense of the same matter which would be a bar to a revival of the matter."

"Now, turning to the sorts of discussion that are enjoyed and permitted by the rules with reference to the budget, we go to rules 27 to 29 of the Legislative Council Rules. With reference to the budget discussion, rule 27 provides for general discussion and what is referred to immediately thereafter is the voting on demands for grants, and under the head of 'demands for grants' there are further rules, rules 28 and 29, which again employ the word 'discussion.' In rule 28, we find:

'On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein.'

ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING RECONSTRUCTION AND REMODELLING 1025
OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS

28th March 1927] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

"There is the word 'discuss' there. The discussion that is contemplated is the general discussion that is provided for in clause (i) of rule 27, as you find also noted in the marginal note of rule 28. Then coming down to the sort of discussion that is prescribed with reference to the voting on the demands for grants, you find that matter provided for in rule 29. Clause (1) of rule 29 says:

'Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of demands of the Local Government for grants.'

"So that the word is again imported into rule 29 in connexion with voting of grants, i.e., the word 'discussion' is put in there. So that the voting of demands for grants will imply and include not only the voting proper but also the discussion which precedes such voting. Then clause (2) of rule 29 says:

'Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.'

"So that, on a connected consideration of what is comprehended under 'discussion', whether a general discussion or a discussion for the voting of demands for grants, it is easy to reach the conclusion which is somewhat unavoidable that no matter which has been discussed either in the preliminary general discussion following the presentation of the budget, or which has been discussed in connexion with the voting of grants, no such matter shall be revived by a motion under rule 12. That shows that the objection cannot be got rid of by introducing a difference between a general discussion and a discussion in connexion with the voting of demands for grants. While I should very much favour the House possessing reasonable latitude of privilege of discussion, I do not think an escape is possible from the objection that has been formulated."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR:—"Sir, there are two points raised. First, I take the question as to whether this motion calls the attention of the House to any matter of recent occurrence. Sir, as far as my experience goes, the motion itself has to refer to the matter of recent occurrence and express the desire of the Mover to bring it to the notice of the House, and to move an adjournment for the purpose of discussing that matter, such motion has to be given precedence over other business of the House, because of its urgency. It strikes me, Sir, that whatever commentary people may be inclined to write upon the language of this motion, the motion itself does not satisfy this necessary condition for the grant of permission by the President. It refers, if I remember right—I am not quoting the *ipsissima verba* of the motion—it proposes to call attention to the matter of remodelling of the General Hospital. I do not know whether you would consider that the matter which the Mover proposes to bring before the notice of the House in those words involves a recent occurrence within clause (ii) of rule 12, such as could be brought up before the House under that rule. I am not aware, Sir, of the nature of the precedent that was referred to by you and by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and also by the hon. Member for Malabar in the course of their remarks. I am not, Sir, addressing myself to that ruling and say anything about it as to whether it is one which covers the present case or not. I do not know the facts but from the remarks let fall in the course of the discussion

[Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar] [28th March 1927]

I understand that it was not a matter which had been made the subject of actual discussion in the House. I am not at the present moment considering whether it is a subject of general discussion, which is the first stage of the discussion of the budget, or whether it is discussed more particularly at the second stage when particular items are voted on. If that was a case, Sir, in which there was neither a general discussion of the subject during the first three days allotted for the purpose, nor a particular discussion in connexion with a motion to omit or to reduce a grant, that case cannot serve as a precedent. I am saying nothing more about it at this stage. Apart from this particular case, there is a wider point of view which I shall place before you at the end, because this question is likely to recur not only in connexion with the present case or with any similar cases in future but also it might have a wider bearing on the procedure to be adopted. At present all I am concerned with is to point out first that it ought to be a matter of recent occurrence, which the terms of this motion seem to me not to satisfy. That is the first point.

"The second point is as to whether this is a case in which the matter brought up is a matter already discussed. Rule 12 lays down that if it has been discussed previously, it ought not to be discussed again in connexion with a motion for adjournment. Now, when the Leader of the House referred to rules 27 and 28, it was pointed out that the discussion referred to in rule 27, clause (i), was 'general discussion.' You may classify discussions in various ways, and say this is a general discussion, and that is a particular discussion. But in every case in whatever form the discussion is raised it is a *discussion* undoubtedly. Again it seems to me, Sir, that such a restrictive interpretation of rule 27 will land us in a trouble which we shall have to face not in this budget discussion because we have finished that stage for this year, but in future years. If you attach a special meaning to the words 'general discussion' and say this is a kind of discussion which may be permissible at this stage and not that, the result will be this: that every time the budget is discussed in the first stage of general discussion, if it related to any *particular* matter, you will have to rule it out as not coming within the scope of permissible discussion. It strikes me, Sir, that a discussion which may be said to be general, while it gives a certain idea to the members as to the kind of criticism that they are expected to offer it ought not to be treated as prohibitive of specific discussion on particular points raised in the budget. And if it is permissible and if specific points are raised and dealt with in the course of that discussion on both sides and a reply is given on behalf of the Government on that particular matter, I submit to you, Sir, that it is a discussion which the Council has had on that particular matter, and within the meaning of rule 12 it is a matter on which the Council should not waste its time over again. Rule 12 prohibits the revival of such discussion. I am proceeding on the footing that when we have to consider the language of any statute or statutory rule, we are bound ordinarily by the rule that a word which occurs in different parts of the statute or statutory rule is to receive the same interpretation, unless there is some overweening reason why in any particular context in which that word is used, it ought to receive a different meaning, and unless it is made to appear that it ought to receive a different meaning, or absurdity will result the same meaning should be attached to it. It seems to me that this rule as much as the larger considerations to which I shall presently refer show that the matter which has been fully discussed in the Council, whether it is at the stage of

28th March 1927] [Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar]

general discussion or at the stage of more particular Discussion on a motion for the reduction or omission of grants, should not be allowed to be made a subject of consideration on a motion under rules 11 and 12 of the rules. That is all I have to say if the matter is considered solely in reference to the rules. My attention has been drawn this morning to a passage in May as being against the contention I am submitting. I cannot say that I have 12. P. fully examined and am thoroughly familiar with the kind of discussion which would shut out urgent motions of this kind in England. The rule is generally stated exactly in the way in which it is framed in rule 12 here. But there is a passage in which it is stated that the discussion on a motion for adjournment ought not to revive discussion which has been already had in certain enumerated kinds of motions. The passage is at page 246 of May's Parliamentary Practice and it lays down that there should be no discussion of a matter previously discussed whether 'on a previous motion for adjournment, upon a substantive motion, upon an amendment or an order of the day.' I do not know whether this exhausts the categories of cases on which the previous discussion must have been had. In connexion with our rules to which I have already referred, the words ought to be understood in the ordinary meaning unless there is something in the context which excludes the ordinary meaning or we are driven to another meaning in order to avoid absurdity. There is another rule of interpretation that if you alter the words of a rule a change is intended. If the rules were framed with reference to the statement of the practice in Parliament, the very fact that you do not frame a rule as in May's Book limiting the previous discussion to that on the specified motions shows that a discussion in connexion with any matter which the Council had had an opportunity of going into and dealing with is sufficient for the purpose of shutting out later discussion."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether in the House of Commons there is anything like a general discussion on the budget as we have here ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes ; when the motion is that ' The speaker do vacate the Chair ' . "

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Our rules do not contain a similar provision. "

* MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" If my hon. Friend says that a different rule is followed there—I have not examined it—from the very fact that you frame a rule that the House sitting as a House shall have a general discussion, a different result must follow. As I told you, there is a matter of wider importance which I wish to place before you for such consideration as you think it deserves in connexion with this motion. I understood, Sir, from what you mentioned in answer to a reply to the hon. Member from Malabar, that this particular point was specifically referred to by some of the Members and was made the subject of a reply by the hon. Minister concerned. The budget is, as you know, framed and presented by one Member on behalf of the Government, and the criticism may relate to a particular matter and if it is made the subject of general discussion and of a full and detailed answer by the Member concerned, I submit to you that it ought not to be made the subject of discussion again. It seems to me that matters included in the budget are not intended to be and in the very nature of things, they cannot be matters on which urgent motions for adjournment can be brought under

[Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar] [28th March 1927]

rules 11 and 12. They are items included in the budget. When members receive notice of the budget, there are three ways in which they can deal with it, first they may make it a matter for general discussion at the first stage, they may move cuts or omissions of particular grant, or if neither of these things is considered sufficient, if it is a matter in which they wish to make special recommendations to the Government then a notice of a resolution on the subject may be given. A matter can be brought up by way of adjournment motion only if it had not been discussed before or if it could not be discussed later and I add if there had been no opportunity at all to have discussed it previously under rule 12. It strikes me you have an opportunity to call attention if it is a matter of such urgency; if it is a matter of urgency, it is a matter of urgency from the very beginning, having opportunities to deal with it at various stages. It was thought quite sufficient in this case to raise it as a matter of general discussion in the debate and it was so raised. But it could have been raised in the many ways I have mentioned. I therefore submit that matters which are connected with the budget are not intended to be dealt with as in the form of motions for adjournment for the purpose of calling attention to a matter of recent occurrence. Generally speaking these will not be matters of recent occurrence, because they are matters of policy which are imbedded in the budget particular items included being based on the policy adopted by the Government. Members have ample opportunity to make up their minds as to whether they should content themselves with moving the matter at the general discussion or whether they would make it a subject of particular cut or they should move a special resolution. It strikes me that a matter which is included in the budget is not, ordinarily speaking, intended, to be subject of a motion for adjournment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has generally been urged that a matter which could have been discussed at the time of the discussion of the demands, cannot be a matter on which a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House subsequent to the passing of the budget, could be based. If I understood the hon. the Advocate-General correctly, this appeared to be his view, and he stated as his reason that the matter could have been referred to in the general discussions on the budget; and also at the time of the detailed discussion of the budget by means of motions for the reduction of a whole grant or for the omission or reduction of items in a grant. There would be some moral force in this argument if the practice followed here was what appears to be the practice in England where whenever any section of the House is very desirous of discussing particular items, the demands are so arranged that they may be reached early enough before the guillotine comes in. As far as my personal knowledge goes, that practice has not been adopted here. Of course the Government have got the right of putting demands in any order they like but they have not shown any inclination to yield to the desire on the part of non-official members to give precedence to particular demands rather than others. If and when this practice is recognized, the view put forward by the Advocate-General may be a desirable one to adopt, but until a practice is recognized which is consistent with the practice adopted in Parliament, I do not propose to decide the question before me, on any such ground of constructive disposal unless such decision is forced on me by the language of the Rules and Standing Orders."

28th March 1927] [The President]

"As to this, two points have been raised :—

'First as to whether the matter is one of urgency. As I have already remarked, my predecessor Mr. L. D. Swamikannu Pillai said, in 1925 regarding an adjournment motion about the granting of compensation to, and the writing off of certain loans due from, certain Rubber Estates for which provision had been made in the budget, that the question of urgency so far as he was concerned could definitely be disposed of by the consideration that the budget having been passed, the payment might be made at any time. I hold accordingly.

'Secondly, on the question whether a mere reference in Council to any urgent matter previous to an adjournment motion is to be held as precluding the adjournment motion, it was also held by my predecessor in the motion of 1925 referred to above that such references occurring in questions and answers and supplementary answers made in Council previously could not preclude a subsequent adjournment motion under rule 12 (iii).'

"In this particular case, the facts are these :—

'During the general discussions on the budget, reference was made to the remodelling of the General Hospital by various members of the House and their criticisms were replied to by the hon. the Minister for Public Health. How far such a reference or discussion is contemplated to be the discussion which would preclude a later adjournment motion in the same session under rule 12 (iii) is the main point for consideration. Before I deal with it, I shall read to the House a passage from May's Parliamentary Practice which has already been referred to by the Advocate-General—

"The Speaker is bound to apply to these motions the established rules of debate, and to enforce the principle that subjects excluded by these rules cannot be brought forward thereon; such as a matter under adjudication by a court of law, or matters already discussed during the current session, whether upon a previous motion for adjournment, upon a substantive motion, upon an amendment, or upon an order of the day."

"The nature of the previous discussion clearly shows that it must have been a discussion on which an expression of the opinion of the House was possible. It could not be a mere general discussion. What was argued was that the 'discussion' referred to in 12 (iii) could be the same as the discussion referred to under rule 27. The words used however clearly indicate that the one is not identical with the other. The word used in rule 12 (iii) is 'discussion', whereas the words used in rule 27 are 'general discussion.' In this connexion, I may say that the 'general discussion' referred to in this rule is the general discussion analogous to that allowed in Parliament for the first time when a demand is moved, on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair. As far as parliamentary practice goes, certain restrictions are placed on the nature of the general discussion. But I may point out that there only one amendment is allowed. Under rule 28, however, there is no possibility of tabling any motion on the general debate. The latter part of rule 28 expressly says: 'But no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.' It was intended that the nature of the debate here referred to should be more general than the one that takes place in the House of Commons.

"Therefore, I hold the view that the discussion referred to in rule 12 (iii) is not the general discussion that is intended by rules 27 and 28 and that the discussions that have already taken place cannot exclude a discussion on this adjournment motion.

[The President]

[28th March 1927]

"I hold that the motion is in order.

"Under Standing Order 22, I shall now read the statement of the matter proposed to be discussed:—

'To discuss a matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras.'

"I should like to know if there is any objection. (After a pause) there being no objection, the motion will be taken at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow for discussion."

V

I. THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

*The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that with a view to the constitution of a Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1927-28, this Council do proceed on a date fixed by the hon. the President to elect seven members to be members of the said Committee.'

"Sir, I move this motion under rule 33 (1) of the Legislative Council which says:

'As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.'

"As hon. Members are aware, the strength of the Public Accounts Committee has been fixed at ten, of whom seven are elected by the non-official Members of the Council and three nominated by the Governor. It is desirable that the election should be held to-day in order that the names of those Members who have been elected by the Council may be placed before His Excellency the Governor so that he may then be in a position to make his nominations to complete the constitution of the Public Accounts Committee at the beginning of the next financial year."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second the motion."

The motion was put and adopted.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates should be sent to the Secretary with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote."

II. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, I move, Sir,

'that, in accordance with resolution No. 17, passed at the meeting of the Council on 1st April 1921 regarding the constitution of a Finance Committee, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President, to elect six persons to be members of the Finance Committee for the year 1927-28.'

"The Standing Finance Committee of this Council, although not a statutory Committee of the House, is governed by the rules which are very similar to those governing the composition of the Public Accounts Committee.

28th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

Its strength is nine of which six members are elected by the non-official Members of the Council, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining three members are nominated by His Excellency the Governor. It is desirable and it is in accordance with the rules that this Committee also should be constituted as soon as possible after the commencement of the financial year 1927-28."

*The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates should be sent to the Secretary with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote."

VI

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1926-27.

GRANT VII--IRRIGATION--RESERVED.

*The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,000 in the current year under "Grant VII. Irrigation--Reserved" for widening and deepening the Periyar system, Madura division, under the head "55. Construction of Irrigation, etc., works."'

"As will be seen from the explanatory note which has been appended to the note explaining the further demands, the work has to be started at once on account of the circumstance that the lake levels have fallen very low and that this is the fittest opportunity for commencing the work. The facts as set out in the explanatory note are, that the irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 142,749 acres, while the supply received from the Periyar lake was sufficient only for about 130,000 acres. To improve the supply so as to serve the remaining area, the discharge through the tunnel by means of which water is passed on to Madura has been increased by 10 per cent by improvements already carried out and it is now proposed to increase the effective capacity of the lake by lowering the water-shed cutting. Estimates amounting to Rs. 2.51 lakhs providing for the necessary works to effect an extension of irrigation in the Madura and Melur taluks have been submitted by the Chief Engineer. It is proposed to sanction the estimate for this work separately and a sum of Rs. 1,000 is required for expenditure during the current year because the present is the best season for execution of the work."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has given notice of a token motion under this grant for the purpose of discussing three items: (i) the desirability of extension of irrigation under the Periyar system in the Cumbum valley; (ii) the necessity for affording facilities for the repairs under the kudimaramat system, of channels in the Cumbum valley and non-Periyar areas generally; and (iii) the discontinuance of this system of imposing heavy penal water rates for alleged unauthorized use of Periyar water.

"Regarding items (ii) and (iii) if the hon. Member wants to show how they are in order, I will give him a chance of speaking on them. The practice of this House has been in the case of supplementary demands to permit discussion only with regard to the items actually comprised in the

[The President]

[28th March 1927]

supplementary demands. Anything beyond them is not permissible. I may draw the attention of the House to the Parliamentary practice as well. 'Discussion on demands for supplementary or excess grants is restricted to the items contained in the estimates on which those grants are sought and to the application of the items which compose these grants; and the debate cannot touch the policy or the expenditure sanctioned on other heads by the estimates on which an original grant was obtained, except so far as such policy or expenditure is brought before the Committee by the items contained in the supplementary or excess estimates.' Therefore, I hold, subject to what the hon. Member may show to the contrary, that we cannot have any discussion on items (ii) and (iii) of the motion of which notice has been given by the hon. Member."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, my object in tabling that motion is to have an assurance from the hon. the Law Member as regards the extension of the irrigable area in the Cumbum valley. It is, Sir, in the fitness of things that the benefit of the extension of irrigation under the Periyar system should go to the Cumbum valley. It will be readily conceded by other hon. Members who represent Madura that, in regard to fertility and revenue-yielding capacity, the lands in the Cumbum valley are far superior to those in other taluks of the Madura district. There is also another reason, Sir, why this benefit should go to the Cumbum valley. During the war, the Government encouraged ryots to bring more lands under cultivation. Great expectations were raised and many ryots, I know, invested large sums of money in improving their lands and bringing them under cultivation, because they were assured of the use of the Periyar water. They thought that this concession would last very long, nay, would not be revoked. But the concession has been revoked and the ryots have been exposed to very great hardship. My submission therefore is that, at this stage when the matter is being considered, the hon. the Law Member would bestow his earnest attention on this aspect of the question, and see that the benefit of this extension is given to the Cumbum valley."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, the increase of the irrigable area from 130,000 to 142,000 acres is partly in order to serve the purpose which the hon. Member has in view."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As regards the other two motions,^a I have no objection to allow them if the hon. Member can show how they are relevant to the demand. They seek to discuss about the penal assessments and the extension of ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta.

"I rule them out of order.

"I shall now put the demand to the vote of the House.

^a Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for widening and deepening the Periyar shed cutting Periyar system, Madura division, by Rs. 100 (to discuss about the penal assessments collected in Kistna Eastern Delta).'

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for widening and deepening the Periyar water shed cutting Periyar system in Madura division, by Rs. 100 (to discuss about the extension of ayacut in Kistna Eastern Delta; and of irrigation under the Muniyera and of repairs of Peddi-nayani tank in the Nandigama taluk, Kistna district).'

[28th March 1927]

[The President]

"The question is

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 under Grant VII—Irrigation, for widening and deepening the Periyar water shed cutting, Periyar system, Madura division.'

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 7,000 in the current year under "Grant VII—Irrigation—Reserved" for improvements to the Nerur channel, Karur taluk, Trichinopoly district, under the head "15. Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues".'

"I think, Sir, that I may give some particulars. The Irrigation Cess Fund of the Nerur channel had a large surplus of over Rs. 12,000 at the end of March 1917. To utilize the above balance, the Board of Revenue and the ryots proposed the execution of certain works for the improvement of the channel. An estimate amounting to Rs. 19,150 was accordingly sanctioned by Government. It was afterwards revised and the expenditure in excess of Rs. 10,000 paid out of the Irrigation Cess Fund had to be incurred by the Government. The final estimates came to Rs. 26,245 and in that connexion the Collector of Trichinopoly and the Board of Revenue pointed out that all the items provided for in the estimate were masonry works requiring the technical skill of the Public Works Department and could hardly be regarded as kudimaramat works which the ryots are bound to carry out. It is accordingly proposed to sanction the revised estimate and to treat the work as a Government work chargeable to provincial revenues, towards which the Irrigation Cess Fund has contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000. This is an important work of great beneficial value. I therefore move the grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 7,000 in the current year under Grant VII—Irrigation.'

"The amendment^a of the hon. Member Mr. Biswanath Das Mahasayo is not in order. I think the House is now ready for the question."

The demand was put to the House and adopted. The grant was made.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,000 in the current year under "Grant VII—Irrigation—Reserved" for constructing a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai, Trichinopoly district, under the head "55. Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works".'

^a Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for improvements to the Nerur channel, Trichinopoly district, by Rs. 100 (to enquire when Government are appointing a committee to look into the possibilities of various schemes of irrigation projects or improvements of the existing works in the Ganjam district estimates of which have already been kept ready).'

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [28th March 1927]

"In view of certain amendments that have been tabled may I explain this matter, with your leave? With regard to this, I think that there have been some misconceptions. The Cauvery channels in Trichinopoly have open heads. But the floods of 1924 caused big scours in the river-bed. In the old days 'korambus' made of brush wood were used to hold up and divert the water to the channels. But this was not economical and moreover the level of the channel was higher than the level of the river in most cases. That system was found to be unsatisfactory. Some time ago, a question was raised whether any water would be held up to the prejudice and jeopardy of the riparian owners lower down in the Tanjore district. I think I gave the assurance then and give the assurance now—it is open to the fullest discussion in this House—that this bed-regulator or anicut is not a dam holding up water. It is only a device to enable the water to rise to the level of the bed of the channels through which the water is to pass. For that reason alone, the bed-regulator is constructed. It is not a dam to hold up water to serve the interests of this district to the prejudice of the districts lower down. A brief explanatory note has been circulated explaining the object of the grant. The note says that the abnormal floods of 1924 caused large scours in the river-bed and brought about such great alterations in the regime of the river that water could not be diverted into the channels even with the aid of korambus. It was therefore proposed to build an anicut or bed-regulator across the river at Kattalai and divert water therefrom by means of channels on either side of the river which would pick up on their way the existing channels below, the supply to which has been adversely affected. As a first instalment of the scheme, the South Bank Canal has been constructed. The plans and estimates for this bed-regulator are expected to be received from the Chief Engineer very shortly. An expenditure of Rs. 1,000 is expected to be incurred. The work has been started in view of the fact that at the present moment the level of the river is very low and as the Chief Engineer has reported that the level is never likely to be so favourable again. That is why we have come to the Council for a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the current year."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move
'that the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for constructing a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to get an assurance from the hon. the Law Member regarding the supply of water to the Uyyakondan ayacut. That is the channel last mentioned by the hon. the Law Member. Uyyakondan channel has the largest ayacut in Trichinopoly district, comprising over 35,000 acres and consisting of some of the most fertile lands in the district in which a large variety of crops is raised including sugarcane, plantain, betels, etc. It also yields the largest revenue to the Government. Unfortunately the floods changed all that by damaging the korambus which existed and were kept in a state of repair for the supply of water into the Uyyakondan channel. The economic condition of the ryots was becoming worse and worse and last year their misery would have become complete, but for the extraordinary efforts of the present Collector of Trichinopoly, who went to the channel himself and with the help of the Executive Engineer, was able to divert enough water to last to the end of the agricultural season. When the dam at Kattalai was started, it was thought that this work would dispense with the periodical repairs of the korambus and would ensure a steady flow of water

28th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

into the channel. Unfortunately, even here the ryots are not free from apprehension, first because the work is far from completion and secondly because there are some disadvantages connected with the position and location of the work. The work is on the south bank of the Cauvery and in the neighbourhood there are rocks which protrude at short intervals and the levels at the head and the lower reaches are not equal or favourable. The only alternative then is to keep the korambus in a state of repair for an adequate supply of water. Again, in this connexion, I would request the hon. the Law Member to consider the possibility of repairing the old channel which is defective from Manjathadal to Valavandankottai and completely lost beyond Valavandankottai up to Alakkudi."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Does he mean in the Tanjore taluk?"

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Yes, Sir."

"Even now, in many villages the traces of the old course are visible. The reason why no efforts were made to restore the old channel was that years ago the monsoons were regular and brought their never failing supply of water and the people who are very ignorant in these villages did not agitate for its restoration, because they did not feel the need for having an additional supply of water. Now times have changed. In the 40 or 50 villages which once derived the benefit of the supply from this channel once in two years, the crops fail. For the past four years, crops have been continuously failing and remissions have been given. In the interests of the revenue derived by the Government and in the interests of the ryots, this work should be undertaken. A hundred thousand people are anxiously waiting for a sympathetic reply from the hon. the Law Member and he would earn the gratitude of them all if he would ask his department to investigate this question and restore the channel in the Tanjore taluk. The House will pardon any expression of feeling on my part. I am not exaggerating when I say that there are ten thousand eyes behind me fixed in anxious expectation, a hundred thousand mouths open wide awaiting one kind word from the hon. the Law Member, a word which will send a thrill of joy through hearts sore tried and weighed down with gloom and despair, though homes which have become the abodes of misery and poverty. My only object is to get an assurance from the hon. the Law Member on behalf of the ryots whom I represent, an assurance on which depends their future comfort and their certainty of having an unfailing return for their arduous toil."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I entirely agree with the hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar that the Uyyakondan channel requires improvement and I urge that that matter should receive the early attention of the hon. the Law Member."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, we propose to start with the work in the Uyyakondan channel. We have also been advised by our expert advisors that the bed-regulator will give an assured supply to the Uyyakondan channel by the South Bank canal. If there is any difficulty about it we will further consider the matter and see how the channel can be supplied with water. We propose to await the result of the construction of the bed regulator and even then, if there is any difficulty, we will carry out works necessary. We will give that undertaking now."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

[28th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I move

‘that the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for constructing a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“ We have been hearing about this Kattalai dam for the last two years. I think it necessary to speak on one or two points in discussing my motion to reduce the demand by Rs. 100. In the beginning of the year 1925, there seems to have been a proposal—but the people of Tanjore did not know of it till it became ripe for execution—to build a dam across the river at Kattalai. In February or March that year, from some correspondence in the newspapers, we were able to find out that Government had an idea of constructing a dam of about 2½ feet height with falling shutters above. We had a look at the place. When the people in the Tanjore district objected to the construction of this dam, it was given up in 1925. Subsequently, when the mirasidars of the Tanjore district presented an address to the hon. the Law Member when he visited Mannargudi, he was kind enough to assure them that the matter of any construction across the Cauvery would be duly considered and when a decision had been arrived at by the Government, he would place it before the mirasidars to raise any objection they might have and to say whether it would prejudice them or not. Again, Mr. President, in February 1926, this question was raised in the Council. When the hon. the Law Member moved a demand for the south bank Kattalai channel, I raised the point whether the construction of the channel would in any way be used as an argument for the construction of the dam later on. I shall refer to Volume XXVII, page 428, of our proceedings so that we may know in what position we are. In February 1926 when the hon. Member moved for a grant for the Kattalai right bank canal, he said :

‘As, however, there is a great deal of difference of opinion between the hon. Members representing Tanjore and the hon. Members representing Trichinopoly and as enlightenment is necessary on the question, I have arranged for a conference with the Chief Engineer, the Public Works Secretary, and the hon. Members representing the districts. I hope the conference will take place in a day or two. Then the further question of the actual bed regulator may be discussed.’

“ When this question was raised, the hon. the Law Member assured us that before the bed regulator ripened into a scheme, the joint conference of the Members of the two districts would be held with the assistance of the Engineers and the advisers of the Government. In my speech, following the speech of the hon. the Law Member, I welcomed the suggestion of the hon. the Law Member for the conference he promised and I said that this would be a preliminary to a joint conference of the mirasidars of the two districts, who would be very much affected by this construction. I urged on that occasion that the construction of that channel ought not to be used as an argument for the purpose of saying later on that the dam ought to be constructed. This is what I said :

‘If the money which is proposed to be spent now is not in connexion with the Kattalai dam at all or in connexion with any other scheme which would make the Kattalai dam necessary, there is no objection to this grant. But there will be objection to this grant if it is said that a lot of money has been spent on it and therefore the Kattalai scheme ought to materialise. I place these views before the House so that I may have information on the matter.’

“ You also, Mr. President, raised an objection that the Government spent a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs without the consent of the House and that the demand was too late if not out of order. The hon. the Law Member said that the

28th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

matter was urgent and the amount was certified by His Excellency the Governor. That is a different matter ; I am not concerned with that now. In February 1926, the mirasidars of the Tanjore district had a definite assurance from this House and from the hon. the Law Member that they would be consulted before any definite scheme for the construction of the bed regulator was taken up. Again, in August 1926, I think, this matter came up in the form of a question before the House when the report of Mr. Stoney was placed before it. It was stated that there ought to be a head sluice to be constructed for the south bank canal and that it was proposed to fix the level at 315·00 so that it might not be necessary to raise the dam for the purpose of diversion of water into this channel. I shall refer to two passages from the report of the Chief Engineer regarding the construction of the canal, page 685, Volume XXX of our Proceedings—

‘In order to be able to draw off the supply in the deep south bed of the river, without a dam or a korambu, the sill level was required to be about plus 315·00 or lower.’

“ Anybody reading that report would have understood that the canal was being constructed and the sluice was placed at such a level that it would not be necessary to raise the dam. I must also refer to the last portion of the report, paragraph 10—

‘I am therefore of opinion that the construction of the bed regulator is inevitable. This bed regulator may not be absolutely necessary for the success of the south bank canal, but will probably be required ; it is however an absolute necessity so far as the north bank canal is concerned.’

“ In view of the opinion expressed by the Chief Engineer and in view of the assurance given to this House by the hon. the Law Member, is it not necessary that the people of the Tanjore district who will be affected by this scheme, should be consulted before the construction of the bed regulator is taken up? What do we find now? The channel seems to have been constructed and that it is not possible now to divert water into the channel without a bed regulator. The hon. the Law Member says that it is not a dam but only a bed regulator. I would invite your attention to the explanatory note in which it is stated that

‘The abnormal floods of 1924 caused large scours in the river bed and brought about such great alterations in the regime of the river that water could not be diverted into the channels even with the aid of korambus. It was therefore proposed to build an anicut or bed regulator across the river at Kattalai and divert water therefrom by means of canals on either side of the river which would pick up on their way the existing channels below, the supply to which had been adversely affected.’

“ This statement, I submit, is not accurate, because Mr. Stoney stated in August 1926 that water might be diverted to the south bank canal without a bed regulator. The original idea was to cause diversion without a bed regulator. Perhaps after the experience of one year it is now found necessary to have a bed regulator to divert water for the purpose of irrigating the lands in the Trichinopoly district. The point which we have to consider is whether water can be diverted without prejudice to the ryots of the Tanjore district. If it will not in any way injure or jeopardise the interests of the Tanjore landholders, I will be the first man to say that the bed-regulator may be constructed and that water may be diverted. We have to be consulted whether we will be affected or not. We feel that we will be seriously affected by the construction of this regulator. Unfortunately, I do not know what a bed-regulator is. The hon. the Law Member says it is neither a dam nor an anicut. What else is it? It is stated that water

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

[28th March 1927]

would not flow into the channels if there were no bed-regulator. You want to bring up the level. So far as I am able to understand, it cannot be anything different from an anicut. The anicut may be 2 feet or 6 feet. If an anicut is built at a height of one or two feet at Kattalai where the river is six furlongs broad, water will be held up there and in times of scarcity, there will be no water left for the ryots in the Tanjore district. Hon. Members of the House will know, when water is at 2 or 2½ feet at Kattalai, in the lower regions of the river at Tanjore it will be 5 or 6 feet. This difference is due to the breadth of the river. What is one foot at Kattalai may be 4 or 5 feet at the lower regions of the Cauvery and it will be impossible to let down water when it is only one foot at Kattalai so that there will not be water for the ryots of the Tanjore district.

"Apart from the merits of the question, the explanatory memorandum says that

'the plans and estimates for this regulator are expected to be received from the Chief Engineer very shortly.'

"So, the hon. the Law Member and the Government have absolutely no idea yet as to what the bed-regulator or anicut is going to be. Without having plans and estimates, why should the Government spend large sums of money on this scheme? Probably, the Chief Engineer may say that the height of the bed-regulator might be a little less and that we need not spend more money.

"May I suggest that before the question of constructing any work across the river Cauvery is taken up, the persons interested, I mean thereby, the mirasidars and the representatives of the Trichinopoly district and the mirasidars of the Tanjore district, should be consulted with the assistance of expert advisers both in service and not in service? If it is found that the Tanjore district will not be affected, I will not object to this work. We have not been assured by any expert what exactly the bed-regulator is going to be. I presume the hon. the Law Member himself does not know it at present because it is stated that the Chief Engineer is expected to send the plans and estimates. They should be placed on the table of the House. In these circumstances, I urge that the work shall not be taken up now."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, the motion of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar is with regard to the construction of the bed-regulator. It may be necessary or it may not be necessary, I do not say one way or the other; but in any case, I believe my hon. Colleagues in this House who come from districts other than Tanjore and Trichinopoly have no partiality either for one district or for the other. If possible, they would like to give water for both these districts; but it seems to me, Sir, that one thing is necessary, viz., that before we commit ourselves to large items of expenditure like this, it is necessary that the Council, as a whole, should have an idea, as far as possible, accurately, not regarding the special technical details, but regarding the main features of the scheme. As a matter of fact, Sir, this sum of Rs. 1,000 which is now asked for is only a small amount and relates to part of a very much bigger scheme costing about Rs. 15 lakhs, and before we launch into a scheme

[28th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

costing Rs. 15 lakhs, it is very desirable that we should have some idea regarding the nature of the commitment. The note that has been circulated to us says:

'As a first instalment of the scheme, a main canal on the right bank called the South Bank canal has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs which will supply the existing channels down to the Uyyakondan channel.'

"Then it proceeds:

'During the last irrigation season it was found that the new canal could not function properly without a bed-regulator which is estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs.'

"So that, it appears that in the construction of this first channel, they had no idea as to how it would work. Perhaps they thought that it would work without the construction of the bed-regulator. In any case, this sentence, viz.

'During the last irrigation season it was found that the new canal could not function properly without a bed-regulator which is estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs'

shows that they had no idea of the actual working of this particular canal which costs Rs. 10 lakhs. Now, we are asked to commit ourselves to another Rs. 15 lakhs on a grant of Rs. 1,000. I think it is becoming very common for us to be asked to commit ourselves to such large sums.

"Then again, Sir, I deprecate the commencement of huge works like this without the plans and estimates being made ready. The note itself admits that the Chief Engineer has not yet prepared the plans and estimates. It says:

'The plans and estimates for this regulator are expected to be received from the Chief Engineer very shortly.'

"We do not know when they will be received and we do not also know what action, on their receipt, will be taken. Of course, the Public Works Department has a knack of very much exceeding the original amount; but in any case, we must have some idea as to the approximate amount to which we shall be committed. I am not actually opposing the motion, nor am I supporting it. Unless the hon. the Law Member is able to give some more definite idea regarding this scheme and so long as we are kept in the dark, I do not think it is wise for us to agree to this."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of my friend Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. If I was satisfied that his motion was in the interests of the district which he represents, I should have been reluctant to oppose it. But, Sir, it is neither in the interests of Tanjore nor in the interests of the Trichinopoly district; on the contrary, I may submit it is distinctly prejudicial to my district, viz., Trichinopoly. If the hon. Mover was certain and assured the Council that this dam or anicut, by whichever name you call it, was going to be something like a reservoir for impounding a large quantity of water which otherwise the Tanjore district would be entitled to, I should certainly not like to oppose him; but he was himself saying that he was not sure as to what this dam was. Sir, from the very report of the Chief Engineer with which he is acquainted and from the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member from his place in this House, we have all been told that it is not a dam, not an anicut and nothing like a reservoir which will impound water to the prejudice of the Tanjore district, but that it is only a kind of masonry structure to keep the bed of the river at a uniform level. The river generally gets scoured during the flood season; and this dam is built to prevent such scouring. We are now having the korambu system, which is a temporary contrivance

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai] [28th March 1927]

by which, with the help of leaves, bamboos, etc., the level of the water is raised, so as to divert the water into the channels taking from the river. This system was bad even before the floods; but the condition became acutely worse after the floods of 1924. The river-beds had got scoured to an extent which it is impossible to remedy, even with the korambu system. Then the Government became alive to the urgent necessity of constructing a structure which would keep the level of the river at a uniform level. It is this that is sought to be achieved by this Kattalai anicut. I may assure my friend that it has been advisedly called 'bed-regulator' for, it is merely a structure which regulates the level of the river instead of its being allowed to undulate and to get scoured. Such being the case, Sir, I cannot see what objection can be taken to this anicut by the people of Tanjore or by the representatives of Tanjore here. Now, what is it that we get by this system? Are we going to get an inch of water more than we are getting at present? Certainly not. As it is, the korambu system by which we are able to dam the water by a temporary contrivance is to be replaced by a permanent arrangement. As I have said, the temporary system, the korambu system, is open to great objections and exposes the Government and the people to great difficulties. We are only going to get, on a permanent arrangement, a right which we have been hitherto getting under a temporary contrivance.

"Sir, the korambu system has been found to be highly precarious and uncertain and has been condemned by all the authorities interested.

"The necessity for an anicut was, to a certain extent, due to the pulling down of the anicut at Elamanur, the Upper Anicut, in 1903; this was done in the interests of Tanjore. From 1903, we the ryots of the Trichinopoly district, have been crying for this regulator or dam across the river; and it is surprising that Tanjore should now come and oppose this scheme. The Government were not prepared to listen to our cries till the floods of 1924. Our distress after 1924 became acute and it was then that the Government came forward to help us. As I said, Sir, this is only a permanent arrangement in the place of the existing temporary contrivance. Further, I submit it is also most economical to the Government and greatly beneficial to the ryots. If only hon. Members are aware of the condition of the ryots after the floods of 1924, I think every one in this House will be ready to vote in favour of the demand and against the motion of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. In 1924, Sir, to take only one instance, the ayacut of the Marudur Nattu Vaikal fetched Rs. 60,000 per annum by way of land revenue. From 1924 onwards, the Government have to remit about Rs. 30,000 every year. Therefore, every year, by the construction of this anicut, the Government will be saving that sum on that ayacut alone. To add to it, there is the great benefit which the ryots will get in the shape of regular and greater harvests. Far from this dam being anything in the nature of some reservoir, which would prevent Tanjore from getting the water, I submit it is only a device to ensure to us a proper and adequate supply of water, without an unnecessarily heavy expenditure, without putting the ryots to great hardship, and also without putting the Government to the necessity of making remissions. In the construction of korambus themselves, the Government would have to spend every year nearly two lakhs. So, the total saving would be Rs. 2 lakhs, the amount spent on korambus, plus Rs. 30,000 in the shape of remissions taking into account under one ayacut alone. The interest on the amount to be spent is much less than the annual saving. Therefore, Sir, I submit, it is an urgent work, a necessary one and an economical one.

28th March 1927] [Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai]

"My hon. Friend was complaining that this scheme was not placed before the public and was taking the Government to task for it. May I remind him, Sir, that this scheme has not been launched into the House all at once? This scheme is part of a bigger scheme, the Kattalai Anicut scheme. Some hon. Member raised the question as to what it would involve. It involves two main channels, one on the right bank and one on the left bank, of the Cauvery and a bed regulator between them. The Government ought to have launched upon the scheme even earlier, but somehow or other, on account of want of funds, they have been putting it off. The first portion, the right bank canal, had already been built; but Government perhaps waited to give us a bed regulator until they actually found that it was a necessity. And the Chief Engineer has already reported about its necessity. Sir, after 1926, after the scheme was formulated, the Chief Engineer went to Trichinopoly and found that water could not be supplied to the right bank canal without the bed-regulator. The scheme about the bed-regulator was already there, but the Government put it off till they were assured that it was absolutely necessary. Now, on account of the opinion of the Chief Engineer given in February 1927, they have found it to be an absolute necessity. Therefore, Sir, it is nothing new, and the hon. Members from Tanjore and the public of Tanjore have all along been aware of it. My friend, Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar, I remember, put a question in 1926 or so, and in answer to it, the Chief Engineer's report was placed on the table. So that from 1926 onwards, the scheme has been before the House and the public. From his place in this House, the hon. the Law Member even then gave an assurance to my friend Mr. Khalif-ullah Sahib who then represented Trichinopoly, that this bed regulator would be taken up soon. Therefore this scheme is not new at all, it is not a surprise on the Council and there is no attempt to rush it through. I see absolutely no reason urged in favour of the postponement of the scheme or of its abolition. On the contrary, every circumstance points to the necessity of its immediate execution. We had here the budget discussion recently, and in the budget, there is already a provision for a lakh of rupees for this purpose. What is the meaning, I ask, of the representatives of Tanjore coming now and trying to thwart this scheme which has been hanging fire for the past two or three years and which, according to the unanimous opinion of all the authorities, is greatly to the benefit of Trichinopoly? As I said, Sir, I repeat that this scheme is not intended to jeopardise Tanjore in respect of the water it is getting. For instance, even after the bed regulator is constructed, we have many other channels lower down in the Trichinopoly district. If it affects Tanjore, it would affect also the owners of the ayacuts of those channels. I refer to the Peruvali and Ayyan channels. Certainly, if these ayacut mirasdars thought that this dam was going to affect them, they would be the first to have objected to that. What applies to them applies equally to the ryots of Tanjore. The Government will see to it that Tanjore gets its usual quantity of water. As a matter of fact, this contrivance is not devised to impound water.

"It is only to disabuse the hon. Mover's mind of that impression that I am insisting on this point, namely, that we are not getting more than we have got, but that it is only making permanent the existing costly and precarious system; and it will by no means be prejudicial to Tanjore. Further, this scheme is not a new one. It has been in existence for the past two and a half years. If the motion of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar is passed, we

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai] [28th March 1927]

would be put to great difficulties. Let the Members of this House have some pity on the poor people of Trichinopoly who have been greatly affected by the floods; let them not be carried away by the expressions of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. I therefore strongly oppose the motion of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar and support the demand of the hon. the Law Member."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I also oppose the amendment of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. There has been some misapprehension on the part of certain Members of this House that the bed-regulator or dam at Kattalai would prevent water from going to Tanjore. That is not the case. Even as it was, we have got the system of korambu, and we were having temporary structures every year during scarcity. The present bed-regulator will be more or less on a level with the existing head sluices of the South Bank Canal and more water than necessary will flow over the bed-regulator at present under the existing korambu system. Again, on account of the objections of the Tanjore ryots during the last irrigation season, the bed-regulator was not constructed. In the last year there was no water in the canal. Representations were made to the authorities and accordingly the Chief Engineer inspected the place and found that the canal could not function properly without a bed-regulator which he estimated to cost 15 lakhs of rupees. About 10 lakhs of rupees were spent on the construction of the South Bank Canal irrespective of the bed-regulator. On account of the floods of 1924, several canals were damaged and it was only then that a canal on either side of the river was taken into consideration. The South Bank canal was only a part of the scheme. After the floods, some of the ayacuts in the canals have been lowered in classification. For instance, in my own taluk, Kulittalai, some have been reduced from first class to second class and thereby the Government lost a portion of their income. After all this is only a provision of Rs. 1,000 on account of a scouring sluice to the existing channel. At the time of floods only sand will pass through the new canal, but not water if the scouring sluice is not constructed; that is to say, the whole canal will be silted up with sand hereafter, thereby, ruining the cause of the ryots. With these words, I request hon. Members to vote for the grant. I may also say that Tanjore is richer than Trichinopoly. Hence I would request the hon. Members on all sides to vote against the amendment."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, let me elucidate one or two points which, I think, have been left in a certain confusion. There are two or three basic facts. First of all, a lakh of rupees has been included in the budget for the Kattalai scheme and has been sanctioned by the House. The present attempt is to build a scouring sluice for which no time is favourable than now, because water is very low and the Engineer reports that we cannot do this construction work at any time as favourable as now and in fact, he next says that the construction of a scouring sluice for the proposed regulator will be a great saving in pumping charges if carried out at once. For that purpose, I am asking for a thousand rupees. Now my hon. Friend from Malabar referred to some estimates suddenly coming on a demand being made. I think, he forgets that he has been a party to the passing of the budget in which this scheme has been included and passed already. Therefore, there is no question of this matter being rushed through. Far from it, as my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly said, it has been discussed in this House quite often."

28th March 1927]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. My hon. Friend says, I was a party to this scheme. In fact, I voted against the grant."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is worse, because if he voted against it, it does not lie in his mouth now to object on the ground that he has no idea of the scheme, for, there is a law of direct as well as constructive *res judicata*."

" Apart from this matter, with reference to what fell from the hon. Member from Tanjore, as he stated if there is a case of building an anicut or a dam for impounding water, or building a reservoir, I can well understand the apprehensions of Tanjore, that water is going to be diverted or going to diminish so far as their supply is concerned. The position is this. This is an estimate for a masonry device, merely to make permanent what was till now being made by korambu at a cost of two lakhs. This system has been found to be very inexpedient and the proposal is to substitute that system. The South Bank Canal Scheme was definitely put to the vote of the House and was carried, and therefore there is no use in saying that it took the House by surprise. It was during the last season that the Chief Engineer found that on account of the low level of the river it was not possible to get water through the existing channels. To get the water-supply in an adequate and efficient manner, he says, that we must raise the bed level of the river by a masonry device, that is, a bed-regulator."

" As I said, the plans and estimates have not yet reached the final stage, and this I am willing to do, namely, to let my hon. Friends from Tanjore see a copy of the plans; and, if they wish to make any representation on the basis that Tanjore interests will be jeopardised, Government will consider them before finally passing their orders."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose to press the motion?"

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the offer made by the hon. the Law Member, may I ask the hon. Member, as a matter of information, whether after the plans and estimates are received, the Law Member would consider the question of calling a conference of the people of the Tanjore district and allow them to go into the question?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The plans and estimates are expected shortly. Those plans and estimates, my hon. Friend may inspect and if he likes, he can call a conference of persons in his district, or go to Kattalai and see the place. If he then sees that the interests of Tanjore are jeopardised, and if he could bring it to the notice of Government, Government will consider before taking further steps."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" As to what the hon. Member has stated, I wish to make one or two points clear."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think hon. Members are entitled to bargain in this House."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" I am not bargaining, Sir."

[28th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to know whether the hon. Member proposes to press the motion or to withdraw it. That is the only matter with which the House is concerned."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Before making up my mind to press or withdraw the motion, may I ask leave of the President to ask for some explanation; if the hon. the President rules that I must withdraw or press my motion, I am, of course, bound by his decision."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry that Members cannot have an opportunity of getting explanations from the Government Members on these motions at this stage. The hon. Member must make up his mind to press the motion or withdraw the motion. I wish to know which he wishes to do. I have to rule that I cannot allow any conversations between the Law Member and the hon. Member on this point in the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"My only point, Sir, on which I want to say a few words is the one raised by my hon. Friend from Malabar, namely, that we are expected to pass these grants without having an idea of the plans and estimates. There is no scheme on which the plans and estimates are placed before the House before the amount is granted by us. I would like to know whether in future, in this case especially, the hon. Member will be pleased to place before the House the plans and estimates in detail before the scheme is finally undertaken."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for constructing a bed-regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai, Trichinopoly district, by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was put to the House and negatived.

The demand was put to the House and carried. The grant was made.

Grant XII.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 12,000 under Grant XII—General Administration—Transferred'

for meeting the excess expenditure anticipated under pay and travelling allowances of Ministers.

"The explanatory note has already been furnished to the Members and so I move the grant."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXXIII.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 75,000 under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Transferred.'

"The reason for this demand is that up to the year 1925-26 before the 31st July of each year, the Superintendent of Stationery supplied the Public Works Department with the stationery articles required for use during the

28th March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

twelve months commencing from 1st October. The programme of indent and supply of stationery articles was revised so as to allow sufficient time for the recovery within the same year of the value of sale indents and in consequence, the latest date for the supply of stationery articles to the Public Works Department was altered to 31st March, the supply being made for the official year. This change was introduced by the Superintendent of Stationery in the current year. The indenting officers of the Public Works Department have been asked to send two indents, one for the supply required for use between 1st April 1927 and 31st March 1928. Thus an extra six months' supply has to be made in the year for use between 1st October 1926 and 31st March 1927 instead of the usual 12 months' supply of stationery articles required for use between 1st October and 30th September. The expenditure during the current year is *pro tanto* increased. That is why it has become necessary to move this demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Regarding the motion of Mr. Biswanath Das, according to the rulings I have already given, he cannot raise a discussion on his second point, viz., the allegation that the confidential section of the Government Press is only confidential in theory. Has the hon. Member anything to say as to the admissibility of it?"

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Yes, Sir. I take it that your ruling was that any specific question regarding any other branch of the administration connected with the same Grant cannot be brought in the course of a supplementary demand. But, Sir, the note shows that this point may also be discussed as it is of a general character."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It does not belong to this grant. This grant has nothing to do with the press. This is for stationery and printing. The explanatory note says that on account of some change in the accounts to the effect that instead of ending with the 1st October, supply of stationery and clothing to Department of Public Works may be continued till 1st March, this demand is made. So, I do not find that this point comes under Printing."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"With regard to all the demands that are made in this House, they are made under specific headings and there is no heading for demands under mere stationery. Stationery and printing always go together and therefore, I submit the hon. Member from Ganjam is in order in raising the discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already drawn the attention of the House this morning to a certain passage in May where it is clearly stated that on a supplementary grant there cannot be a general debate on matters relating to the whole grant. It must relate to the item referred to in the supplementary grant. That has been the practice of this House. I believe the hon. Member has been referred to the passage which appears at page 536 of May's Parliamentary Practice. Therefore I rule the point out of order. The hon. Member will confine his remarks only to the first point specified in his motion."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 75,000 for stationery and printing be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, in so doing I wish to bring to the notice of the House and also to the notice of the hon. Minister in charge of Public Works the necessity of

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [28th March 1927]

purchasing these materials in India. I commend this motion on two grounds. The first is on the ground of economy. Even the Industrial Commission has recommended that as far as possible the things necessary for Government should be purchased in India, in order to avoid freight, either from firms which have got their branches in India or from Indian firms. In so doing, the Government will profit itself to a certain extent in saving freight. And secondly, the State Aid to Industries Act was passed and therein specific provision was made that special efforts should be made to purchase Indian goods from Indian firms with a view to give State aid by Government being purchasers, to the existing industries and to the development of nascent industries. Unfortunately, however, Government have always shown a tendency to purchase and to place all their orders with the High Commissioner in England instead of with Indian firms in India. It is therefore necessary that we the Members of this House should impress upon the Government the necessity of making all the purchases so far as they are available in India and from Indian firms, for goods that are produced in India. With these words, I move the motion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I have much pleasure in recommending this motion to be favourably considered by this House for this reason. The only object in pressing this motion is that Indian articles should be purchased and they should be purchased only whenever possible. If such articles are not available in India, of course, we have to go in for foreign things. As for the cost of it, I do not mind whether it is a little bit more. For, it is the duty of Government to encourage swadeshi articles. They have been saying from time to time that they have no objection to give such an encouragement. They have in fact started some factories, for instance, the Ink factory and the Soap factory and other factories. If their real purpose is to encourage swadeshi industries, it is their duty to go in for swadeshi articles even where the cost is something more. One thing must be borne in mind, that the money belongs to the people and this money should rather go to the people themselves again, than being sent to America, England or Germany. This being a Transferred subject, and as I am also told that the Chief Minister himself nowadays is taking to swadeshi articles, I hope that he would take care to see that not even a pie goes to foreign countries. With regard to clothing there is no question that all the clothing that is required by the Government is available in the country. They can purchase to any extent nowadays. And so they should rather spend this money in purchasing khaddar than in purchasing foreign cloth. Hon. Members of this House are not unaware of the fact that we had the upper hand in the world in the cloth-market."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may confine his remarks to what is mentioned in this motion. There is another motion of Mr. B. Venkataratnam regarding hand-woven and hand-spun cloth, and he can speak on it when that motion comes up."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I would press on the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister that he should give an undertaking to this House that he would not wherever possible go in for other articles than those manufactured in this country."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"If I speak on this motion, instead of the hon. the Minister for Education, it is because the responsibility does not rest on him for purchasing articles of stationery for the Transferred departments."

28th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

It has fallen to him to move this particular grant because, as, under the Devolution Rules, stationery for the Transferred Departments is a separate item and has to be treated as a Transferred subject, it is necessary to have an appropriation under the Transferred departments. That provision of course, as he has explained is one which cannot be very accurately determined from year to year and in this particular case an alteration in the dates of supplies has affected the actual quantity of material for which provision has to be made. As a matter of fact, the purchases for stationery are made under the Reserved department, and it is by book adjustment between the two that the actual distribution of the charges is made. If hon. Members will look at page 384 of the Civil Budget Estimates they will find that the provision under supply of stationery stores is Rs. 3,20,000 in the revised estimates for 1926-27 as against the budget estimate of Rs. 2,45,000. This is out of a total expenditure under the revised estimate of Rs. 20,37,900.

"As regards the suggestion that we do not pay attention to the understanding that as far as possible, materials under stationery and printing shall be procured in India, might I point out that as far as expenditure in England is concerned, it is only Rs. 83,100 under loss or gain by exchange, and Rs. 2,64,700 under expenditure in England. Of course there are many articles which cannot be procured in this country. For example, one item through which we are attempting to bring our press up to date is machinery. You cannot find machinery in this country; it is not manufactured here. There are many other items of a similar nature which we cannot possibly get in India. They have to be imported from other countries in which they are made. I can assure the House that the principle that as far as possible we should procure our articles under stationery and printing in this country is very strictly observed. The rules are there, they are very strictly observed, and it is only in the case of articles which cannot be procured in this country or the cost of which if procured in this country would be far beyond anything that would commend itself to an economical Government or would be accepted as a legitimate charge on the community that we purchase foreign articles. Where however there is only a reasonable or small difference in the prices, the balance is always weighted in favour of the firms which can supply articles in this country."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM then moved the following motion

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,000 for stationery and printing by Rs. 100' (to discuss the question of supplying hand-spun hand-woven cloth made dress for uniforms or other supplies).

3-1
p.m.

In doing so, he said :—

"మనదేశమున ప్రజల దుర్భరముగ జీవితస్థితి అందరకును తెలిసినదే. మన ప్రజలలో నూటికి 90 మంది ముఖ్యముగా రైతులు. సంవత్సరమునందే కొలదికాలమితప్ప మిగత కాలమునందు ఏకకేవిధమైన వృత్తియు లేక తిండికి మొగమువాచి కరువుచే బాధపడుచున్నారు. ఇట్టి రైతాంగముయొక్క పోషణకు యితర వృత్తి కలుగజేయవలసిన అందరకును తెలిసిన విషయమే. ఇదివరకు ప్రజలకు వ్యవసాయమునకుకొడు గృహపరిశ్రమలుండెడివి. కాని చిటిమ ప్రభుత్వమువారు వచ్చినది లగాయతు ఆ పరిశ్రమలు పూర్తిగా అడుగంటినవి. దాని

[Mr. B. Venkataratnam]

[28th March 1927]

ఫలితముగా ప్రజలకు వృత్తిలేక కాటకములకు గురికావలసివచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ కాటకముల నివారణకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతివత్సరమును లక్షలకొలది ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసివచ్చుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు, విదేశపు బట్టలనుకొనుట మానివేసి, చేతితో నూలువడికి నేయబడిన ఖద్దరుబట్టల కొనుచుండునెడల, అన్ని విధముల ప్రయోజనకరముగ నుండును. ప్రభుత్వమువారి కీనప్రముండదు. ప్రజలు తయారుజేసిన బట్టలను కొనుటవలన ప్రజలకును జీవనాధారమును కల్పించినవారయ్యెదరు. ప్రభుత్వమువారి విషయమున పరిపూర్ణముగ మనస్సుతో అంతశ్శుద్ధిగ పనిచేయనియెడల ప్రభుత్వమువారింతకన్న దేశమునకొనర్పగల ఘోరమింకొక్కటిలేదు. తినుటకు సగం తిండిలేని ప్రజలనుండి ప్రభుత్వమువారు వస్తుల వసూలుజేయుచున్నారు. అటుల వసూలు చేసిన సొమ్ముతో ప్రతి దప్పిడియును తిరిగి ప్రజలకు జేరునటుల జేసెదరని నమ్ముచున్నాను.”

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ I earnestly recommend this motion to the House. I am sure every hon. Member is aware how our textile industry was ruined. If the Finance Member is going to reply even to this, I would point out to him how England had passed two Acts in the early part of the 18th century and excluded all foreign cloth from the country. In those days the cloth used in foreign countries was the Indian cloth—the Dacca muslin. Now, we are not requesting by this token motion to exclude foreign cloths. We have not got a right to exclude foreign cloth till we improve our own cloth. This is a modest request. What we say is that the money which is taken from the poorest of the people be used for their benefit. Now, it cannot be said that we cannot get enough of cloth in the market. Nor can it be said that the cloth available in the market is not of a fine texture. All of us, at least some of us, are using that cloth and we find it very comfortable. The only question that may be raised perhaps is that the price is little more than what it is with regard to foreign cloth. Even then, it ought to be encouraged because it is intended more for the poor. It gives employment to the people who, besides doing other work, can make a few annas a day in this way. I think this ought to be viewed not only from the point of view of economy, but also from the point of view of usefulness. Assuming the worse, it is asked why do you purchase it at Rs. 1-4-0 when you can get the foreign cloth at one rupee? But we must bear in mind that when the one rupee goes to the foreign country we are losers to that extent, whereas if we purchase our own cloths we are losers by four annas only and the money stays in the country. I wish the Chief Minister bears this in mind and purchases the hand-spun and hand-woven cloth without any longer putting forward the plea ‘ whenever it is possible and whenever it is available ’ and all that. I hope those excuses will not any longer be put forward. Because there is plenty of cloth; cloth worth three lakhs can be purchased on a single day. Therefore, I recommend this motion to the House.”

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, this is a very important motion from our point of view; because khaddar is a thing which will bring swaraj in our opinion. Now is the opportunity for the Minister to do something in this direction. It is probably too late in the day to discuss about the necessity and the usefulness of khaddar. Even the Justice party by their resolutions at the conferences that have been held recently have resolved to encourage khaddar. I find in the papers that the ex-Ministers also have contributed to the khaddar fund that has been started under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. Of course there were days, Sir, when khaddar was used in the Rajahmundry hospital and the ex-Minister said that it was unfit to be used in the hospitals

28th March 1927]

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

As chairman of a municipality, I had to struggle a little with medical officers. I asked the medical officer to use khaddar for bedding and other purposes. The district medical officer began to raise all sorts of objections. He showed some Government Order or some recommendation made by the Surgeon-General that all hospital cloths should be purchased from the prisons. I said that even that order would not prohibit the use of khaddar. Then I had to use some method of passive resistance by telling that I would starve the hospital unless he used khaddar. In the tug of war I succeeded ultimately. Such was the state of affairs. Things have now changed, and I hope the hon. Minister will do everything to encourage khaddar by purchasing it when cloths are to be purchased.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ My hon. Friend from Godavari East is quite right in saying that I stood in the House for hand-spinning being encouraged. It is quite true that Government in the Industries Department ought to support the spinning industry because it is a good supplementary occupation for the teeming agricultural population in this Presidency. But with regard to the motion before the House, that is a matter of the Government departments and most of the cloth that is used for the establishment is purchased from the jails. It is a matter of book account and we do not purchase from the outside shops. If this motion is accepted, Government will have to spend a good deal on their purchases. On the other hand, what happens is that most of the cloth is got from the jails as the hon. the Home Member will be able to tell the House. As no spinning is done in the jails, they are using mill-made yarn. I do not think it will be possible to get all the yarn that is necessary for the jails to produce the cloth.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Surely it is possible.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As the matter stands at present, as I have explained, it will not be possible to accept the motion.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Here is a conflicting state of things between the Jail Department and the Finance Department and our Transferred departments. Reference has been made also to the Development Department. I really do not know who will be responsible for carrying out the suggestion if it should be carried out at all. Now the authority of the Jail Department is quoted as if that department is a department which cannot be mended at the instance of the Transferred half. If so, what is the use of these Ministers if they cannot insist upon the Home Member in getting yarn from the Indian Spinning Association? Why should they not spin in jails also? Why should not the prisoners be encouraged to spin with the simple charka or the improved charka which can be obtained? Then, it appears that the stores are purchased by the Finance Department. Where is then the responsibility? What is the use of saying it is Transferred? Then if it comes to this that our Ministers are helpless, what is the use of the Development Department transferred to their control? I should consider that this motion should be taken as a test motion to decide the capacity of our Ministers. They ought to get the Jail Department to obtain hand-spun yarn from outside or to get it spun in the jails. In South Kanara even, the Spinning Association Branch at Nileshwar can supply to jails at Cannanore and the jails along the west coast with sufficient quantity of hand-spun yarn for making the ordinary clothing that is necessary for peons and for people like them. What I would suggest is that this motion should be put to the House

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[28th March 1927]

as a test motion to see whether there will be an agreement between the different departments for the encouragement of Indian industries. Sir, there is no doubt that there is a good deal of conflict of opinion on this point. We have opinions from responsible men of high authority as Mr. Saklatwala against Mr. Gandhi. (Laughter. A voice: 'Order, order'.) I do not see any reason for this cry of 'Order, order'. If the names of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Saklatwala are mentioned, I do not know why there should be laughter in this House. Surely, I object to it. True, there are differences of opinion between them but they are respectable authorities. As for myself, I had a lot of doubts about it. But after a good deal of study and after going from place to place and seeing what spinning means by means of machinery and what spinning means by means of the hand, I concluded that so far as ordinary cloth was concerned we ought to encourage hand-spinning as a cottage industry at least. Of course, the present charka is a very simple one, and I understand in Mysore or Bangalore the branch of the All-India Spinning Association has invented a much improved kind of charka by means of which superior yarn could be produced. If the hon. the Home Member will take steps to introduce such improved charkas in the jails for the production of hand-spun yarn, we shall be very grateful to him.

"Now, as to the expenditure, it is no doubt true that to some extent cloth manufactured out of hand-spun yarn is not so cheap as the cloth from foreign yarn. But, as I have already pointed out, this is a matter for Swadeshi movement, and encouragement of Swadeshi industry, and it might be that there is a little loss by purchasing home-spun or hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. After all, the advantage goes to the villagers and the agriculturists who form three-fourths of the population of this country. By encouraging and fostering hand-spinning and hand-weaving as cottage industries, I think our Government will be doing a great benefit to the country. We have to consider the advantage and the benefit to the masses as a whole, not merely the advantage to some mill-owners or some big capitalists. Here is a movement for the masses. I am afraid that the resolution asking for the appointment of a committee or a special officer to investigate into what are called the cottage industries such as hand-spinning, etc., is not meant for merely window-dressing of ministerial policy. It will really be window-dressing, if the ministerial policy stops with merely telling people, just to please them, that cottage industries will be investigated. It might come to nothing. I hope an earnest attempt will be made by the Government to bring real good to the masses by encouraging this industry. Let it be made a mass movement for the benefit of the agricultural population who form the majority of the people. Hand-spinning and hand-weaving ought to be encouraged by all possible means. I never expected that this motion will be given such importance which has been given to it in this House, and I hope that our eloquence will not be wasted on a mere policy of giving grand assurances to us that hand-spinning will be encouraged as a cottage industry, but that it will be translated into a determination on the part of the Ministers to carry out their assurances, while there is an opportunity for them to do so."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Sir, the reason given by the hon. the Chief Minister for not accepting this motion is, I think, very unsound. He says that since the cloth that is being made in the jails and other Government factories is made out of mill-spun yarn, he is afraid he will not be able to get real khadi that is made out of hand-spun yarn. The motion does not ask

28th March 1927]

[Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju]

for his getting his office supplies from the jails. The industries of the jails are not confined only to the weaving of cloth. In the matter of spinning, even in jails in the making of what are known as *cumbles*, hand-spinning is also done, and it will not be very difficult to introduce also cotton spinning and silk spinning by hand. With reference to his argument that he should somehow or other get only the supplies from the jails, I may say that the industries in jails cannot always depend entirely upon Government. They will have to cater to the needs of the general public, if they want to be remunerative, and not depend solely upon the Government. In the matter of getting khaddar from the country, you might have known that any amount of khaddar—thanks to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi—is now being produced to meet most of the demands that are made upon it. If the Government were to take as their policy the aiding of indigenous industries, the most important, the most all-pervading indigenous industry is, as has been admitted even by the Chief Minister, hand-spinning and next to it comes hand-weaving. Now, if an impetus is to be given to the indigenous industries, at least to undo the great harm done to them by the Government in days of yore, you will have to confine yourself at least in the matter of cloth to getting khadi made out of hand-spun yarn and nothing else, and it is up to the hon. the Minister for Development to see that khadi is made tolerably cheap by giving all possible encouragement for people to take up the industry, and to see that it thrives well by introducing the co-operative movement into it while the portfolio of Co-operation is in his hands. This thing he can do very easily if he really wants to do it, without much waste of public funds, without the aid of expert opinion. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister also will care more for improving the economic condition of the country than for getting a sort of finished articles from outside. Now, I think that some of my hon. Friends are not quite correct in saying that khadi is very dear. Even if it be a little bit dear to begin with, we know from experience that khaddar is after all much cheaper than foreign cloth because it wears well, and for that reason the argument that it is a little bit costlier to begin with does not hold water. Now, with the help of his Colleagues, it is quite possible for the hon. Minister to give an impetus for the development of this cottage industry.

"Regarding the question of selection of indigenous articles as far as possible, of course there is a rule, and unless there is a change of heart in these matters, we know how the rule can be interpreted and acted upon. If the finish is a little bit rough, they will say the cloth is inferior; if it is a little bit costly to begin with, they will say the price is higher than that of other cloth. It is therefore well to follow the wholesome rule that as far as possible we should get all our articles from this country. I am glad to learn that the hon. the Minister for Development has got the same view that this industry should be encouraged, and wherever it is possible for him to encourage it without any difficulty, he will have to stand firm and see that the Government gets all the supply of cloth from this country and from khaddar and khaddar alone."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am glad that opportunity is now given for discussing this question in the straightest manner, the question of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth only being used for all uniforms and other clothing required by the Government. Reference has been made by some of my hon. Friends on this side that even the ex-Ministers have subscribed

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[28th March 1927]

to the Khadi Fund and that in one of our conferences we had declared ourselves in favour of khaddar. Therefore, it is said that we can have no objection to the motion. Sir, if there is any section who think that khaddar is a thing that was not acceptable to Members of my party, I must say they are wrong. It is absolutely untrue and is based on a misconception. (*Hear, hear.*) But we certainly do not go to the extent to which some hon. Members in this House go, that khaddar will bring in Swaraj either immediately or within measurable distance of time. To that we do not subscribe. But wherever with advantage khaddar can be used, we do certainly say that it ought to be used. We do not go to the extent of saying that khaddar should be supplied to all departments of Government at whatever cost, whether it suits the purpose or not. My hon. Friend the Mover raised this point in order to insist on the Ministers and the Members of Government to supply hereafter uniforms not merely of cloth made in India, but of cloth made of hand-spun yarn and hand-woven. That is the main question that has been addressed by him. The hon. the Chief Minister said that much of these supplies was made by the jails where it was not hand-spun yarn that was used but mill yarn, and that therefore it would not be possible for him to accept this motion as a whole. Now, Sir, after that statement, my hon. Friends on this side (*pointing to the Opposition*) merely rise up and say, 'No, you must be able to accept this proposition that hand-spun and hand-woven cloth alone should be used.' I ask what the hon. the Minister's answer to the Opposition is going to be, whether he will stick to his original answer or whether he will change that opinion?

"If the hon. Minister changes his opinion let him say so and candidly accept the motion. But if he says that he can't accept it *in toto* but will use, wherever possible, khaddar, having regard to its cost and the suitability thereof, then he will be just in the position in which we were as a party in power with regard to this question. Anyhow, as members of the so-called Opposition are angry that the Ministers could not go to the extent of saying straightaway that they would use khaddar alone for all uniforms, I take it that this is a test motion as to whether on this point Members of the Swarajya party and the Ministers would or would not agree. So far as my party is concerned, our position is clear. We have declared and are of opinion that swaraj will not be got by mere khaddar. We encourage khaddar wherever it is an economical proposition. (*Swarajists: Oh!*) But so far as voting is concerned, I will support the motion thus helping my friends of the Swarajya party to work out their policy through the Ministers and profit by experience."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, where there is a will, there is a way. I am afraid that the hon. the Chief Minister, when he was answering the remarks made in this House, did not will strongly enough and therefore he found himself in difficulties. The argument has been adduced from this side by an hon. Member belonging to the Justice party that the Chief Minister has to answer the Swarajya party here and that the Swarajya party has to get him to carry out their wishes. I am afraid the hon. Member is wrong with regard to the second portion of his observations. However, I was sorry to find that the Chief Minister in his usual cavalier fashion brushed aside all claims of khaddar telling us that his account with the Jail department was merely a matter of book adjustment, and that the Jail department manufactured cloth largely out of foreign yarn or mill yarn. I ask, in all

[28th March 1927]

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

seriousness, whether if he and his colleagues in the Ministry and the Cabinet make up their minds, it is not possible to buy hand-spun yarn for use in the jails and to manufacture hand-spun yarn in the jails, and out of the hand-spun yarn, weave cloth in the jails to supply departments under them with khaddar clothing. No declaration has been made by the hon. the Chief Minister in regard to the possibility of this kind in regard to the departments under him. I only wish that the hon. the Chief Minister gave a little more thought to this subject in view of the fact that he professed sympathy for khaddar, and said that, when he was on this side or some other side of this House, he was for khaddar.

"With regard to the economic arguments that are advanced against khaddar, I have to observe in the first instance, that in the jails the manufacture of cloth cannot be claimed to be economically correct or economically complete. The jail industry is after all an uneconomic industry anywhere. I am afraid by book adjustment the Government pays heavily for the shortcomings in jail industries. When that is the position with regard to industries in jails, may I not claim the attention of the Chief Minister and other hon. Members for experimenting on the industry of spinning? The one argument that may be advanced is the general economic argument. It is often advanced that hand-spinning is not economically successful and that therefore Government cannot take up that industry. It can be helped only wherever it is possible; and that is the position of the Justice party evidently. I find there is a fundamental mistake that we make of the economic science. I claim some knowledge of economic science and I claim also, Sir, that economic science is yet incomplete even in its fundamentals. Even the primary laws of political economy are subject to change; and political economy, after all, is a science that concerns itself with society, and according to the notions that obtain in society, the fundamental laws of economy are bound to change. There has been national political economy to boot, and I am sure that in any national system of political economy, the whole argument is not whether in competition with the whole world a certain industry is successful or not, but that an honest attempt is being made to see that every country provides its own means of food, and clothing by its own industry, and protects itself, if possible, from foreign aggression. These were the principles laid down by economists during the great European war. And I would stand on these principles and ask that inasmuch as you do not object to the ryot raising his own food crops—you do not object to these food crops being raised here on the ground that these crops are raised cheaper in England or Germany or America and therefore they should be used by the men in India so that they may profit by the economic conditions of the world—inasmuch as the ryot is allowed to raise his own crops and live on the food that he raises, in the same manner he must be allowed to raise the material for his own cloth and manufacture his own cloth without reference to the economic laws that work outside his sphere of life. Surely, that kind of an economic state is to be achieved in countries where there is no impetus enough to help us to run our industry along Western lines and to compete successfully with the West and where there is no opportunity enough, political circumstance enough, to carry out our will. I therefore put this on a higher ground than that of mere economic text-books of to-day taught in schools and colleges of our university. I have merely to point out to the Chief Minister and the other Members concerned, that for goodness sake they should leave the ryot free to enjoy the privilege of clothing himself, which he enjoyed even 20 years ago. I know this is so in my own district because the ryot has not grown too

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

[28th March 1927]

lazy and even compels the women in his house to spin in spare time. So that, if you encourage spinning in the jails among light labour prisoners, if you buy hand-spun yarn from outside for weaving within the jails, and if you make up your mind to understand properly the book adjustment between the Jail department's accounts and the accounts of other departments, if you do these three things, you can certainly give us a chance and give khaddar a chance of being used for uniforms in all departments of Government. We do not contend, Members on this side of the House are surely not so unreasonable as to expect the Chief Minister to transform the whole equipment of the Government within to-morrow or the day after. What we ask for is that the Minister do undertake honestly to try to introduce this kind of equipment in the departments under his control and under the control of his colleagues. If we are satisfied that there is sufficient change of heart in the Ministers, that such a thing they are going to try honestly, they will have the fullest co-operation in obtaining the hand-spun yarn they require in the country. I am sure Mahatma Gandhiji will be able to give the hon. the Chief Minister as much hand-spun yarn as he wants, to manufacture cloth from in the jails, of a very good quality. If Mahatma Gandhiji is not able to give, I shall undertake to fill up the deficiency. I make a challenge to the hon. the Chief Minister to try the experiment in the jails. I know what amount of cloth is woven in the jails and I am quite certain that we can meet the demand if only the Government is willing to try the experiment."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Sir, I am sorry that the hon. the Chief Minister has entirely failed to make out a case against the motion. He wants to shift the responsibility to his hon. Friend the Home Member, on one side, and piously wishes his other colleague, the Development Minister, on the other, to take up this spinning question as one of the items of his administration. But the Development Minister, Sir, only thought of ink manufacture as though the country was badly in need of barrels of ink without which it was dying. He could not think of any other industry in which the foreigners are supplying our needs. The argument that the Chief Minister adduced was that the cloth he should buy was from the jails, and that the jails were using foreign yarn. Why should it be so? That is the very thing we are protesting against."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. The jails are not using foreign yarn, but Indian mill-made yarn."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Very thankful, Sir, for the information. In season and out of season, the Government are trumpeting forth that they are championing the cause of the poor. What are they doing? They are simply shedding crocodile tears, and only gaining their point by nominating one man here and one man there simply to strengthen their vote in the councils, and other assemblies. When the question of real sympathy for the poor comes, they want to shift the responsibility from one place to another. If the country knows that the Jail department is going in for hand-spun yarn, any amount of it would be forthcoming. As regards the cottage industries, what is the position to-day? Some commission or other is going on indefinitely and nothing has been done. If they are really sincere in helping the country, they must insist upon this hand-spun and hand-woven cloth to be popularised at an early date. Here are the English rulers come to rule over us rather incidentally and accidentally, and they are here only and really as agents for the commercial interests of their own country. That is the actual thing happening here. Take the Mettur scheme, take the Pykara

28th March 1927] [Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu]

project. The machinery is all got from foreign land. The poor labourer has been deprived even of his labour and of his wages because machines are brought to do the work and all the money goes to foreigners while the work is being done here. Such is the kind of sympathy that the Government are evincing. There are about four crores of rupees spent on railway extensions in Perambur."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to hand-spinning and hand-weaving."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" This is the kind of sympathy that the Government are evincing in the case of Indians. So, it is high time that we assert our right to enjoy every pie of our country and see that every pie goes to the poor labourer here and not to enrich the foreign countries. For these reasons, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry to 4 p.m. observe that the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister is far from convincing. I never expected this from him, as I know that he is a firm believer in the efficacy, utility and purity of khaddar. His purchasing khaddar at Cuddalore for Rs. 50 when he visited the place last month led me to believe that he would put up a fight on our behalf and tell us in so many words, 'I see the force of your arguments. There is much in them. I shall try the experiment. You may have some faith in me.' But instead of shouldering the responsibility and giving us a certain amount of assurance which from him by reason of his conduct and by reason of his profession we have a right to expect, he went on evading the issue. What did he say? He said that all these articles were being purchased from jails and that it was a matter of book adjustment only. All that I would say to that is that there was a time when the mere mention of khaddar was an anathema to some sections of this House and also to some sections of the still wider public outside. There was a time when persons who uttered the word khaddar were looked upon as extremists or disloyal persons. Those times have fortunately disappeared. We are having better days, and, as a matter of fact, as everybody knows, quite recently, in one conference held at Madura, the Justice party also put this in the forefront of their programme. They are also out for khaddar, having realized the fact that as an economic weapon its value cannot be over-estimated."

" Now, I should like to know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether the supply from the jails is sufficient to meet the entire demand and whether, as things stand at present, articles from outside the jails are not being purchased by the Government to meet the demand. If that is the case, there is no reason why, with respect at least to the articles purchased from outside on account of the jails' supply falling short, the experiment of purchasing khaddar should not be tried. Apart from that, the hon. the Chief Minister says that, so far as the jails are concerned, Indian mill-made yarn is used. Now, we know for a fact that one of the staple produce of this country is cotton. Any quantity of cotton can be obtained in this country. How can there be any insuperable difficulty on the part of the Government to purchase a large quantity of cotton and try there the experiment of hand-weaving and hands-spinning? Does any law of the land, does any standing order prohibit it? Apart from precedent and apart from prepossessions and predilections I want to know whether there is any statutory bar, so far as the law of the land is concerned, which prohibits the Government from purchasing cotton on a large scale and carrying on the experiment of introducing hand-spinning

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [28th March 1927]

and hand-weaving into the jails. I know for a fact that some of the convicts are not averse to hand-spinning, and it is a matter of supreme unconcern to some whether the yarn supplied to them is mill-made or hand-made yarn. So far as these convicts are concerned, subject to the jail discipline, it is up to the Government to purchase yarn for being spun by them. There is no difficulty at all. As my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao says, where there is a will there is a way. We are now asking the Government to bend its will to the popular wish and see if this experiment could not be begun now. I have no desire nor am I anxious to force the pace of this issue. For it is not my intention to bring about revolution in this direction all of a sudden. I would request the Chief Minister to try the experiment without any delay."

Mr. S. Venkayya spoke in Telugu.

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, after the speech made by the previous speaker there is no need for any more speeches. He is a Member nominated to represent the depressed classes, the so-called untouchables of the Andhra desa. He is coming forward to urge upon the Government the need for their purchasing khadi for all their wants. When such an appeal comes from the poorest of the land, it is up to the Government to see if they could not assent. Of course, the hon. the Chief Minister in his reply wanted to shove off his responsibility by saying that he was not directly responsible for the purchase. When one of the speakers from this side of the House suggested that this reform might be introduced in the jails, viz., that khadi may be made in and purchased from the jails, the Members on the Treasury Bench seemed to take it in a light-hearted manner. I may just bring to the notice of the Treasury Bench that this reform, viz., the introduction of charka into the jails, is no new thing. It has already been introduced into some of the jails in Bengal. In one of their economic conferences, one of the speakers there who was responsible for the introduction of charka into jails spoke about it. It was not an Indian that was responsible for introducing this reform in the Bengal jails. If I remember right, it was a European Member of the Civil Service that did it. I read this in one of the newspapers and I have got with me the cutting from that newspaper. Unfortunately I have not got it with me here now. If it will serve any purpose, I shall be glad to give it to the hon. Minister. So, the introduction of the charka into the jails is no new thing. It has been already done in Bengal. Therefore, the Members of the Treasury Bench need not look upon this request on the part of some Members in such a light-hearted manner. I expected the hon. the Chief Minister to reply that if he was not able to bring about this small reform, he would rather be out of the Government than in it. I expected him to reply in some such manner. It is a surprise to me that he should plead helplessness to bring about even this small reform, viz., the purchase of khadi cloth. The introduction of this reform in their purchases would be very opportune just at this time. This is the proper opportunity for the Ministers to introduce this reform in their administration. Because all political parties, irrespective of their political differences, are agreed that khadi should be encouraged as an economic proposition. The people are for it. Khadi is very popular in the country and all persons who take any interest in politics are agreed that khadi should be encouraged. Sometimes, it would be impossible for the Government to introduce reforms on account of obstruction caused either by the different schools of political thought in the country or by the ignorance or indifference

28th March 1927] [Mr. D. Narayana Raju]

of the people. But as all the political leaders and the people are agreed upon this, viz., the encouragement of khadi, I say, this is just the time for the Ministers to introduce this small reform in their administration.

" With regard to the quality of khaddar, those who have taken to it, are the best judges. People who once take to khadi will never give it up, because they will be convinced by constant wearing that it is very economic in the long run. It wears well. It is best suited to the Indian climate. On account of its absorbing nature, it is an ideal clothing for summer wear. For winter wear it is equally good. It is not at all too much to ask the Government to make their purchases in khadi. They are spending more than 3 lakhs on stationery and clothing. Of course, a good portion of this amount must go towards the purchase of clothing for their menials. The country expects the Ministers to take a bold step and see that khadi alone is purchased for the clothing of their menials. If necessary, they may insist upon the Government to introduce this reform in their jails also and ask the jails to produce khadi instead of mill-yarn cloth. I hope the Minister will try to meet the wishes of the House."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is somewhat 4-15
unfortunate that this demand for Stationery and Printing should have led to p.m.
an attack being made on the First Minister for matters for which it is really the Reserved side that is responsible. I shall, for the present, deal with the motion now before the House as one really directed against myself and my hon. Colleagues on the Executive Council. Let me state quite briefly what to us are one or two cardinal points in the situation. It is the bounden duty of any Government to see that its jail administration is so conducted as to place the least possible burden on the tax-payer at large, and it has been our constant effort to do so. We have attempted throughout to find employment in our jails for our convict population so that to as large an extent as is possible they shall contribute to their own maintenance. There is a further duty and responsibility laid on the Government in that respect, namely, that, as far as possible, they should not compete or act to the prejudice of private enterprise. That is another principle which we have attempted to follow throughout. I was somewhat astonished to hear from my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, the suggestion that we in our jails should enter into direct competition with private enterprise. I do not know if he fully realizes what that implies. It is therefore not within our power to give the House an assurance that we shall scrape all our existing jail industries although much capital expenditure has been incurred on them, may I say, with the full approval from time to time of this House, in order to enter upon another course which, if adopted, would obviously lead to the jails becoming a formidable competitor of hand-spinning and hand-weaving outside. (Voices : ' No, no. ') May I add one more consideration on which, I think, at least my hon. Colleagues on the Executive Council will be agreed. We have a very large spinning and weaving industry in this Presidency. It has two sides. You have the organized mill industry in which many lakhs of Indian capital are invested and in which thousands of Indian artisans find employment. You have also the very important hand-loom and hand-spinning industry which maintains thousands of artisans. But it seems to me that it would be a new principle for the Government to adopt that it should use its power to the detriment and prejudice of one section of the people as against another. But having laid down these cardinal points as they seem to me, let

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[28th March 1927]

me assure the House that we have absolutely no prejudice against hand-spinning or hand-weaving. Many convicts in our jails are employed in hand-weaving. I am not quite sure that a considerable number are not employed in hand-spinning also. My recollection is that in various jails I have seen convicts engaged in hand-spinning. It would be an agreeable result to us to know that by thus employing them in hand-spinning and hand-weaving we may be able to send them out to earn their livelihood in the hand-spinning or hand-weaving industry in exactly the same way as where we employ machinery, for example, in the Coimbatore jail where we turn out reformed men who will be able to find employment as skilled artisans in the numerous mills established for spinning or weaving. We have, as I have said, absolutely no prejudice against the use of hand-spun yarn or hand-woven cloth in our jail industries. Of course, there must be some consideration paid to the question of the quality, the price and the assuredness of supply. Otherwise, our jail industries will be involved in very heavy economic loss. I am perfectly certain that my hon. Colleague in charge of the jails would welcome any opportunity of finding employment where employment is not already available for convicts in the jails in hand-spinning or hand-weaving. Also it is true that in jails where only weaving is carried on we use a large amount of yarn. The yarn must be found from outside. Subject to the conditions that I have mentioned, we should only be too glad to receive information as to where a good and reasonably cheap supply of yarn can be secured. The hon. Member from Kurnool has offered to assist us in that search and it seems to me quite possible that he may be called upon to make good his words. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: *Surely, Sir.*) I do not think that there is anything more I can profitably say on this subject. I would once again like to disabuse the mind of any Member of this House who thinks that we have a prejudice against hand-spun yarn or hand-woven cloth. And if any hon. Member of this House or my hon. Colleague the Chief Minister who is really not responsible for this matter at all can make suggestions as to any action by the Government which will help the local industry, we shall be very glad to take it into consideration. But may I add one thing? I should be very sorry indeed to think that the future of hand-spinning and hand-weaving in this country and in this Presidency consisting of 43 millions of people depended on the few thousand rupees worth of cloth which the Government have to purchase in the course of the year."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 75,000 under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Transferred for the current year'."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.
Grant XXXV.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 85,900 under "Grant XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on stores"'

to meet the anticipated expenditure in excess of the grant.

[28th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

"The memorandum placed before the House explains the various items, the alterations or modifications which have led to this demand being placed before the House. It will be seen that it is almost solely due to the alterations in the leave programme of officers of the various departments. The number of officers who actually went on leave or who have taken extension of leave in England has been larger than was anticipated when the budget estimate was framed. And of course this results in a reduction in the expenditure in India; because where a senior officer goes on leave he is succeeded by a junior officer acting for him and he generally draws less pay. Another item relates to the increase in the amount actually required under 'Pensions' and in the training of scholars. There is also an item of Rs. 5,325 required in connexion with the preparation of the 'Flora of Madras' for which no provision was made in the budget estimate because Mr. Gamble, a distinguished ex-forest officer who was in charge of this work, unfortunately died and some time elapsed before arrangements could be made to carry on the work. With these few words I move the motion standing in my name."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 85,900 under 'Grant XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on stores' for the current year."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 85,900 for Expenditure in England other than on stores be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the necessity for recruiting an European Assistant Superintendent for the Government Press. The Deputy Superintendent of the Press retired in 1926 and they recruited an Assistant Superintendent from England paying high salary and put him in charge of the Mount Road Branch Press which had been till then efficiently managed by an Indian Assistant Superintendent on temporary service. During the absence on long leave of the Deputy Superintendent this branch press was efficiently managed by the Indian Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 250. At that time both the head office and the branch press were managed by two Europeans, the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent, and two Indian Assistant Superintendents. They were managing the press very efficiently. The House is very keen on Indianisation and retrenchment and so, when the European officer retired there was a good opportunity for confirming the Indian Assistant Superintendent who was drawing only a lower pay. Now this European Assistant Superintendent is started on a pay of Rs. 550 whereas his immediate superior officer, the Deputy Superintendent, gets an initial pay of only Rs. 500. Further, the increment given to this Assistant Superintendent is Rs. 40 per annum and in the course of five years he would get the maximum of Rs. 710, while the higher officer, the Deputy Superintendent, gets only an increment of Rs. 25 per annum and it takes as many as ten years for him to reach the maximum in the scale. I do not understand why any racial distinction should be made causing difference in pay between the European Assistant Superintendent and the Indian Assistant Superintendent. I believe that the salary of this European Assistant Superintendent is votable.

"I do not know whether this proposal was placed before the Finance Committee or whether the House was ever consulted in this matter. When 4-30 p.m.

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

[26th March 1927]

there is such an insistent demand that more money should be spent on nation-building departments, I do not understand why this Indian Assistant Superintendent who on temporary duty was drawing Rs. 250 could not have been confirmed, instead of importing an European on such a high salary and paying him passage money from England. Therefore I move the motion standing against my name and oppose the supplementary demand."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, the whole question revolves upon an appointment proposed to be made—Assistant Superintendent in the Government Press. No doubt, last time an Indian gentleman did act as Assistant Superintendent of the Government Press, when that place was vacant. But we must remember that sometimes an acting arrangement is not a very satisfactory arrangement. Last time when there was a vacancy in the Assistant Superintendentship of the Government Press, we had to make an acting appointment. It was not found to be very satisfactory. The qualifications required of the Assistant Superintendent are very technical. Therefore we have now to get a man from England."

"As it was the question of an appointment, the matter need not be placed before the Finance Committee."

"Regarding Indianisation, I may say that provision is made in this year's budget to institute a system by which apprentices will be taken and trained for higher posts in the Government Press. The Government have not forgotten the claims of Indians for higher posts in the Government Press. As I have already stated, the acting arrangement of last time was not a satisfactory one and so we have now to get a man from England."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member (Mr. Saldanha) has given notice of a token motion to discuss the Indianisation of the higher services in the Government Press."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"It is in connexion with this very same appointment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member would be in order if he confines his remarks to the appointment of only the Assistant Superintendent of the Press. I do not think he will be in order if he raises the question of the Indianisation of all the higher services in the Government Press. I would request him to confine his remarks to the particular post concerned."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I shall confine myself to this very post. I regret to say that I am not satisfied with the answer given by the hon. the Home Member to the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Balakrishna Shetty. The point is this. This was an occasion—a very good opportunity—when the hon. the Home Member ought to have appointed an Indian and saved the extra expenditure which is now shouldered upon us and for which this supplementary grant is asked for. I want to know first of all why he failed to appoint an Indian in this case. I can assure him that he could get an Indian if he searched for him and advertised for him. We have Government Presses in Calcutta, in Delhi and in Bombay. They are availing themselves of Indian printers more than this Government do. First-class presses in Bombay and Calcutta have Indian managers and Indian mechanics. Why should not this example be followed by the Madras

28th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

Government? Even the Madras presses like the Hindu, the Swarajya, the S.P.C.K. Press, the Hoe & Co., Thompson & Co. and the Law Printing Press are managed without any European lino-type mechanic. Why should we not employ Indian mechanics, Indian printers and Indian managers? If the famous press of the Times of India Weekly of Bombay can largely avail themselves of Indian talent, why should the Government not Indianize this appointment at least? Here was a very good opportunity for the Government to find an Indian instead of importing an European at extra cost.

"The other point is getting the sanction of the Finance Committee. As pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. A. B. Shetty, this appointment carries a high salary. It rises from Rs. 550; the increments are Rs. 40 a year; the maximum of Rs. 710 is reached within five years. The question is why this sort of jobbery should be prevalent. It is in this way. First of all, the rules are not observed; then proper sanction is not taken. Proper authorities are not consulted and jobbery goes on in order to keep European element at so much cost, when there is no necessity for it. If the hon. Member comes to Mangalore, he will surely find many fine presses, the Basel Mission Press, the Catholic Press and the Kanarese Press. There is not even a single European in any of these presses. I wonder if the hon. Member shuts his eyes to the great progress the Indian presses have made without any European officers."

"If an Indian manager is appointed, then the Press would be in a position to get a large number of things produced in India. They obtain glue from England. There are glue factories here like that of Gupta & Co. at Cawnpore, from which best glue can be obtained. There is good printing ink in Calcutta. Europeans think that England is the only country from which they can get things. They would not get things from foreign countries like Germany. Germany produces the best printing materials in the world, the cheapest and the best. The Mangalore presses get their things from Germany. The Government Press here overlooks all these matters. It is worked very much for the benefit of foreign things, foreign capital and foreign employees without regard to the economic and national interests of India. This is only a typical case of what is taking place in other departments. It is most regrettable that both the Indian Members do not have sympathy and the hon. the Ministers also are playing to the tune of the Reserved half in the matter of obtaining stores, etc., from England."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. A. B. Shetty for two reasons. The Government Press is growing into a white elephant. The overhead charges are already heavy. There are a number of first-class printing presses in Madras that turn out very good work, including art work. The printing press which the Government run in this city has not much art work to do, as I see. It has already a number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and they have an appendage in the form of a special Personal Assistant. If the new Assistant Superintendent is intended to help the Superintendent of the Press in putting down labour in the efficient manner in which the Superintendent has so long put down, I am sure that this demand is come in right time. The administration of the press from the point of view of labour is anything but satisfactory. I understand that it is a regular reign of terror for the

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [28th March 1927]

addition of the Assistant Superintendent from far away. I think that the hon. Member concerned is not quite conversant with the conditions in the Press. I hope he will take the earliest opportunity of having an enquiry made into the conditions of the Press by a proper Committee of this House. If he is prepared to do so and then ask for this grant, he will, very likely, have no opposition from me.

"There is very heavy overhead charge. According to my computation, there are 700 operatives, including foremen and assistant foremen—those who come under the class of workmen—and including lino-type operators. There are 700 of them working in all the branches of the Press here or elsewhere. The overhead charges work out without certain calculations to Rs. 170 per year per operative and Rs. 240 with the inclusion of certain other charges. I may be corrected if I am wrong in mathematical calculations. Still, the overhead charges are enormously high and to add to this overhead charge in the shape of the Assistant Superintendent, where there is no need, is certainly a grave neglect of duty on the part of the Government. I have had some experience of printing presses. I was myself a proprietor of a press for some time; I know what press work means, what the difficulties of workmen are. I happen to be the President of the Printers Labour Union. Therefore I am in a position to say with authority that in Madras there are not wanting men who can take charge of the printing work in a very efficient manner under the supervision of a proper Superintendent. One Superintendent must be enough. Everybody else may be employed from the ranks of efficient workmen in this very place. I know there is a demand for Madras workmen in Bombay and in Calcutta. Workmen and printers from Madras have gone to every quarter of India, have done more excellent work than others and have earned a reputation for the printing trade in this city. So, I feel that, if the Government are going to get a certain gentleman from far over the seas for the Assistant Superintendent's place, in addition to the men who are already there, the Government are not doing the right thing for the ratepayers or for the labourers. I therefore have great pleasure in supporting the motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. A. B. Shetty."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion for reduction of Rs. 100 from the demand for Rs. 85,900. I think I have to enter a caveat as to what has been stated by the hon. the Home Member. Since the day of the Industrial Commission, great hopes were entertained by the people of this country that there will be progress and an era of the inauguration of the development of industries. In spite of that, very little has been done in this direction. As early as 1909, Lord Morley laid down the famous policy that Government should not enter into industrial enterprises. To purchase the article they want, they must take to contract work. Certain departments like the Telegraph department, are getting their work done through contractors in respect of stationery and printing. Private institutions are ready and willing to take up Government work on the contract system. The Madras Government have, however, taking advantage of Lord Crew's interpretation, adopted a course of having their own press.

4-45 p.m. "We were, I recollect, year after year approached by gentlemen representing one or two firms, with statements that they are ready and willing to take up Government work if the contract system was resorted to

[28th March 1927] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

at far cheaper price than what the Government Press costs us. That not having been done and Government having thought it better to have their own press, there is no justification for the Government to come year after year with requests for additional grants. Additional expenditure is due to the recruitment of high officials from European countries. Since the days of the Industrial Commission, Sir, proposals were made to recruit men on short contract service for a few years so that they might be useful to train the people of this country for some time before their contract service ceased. In so doing, the country would get the benefit of the gentlemen and also the benefit of training our own men. So, after some time, we will have our own men. An Assistant Superintendent was brought to the Government Press, Madras, on such a contract service and he was here for five years. If after a service for five years and having a Superintendent—I take it that he was an expert with a fat salary with a fat salaried Superintendent—all these gentlemen are not able to train any Indian after a period of seven or eight years, we can honestly say that they would never train an Indian. A note of warning has been sounded by my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao regarding the difficulties of labour. Sir, a justification has been made on the ground that they are attending to some works of a private and confidential nature. On this point, Sir, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in the City Civil Court in the case of Mr. R. Venkata Rao, has deposed that the confidential section of the Press is only confidential in theory. I shall give the reference. I think it was in July 1925 in the City Civil Court that he gave the deposition in the case of R. Venkata Rao, one of the employees in the Government Press."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What relation has it to the present amendment under discussion?"

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"It is a general reference, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think I can allow any general references. The hon. Member is requested to confine himself to the question under discussion."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Thus, Sir, from the point of view of labour, the Government Press at Madras cannot be said to be very satisfactory. Clerks and compositors are dismissed at the whims of the Superintendent. Additional expenditure from year to year, and additions to the staff from year to year have been the order of the day. Delay in the publication of our Council Proceedings, and non-supply of published reports to Members have been occurring. So, there is no reason to say that the Government Press is efficient; nor can we say that it duly discharges the duties so far as the confidential section is concerned, nor also can we say that it is sympathetic towards the labour population that it employs. Under these circumstances, I suggest that the hon. the Home Member will think of appointing a committee to look into the working of the Press and also to see that expert Indians, Indians with some experience, are put in charge of posts at the helm.

"Sir, Messrs. Hoe & Co. are taking up all the contracts for printing work of the Southern Mahratta Railway and other railways, which are no less than ours and there are many other companies in Calcutta which are having fairly big business and are running on their business with Indian people at the head. These being the circumstances and conditions, I fail to realize

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [28th March 1927]

why the Government of Madras should think that Indian talent is ill-suited to run our Press in Madras. So, no case has been made out by the Government and it is better that we oppose the demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member propose to press his motion?"

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"No, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the motion? (Voices: No.) The House having refused leave to withdraw, the discussion on the motion will be resumed."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, as I have said before, this is only an appointment which the Government have been called upon to make. No doubt, as I have said, an Indian was appointed to act on a former occasion, but sometimes acting appointments are quite not satisfactory. Seeing that the nature of the work was highly technical, the Government thought an officer could be imported from England."

"With regard to Indianization, referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. J. A. Saldanha, I may say that Government have not been forgetful of the claims of Indians. They view with sympathy such claims, whenever they have an occasion to Indianize the services; but we must remember that it won't do for us to get rid of the men who are already there, to dismiss them and to say 'we are going to replace you with Indians, because we want to Indianize the services'."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"There is a chance now."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"There is no chance now. I say that there is no man here qualified to do that work at present. (A voice: Question.) Government have already made provision in the budget for bringing into vogue a system by which apprentices can be trained. And when these people are available, certainly they will fill high appointments."

"With regard to the question of there existing a reign of terror, I must say that the Superintendent of the Government Press is a very great disciplinarian. If there is no discipline in the Government Press, things will go from bad to worse. I am glad, Sir, that the hon. Member from Ganjam referred to the fact that things are not what they ought to be with regard to the Government Press and I think that is the very reason why the Superintendent must have a strong hand to deal with the situation. I have gone through a number of appeals against dismissals in the Government Press and I think the Superintendent was perfectly justified in getting rid of those very inefficient and corrupt men in order to see that the Government Press was thoroughly cleansed. I may say that I will support the Superintendent in his following a policy by which we will have good and honest men in the Government Press."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is now ready for the question. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 85,900 for expenditure in England other than on stores by Rs. 100."

28th March 1927]

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. Mr. K. V. R. Swami demanded a poll which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 13. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 14. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 3. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 15. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 4. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 16. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 5. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 17. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 6. " C. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 18. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 19. Mr. K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 8. " K. V. R. Swami. | 20. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 9. " D. Narayana Raju. | 21. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 22. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 11. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 23. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 12. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 24. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 21. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 22. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Rangaratha Mudaliyar. | 26. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 7. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 27. " S. Subrahmanya Moopnar. |
| 8. " J. F. Hall. | 28. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 9. " P. L. Moore. | 29. Mr. S. V. Vanavudia Goundar. |
| 10. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 30. " S. Venkayya. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 31. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 12. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 32. " K. Krishnan. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 33. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 34. The Zamindar of Kallikotta. |
| 15. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 35. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 16. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 36. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 17. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. | 37. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 18. " H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 38. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya. | 39. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 20. " V. Ch. John. | 40. " R. Srinivasan. |
| | 41. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 4. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 2. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 5. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 3. " K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 6. Syed Kadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 7. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |

Ayes 24. Noes 41. Neutral 7.

The motion was lost.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 85,900 for expenditure in England other than on stores be reduced by Rs. 85,800.'

"I do not want to say much, Sir. I shall only say that Government are already wasting a lot of money in England. Of course that won't be for the benefit of this country, and I do not want that an additional sum of Rs. 85,900 should be added to the waste that is going on, i.e., the waste of expenditure in England. That item is a disadvantage to our country. I therefore move that the whole item be cut off with the exception of Rs. 100."

[28th March 1927]

5 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I do not think I have anything further to say on the points brought up in the previous motions that have been made or need discuss whether a motion should be carried, which, if given effect to, would deprive a large number of deserving Government officers of their leave allowances. That is, I think, one which this Council will not accept and which I may say should not have been brought before us."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 85,900 under Grant XXXV, Expenditure in England other than on stores for the current year."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

VII

FURTHER DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1927-28.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I with your permission, subject of course to your convenience, and the convenience of the House make a suggestion? It is this. With reference to supplementary demands for 1926-27, they are urgent and must be disposed of before the close of the year and they have all been disposed of. With reference to the further demands for 1927-28, there is no urgency in the sense that they must necessarily be disposed of to-day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Regarding that point I was of the same mind as the hon. Member, but I find some technical difficulty in the matter, as His Excellency the Governor has fixed the 28th March for the disposal of further demands. That was always the practice of this House and that is a portion of the budget grants for the year 1927-28 and therefore I think, having regard to the practice of the House, we shall have to dispose of all the further demands to-day, especially in view of the fact that His Excellency the Governor has fixed the 28th March for the disposal of the further demands. Very often we used to sit for the disposal of further demands very late in the evening. Therefore I think it is necessary that we should dispose of all these demands this evening."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Is there any particular period of time within which all demands should be voted?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Standing Order only mentions when the sitting is to commence. The Standing Orders of this Council do not mention when a sitting should terminate on a particular day. Therefore the adjournment according to the provisions of the Government of India Act is in the hands of the President. Therefore I think I have got the power vested in me under the Government of India Act to regulate the sitting. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the corresponding Standing Order of the Assembly has got a time fixed for the conclusion of the daily sitting, viz., 4 p.m. ordinarily. As there is no corresponding provision in our Standing Orders, it is in the hands of the President to adjourn."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I only ask whether His Excellency the Governor has fixed a particular period of time."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"No, but he has fixed the 28th March."

28th March 1927]

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"With regard to what you said last that the Governor has fixed the 28th March for the further demands and as you also said that it is part of the budget, an additional budget, may I invite your attention to clause (3) of the Legislative Council rule 29, which states :

'On the last day of the allotted days at 5 o'clock the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with the demands for grants.'

"You, Mr. President, said that these further demands form part of the additional budget. His Excellency has allotted once for all 10 days and at the end of the period all the demands have to be put to the vote of the House. These demands ought to have come on that day and the 10 days allotted by His Excellency the Governor having expired, I submit that His Excellency the Governor has no power to extend the 10 days to 11 days. Thus all the demands ought to have been put on that day and therefore I submit it is out of order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Regarding that point of order, the rule to which the hon. Member has referred fixes 12 days as the maximum number of days and His Excellency the Governor has fixed 10 days for the discussion of demands based upon the estimates as presented to the House. A further day is fixed, namely, the 28th March, for the disposal of the further demands. As the hon. Member is fully aware, the practice of this House has been that on the last day as fixed by His Excellency the Governor, all the outstanding demands based upon the estimates are put to the vote of the House. That limit has always been construed to apply to the demands for grants based on the budget. On the day on which the further demands are to be put to the vote of the House, no hour-limit is fixed when the last of the demands should be put and therefore I do not propose to have any time-limit for to-day."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, to-day a large number of our Members are also absent because they have got to attend the Senate meeting. Personally, I have also to go to the Senate meeting myself and it would be a great hardship if we have to remain. As for these further demands, I have myself got some amendments and there will be a lot of discussion over them. I have no objection to sit till late in the night as in the House of Commons."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already explained to the hon. Members of this House the difficulty I now feel, that a day has been fixed for further demands, and within that day we have to dispose of the further demands. I do not propose to deviate from the practice of this House in this respect. If necessary, I will examine the whole question with a view to see whether we may adopt a different procedure next year. This question having arisen so late to-day, I do not want on the spur of the moment to deviate from the existing practice of this House. I hope the House will be able to finish the further demands."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"You said that His Excellency the Governor has allotted ten days for the discussion of the budget estimates and one day for the further demands. Then under rule 29, clause (3), it is said : 'On the last day of the allotted days at 5 o'clock the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[28th March 1927]

matters in connexion with the demands for grants.' To-day is the last day on which further demands should be put to the vote of the House. I only suggest whether you are going to adopt the practice of applying the guillotine at 5 p.m."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Having regard to the existing practice, the guillotine was adopted on the 10th day regarding the grants based upon the budget estimates placed before the House and to-day is allotted for the further demands. I am only speaking as to the practice of this House. I shall certainly examine the question and see whether in future this should be the last day on which the guillotine has to be applied. For the present, since we have already taken a step, there is no use now of my examining the question at this stage."

DEMAND XXXVII.

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,600 under Demand XXXVII-- Land Revenue Department'."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" On a point of order, Mr. President. I was in doubt whether the demands would fall under rule 31 as for excess grants, or under rule 32 as for supplementary grants. Now, Mr. President, from your ruling previously given I infer that the Government propose to treat it as for further demands or as part of the additional budget. I will invite your attention to rule 28 which deals with the budget,

'(1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may allot for this purpose'

that is the first three days on which the budget is discussed,

'The Council shall be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.'

'(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.'

'(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.'

Rule 29 lays down that 'Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of demands of the Local Government for grants.' You will see that the demands referred to in rule 29 refer to demands mentioned in rule 28. Demands are presented for general discussion on the first day on which the Finance Member makes a speech and all the demands are before the House for general discussion during those three days, and it is for the discussion of those demands a maximum limit of twelve days may be prescribed by His Excellency the Governor and he has chosen to prescribe ten days, so that on the 25th evening the time fixed by His Excellency the Governor for the discussion of demands has expired and therefore I submit there is no further power which authorizes the Government to make further demands or His Excellency the Governor to prescribe any other time-limit. Of course, Mr. President, you said that the practice till now was to make further demands, on one day and for the Council to sit even very late in the night till 12 o'clock, if necessary. If the practice is so, I submit it is not warranted by the rules and it is not open to you to go back on the rules."

28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" It is not necessary for the Government to place all the demands before the House on a particular day."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Rule 28 lays down that 'On a day to be appointed . . . Council.'

"Rule 25 lays down : 'A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint', so that except as regards cases which come under rules 31 and 32, all other expenditure which Government propose to make in the next year must be put in under rule 25. Of course the Finance Member may be justified if he can say that the demands fall under rules 31 and 32. If the hon. Finance Member says that it does not come under rules 31 and 32 it must come under rule 25; else it is out of order. Now the hon. Finance Member gets up and says it is not necessary that he should present to the Council all the demands he proposes to make.

"If so it ought to be open to the Finance Member to put in the demand 5-15 for Land Revenue alone, and discuss the Budget as regards grant No. 1 p.m. only, and then say 'I will bring up all the other 31 demands on the subsequent day allotted for further demands'. Certainly that is not the construction to be put on rule 25, which expressly says that all the demands which the Government want to make for the next year ought to be put in the Budget. If he fails to do so, that is, to put all the items in the Budget, certainly the Government is not in any way jeopardised by that. They can come in under rule 32 as for supplementary grants, and even if they fail to move for supplementary demands in the year 1927-28, they can come in with excess demands in 1928-29. So, the point that I would submit to your ruling is that all the demands the Government wish to make for the next year ought to be put in the Budget, and therefore they are not entitled to make any further demands for grants. There is no rule authorising them to do so."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Section 72 (d) of the Government of India Act provides inter alia that 'the proposals of the Local Government for the appropriation of Provincial revenues and other monies in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants.' Sub-clause (5) authorises the framing of rules for regulating the course of business in the Council and for regulating the discussion of any subject specified in the rules. The rules now in existence according to my construction, are not exhaustive. They have only provided for the grants on the original estimates, and they have provided for excess grants and additional grants. If we compare Parliamentary practice, we find that there is a provision in the Standing Orders of the House of Commons for further estimates and it is further provided therein that the days on which the further estimates are discussed are excluded from the 20 days' period fixed for the discussion of supplementary grants. As I have already stated, the President has got power under Standing Order No. 79 to apply Parliamentary practice wherever he feels that there is a hiatus in the rules and standing orders. I may for the information of the House read sub-clause (10) of the Standing Order No. 15 of the House of Commons which runs thus : 'Any additional estimate for any new matter not included in the original estimate for the year shall be submitted for consideration in the Committee of supply on some day

[The President]

[28th March 1927]

not later than two days before the Committee is closed'. And further it is stated in clause (3) of Standing Order No. 15 that the days occupied by the consideration of estimates for any new service not included in the ordinary estimates for the year shall not be included in the period of 20 days aforesaid.

"I believe the practice that we have followed is in complete consonance with the practice in the House of Commons, except that this is the last day instead of its being two days previous to the guillotine. That is a matter which I shall have to get examined and if necessary I shall try to introduce the system in Parliament during the next year. For the present, the moving of further demands is in order."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I move that under Standing Order No. 34, the Council do pass on to the item next in order in the statement of business for reasons which I shall presently explain, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Regarding Budget motions, no dilatory motion of this sort can be moved on the days fixed by His Majesty in Parliament, and therefore I think dilatory motions under Standing Order No. 34 cannot be admitted in this House while further demands are being considered."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I have already moved for Grant No. XXXVII, Sir. It only remains for me to explain that the proposal is to substitute a deputy tahsildar at Yerragondlapalle for the Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Markapur. The Stationary Sub-Magistrates are provided for under the head of 'Administration of Justice', and if we are going to have a deputy tahsildar, he would come under the head of Land Revenue, which is another major head. There is, really no extra expense except for the sum required for travelling allowance of the deputy tahsildar which may be about Rs. 300. There is no office at present for the Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Markapur, and wherever the office may be opened, it will have to be a new one. This expenditure is proposed only for the convenience of the people of the locality so that they may have a court more conveniently situated."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,600 under Demand XXXVII—Land Revenue Department."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVIII

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,800 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Hydro-electric development.'

"This matter was discussed in the morning when I moved for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,000 in regard to works during the current year. The estimates have been considered and the Finance Committee also discussed this matter and they have recommended that this grant may be moved. As I have already stated, this is in order to increase the irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system."

28th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,800 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Hydro-electric Development."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIX

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,800 under Demand XXXIX—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.'

"There has been a note circulated explaining why this expenditure has become necessary, that is, for staff of the office of the Registrar-General of Panchayats which is on a temporary basis."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,800 under Demand No. XXXIX—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XL

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,900 under Demand XL—Public Health and Vital Statistics.'

"Sir, this is for improvements to the filter-beds in the Periyakulam water-works. These works were opened in 1912 but latterly they have been working very defectively and the Sanitary Engineer who went there suggested certain improvements. The municipality has come forward with plans and estimates and we have to provide half the sum required for its execution."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,900 under Demand XL—Public Health and Vital Statistics."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLI

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MADALIYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Demand XLI—Public Health and Vital Statistics.'

"This is to have a plant at the Kilpauk water-works to test the purity of water, for the works we have now got are not sufficient."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Sir, I beg to oppose this motion. I should like to know from the hon. Minister what is the sort of experiment they are making and whether they are going to draw water from the public supplies after experimenting on that water and whether they are going."

[28th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is a token motion on this demand, and this can be discussed when that comes up. The hon. Member may then oppose this grant."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move

' that this allotment be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" First of all, I question the necessity for utilizing another water, while the present water is abandoned altogether. It is not, as my hon. Friend the Minister wants to make out, a sort of supplemental water that is to be utilized. He says that the present water is to be abandoned and new water is to be utilized. I want to know what is the necessity for it, why the plant is needed, where it is to be had, what the recurring establishment charges for that will be, what the former expenditure was, and what is the additional expenditure now proposed. There must have been some sort of establishment up to now. Is that to be abandoned, and why is all this additional expenditure for? Perhaps some officer wants some machinery. These are days of ordering machinery and getting commission. Somebody must get commission. I think this is a question of ordering for machinery. I want to know why the old water is to be abandoned. It is only one source of supply that we have. If you experiment on different waters of half a dozen rivers, that is different. As the hon. the Minister must know, the Adyar river is close by the present institute; why then should you go far away and have another set of machinery and additional establishment? Is not the present establishment that is working sufficient? And if you want additional establishment, what is the necessity for it? Is there any superiority in the new water? Is it mineral water? What is the virtue of that new water? Why has the present water failed and how? Here is an explanatory note furnished to us, without explaining any details. I think we should not allow this to pass unless we have got satisfactory explanation on several points."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, it is true that there is a plant at the King Institute at Guindy, and the water with which the experiments there are carried on is from the Adyar river. The plant in the King Institute has been in constant use since then and many experiments have been conducted and much valuable information also has been acquired and applied from time to time in the case of various filtrations. But it has been recognized that the value of the works carried on at Guindy has been limited by the fact that all the experiments have been conducted with one water only, namely, that of the Adyar river. There was a committee on water filtration which recommended that the more important experiments should be repeated on another water. They suggested that a plant should be installed at Kilpauk water works where experimental work should be conducted with another water. So, Sir, the Kilpauk water works have been selected as they are centrally situated and the experiments conducted there may be effectively supervised not only by the officers but also by the Director of the King Institute. Moreover, the Kilpauk water is very good and is really a very good sample of water for being experimented upon. So, Sir, there is no mystery about it and there is nothing to rouse the fears of my hon. Friend. I really sympathise with him that he has had to sit till this late hour."

28th March 1927]

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, this very committee conducted experiments on the public filter beds regarding the water-supply of Madras and as a direct result of that, the city had to take unfiltered water for about nine months in the year. What was the result of their experiments? The total results were minus, negative, and there was no benefit for anybody. Then they thought of a new experiment with rapid filters. After that they brought a baby filter from Guindy and went on experimenting.

" The results of the experiment at Guindy are not known to the hon. Minister. The results are that Adyar water treated with rapid filters gave bad results as compared with the slow sand filtration result. They say these filters fitted up at Kilpauk with a lot of inorganic solution may give good results. So they want to try an experiment. We have no objection provided the Government are prepared to pay. What I would object to is that they shall not meddle with the filter beds in use for the city water-supply. The Government shall pay for it. On no account shall they meddle with the city supply. That is my contention. They shall not experiment with the city supply. They shall build an isolated unit and work on it and deal with that."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am much obliged to the hon. Member who has just spoken for the information given. I have no doubt that it will be considered. He has conceded the necessity for further improvements but he is concerned that the city supply should not in any way be affected. He is a member of the Corporation and if the Corporation does anything which is objectionable or undesirable, he can raise the question there."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Demand XLII—Public Health and Vital Statistics."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLII

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

' that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,05,180 under Demand XLII—Public Health and Vital Statistics and grants to local bodies.'

" This grant, Mr. President, is for digging wells and for the construction of roads. Government is giving full grants to the local bodies and this has become possible by the kindness of the hon. the Revenue Member who has taken a great deal of trouble over this matter. He thought that this will be one way of relieving famine and providing labour for the labouring classes. It is in that way that Government have agreed to pay this amount to the local bodies which will be spent on roads and wells."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,05,180 for the year 1927-28 under Demand XLII—Public Health and Vital Statistics and grants to local bodies.

" Mr. Saldanha wants to raise the question of wells and road works in certain parts of the district of Salem. From the details of the demand

[The President]

[28th March 1927]

I see they refer only to particular districts and Salem is not one included among them. I wish to know how that is relevant to the demand."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" We expected that in this grant Salem also would be included for the benefits that will accrue from such a grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may not be permitted to move the amendment ; but he may, if he so pleases, oppose the motion on the ground that his district or a particular district is not included in the list. That will be one of the grounds to oppose the grant. I cannot allow the amendment as it stands. I rule it out of order."

" Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar is not in his place and his motion is therefore not moved."

" Mr. Rajan wants to reduce the provision, to discuss the question of having a central board for roads. I do not think he can move it."

Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I do not move it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The same reasons apply to the motion of the Zamindar of Gollapalli. I now invite the House, if they so please, to discuss the demand on its merits."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Revenue Member for sanctioning the allotment of these full grants. At the same time I must say that the time allotted for completing these works is not sufficient. It is said that this work should be completed before the end of June this year. Some of the local boards may have their estimates ready and sanctioned, and some may not have the estimates ready. Even if they are ready, they may expect to take some time to carry them out. So I request the Government to extend the time if requests come from local boards for such an extension."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I oppose this motion on the ground that no part of the Salem district has been included though I find that one of the taluks of Coimbatore, viz., Kollegal, is included. I am sorry that no member from Salem is present in this House at this time. Otherwise he would have surely protested against this. I have received representations from Indian Christians from certain parts of the Salem district. From those reports, I am sure that the famine condition there is as bad as at Kollegal. In certain parts scarcity of water is felt almost throughout so much so that in one village the villagers have to go very far away for water. I received a letter that the villagers have to go several miles to get water. Repeated petitions have been sent to the district boards and taluk boards and no action has been taken on them apparently for want of money. I wish to bring the details to the notice of the House, but unfortunately I have not got the papers with me. I have received harrowing tales from certain parts of the Salem district. I think the hon. the Revenue Member and the hon. the Chief Minister will take into consideration the condition of certain parts of the Salem district and extend the benefits of the grants further still."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have to say a few words in respect of the Kistna district. This year, Kistna district had no rains. The people of upland taluks are much suffering from famine. As there is no harvest this year many a poor peasant is starving. There is no fodder this year ; no pastures for the cattle. The peasant is not finding any

28th March 1927] [The Zamindar of Gollapalli]

work in the taluks. The tenantry used to engage the labourer in the repair of the fields. This year he cannot repair his fields owing to lack of yearly profits. When I saw the supplementary grant and could not find even a slice for poor Kistna I was rather thunderstruck. The Government through their revenue officers asked us, the zamindars of the locality, to co-operate with them for providing labour and drinking water. You see, Sir, there is a continuous scarcity of drinking water, fodder, etc., throughout the year in Nuzvid, Tiruvur, Bezvada and Nandigama taluks. There are reports here with me which I do not propose to read and take the time of the Council. Now, see, Sir, how the Government are treating this famine-stricken district. They asked for our co-operation. When we offered it with all our heart, they are withholding the timely help. It is giving help to poor labourers by starting roads and sinking wells. So, Sir, I request some allotment may be made towards this end for the district of Kistna."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am surprised to find from the statement of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, that he is treating this grant as a favour to some boards where they get the whole amount needed to carry out their programme of roads and wells. It can be justified on only one reason, namely, of providing work for people in places where famine or at least adverse season has injuriously affected the people. Now from the remarks of my hon. Friend, I feel that it might in some way be resorted to as a favoured treatment to some districts. In the matter of allotting this amount, I do not find that any general report has been called for from the whole of the Presidency where want of labour has been one of the great grievances of the people on account of the famine conditions. As a matter of fact, I know many districts, including mine, namely, Vizagapatam, where the total failure of the monsoon in the latter part of the year has very adversely affected the people ; but I do not find any amount being provided for such districts. They have not provided for any work there, whereas in the few districts that have been provided for, they have provided for the full grants. The only reason that can justify such a sort of treatment is acute famine conditions. At the time when it was brought to my notice, I knew that even though such a huge amount of six lakhs was granted, the whole amount would not be spent and the work would be unfinished, because the time fixed is July during which period the rains may set in. After that time, the agricultural season will set in and we will find it extremely difficult to find labour for agricultural operations even. So I oppose this grant on two grounds, first in distributing this grant no stock of the circumstances in general of the Presidency has been taken into account and secondly in distributing this grant some works which were already provided for by the respective district boards have been included."

" They are going on with a programme for roads already laid, and these works are provided for even without asking for the half grant or half contribution from the Government. It is very well known, and the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench and the other hon. Members of this House are agreed, that there is famine in almost every part of the Presidency this year, excepting perhaps the deltaic districts, and therefore there is no use in providing grants for a few districts in the Presidency ignoring all other districts where the same state of things prevails and the distribution of grants is not therefore equitable or desirable."

[28th March 1927]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" My hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, is quite right in saying that this grant is being made to districts from where we had reports that labour should be provided for to the labouring classes. Only on that ground, this grant has been distributed to those districts. So, my hon. Friend Mr. Ratnasabhpathi Mudaliyar's point has been to a certain extent answered by the speech of my hon. Friend from Vizagapatam. This grant is made only to provide work for labourers and not as a favour to the local boards concerned. If they have made sufficient progress in the road work, I hope it will be possible for the Government to extend the grant. That does not mean that they can delay the works and say 'we have not finished the work and so the grant should be continued.'

" With regard to the point raised by Mr. Saldanha, I know very well from practical experience that scarcity does prevail in my own district of Salem and that there is great demand for the digging of wells for drinking water purposes. But the Collector who was addressed had not sent in proposals when this demand was put forward. That is the reason why Salem is not included. I hope it will be possible to give some grant to Salem, if necessity arises."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,05,180 under Demand XLII—Public Health and Vital Statistics and Civil Works (grants to local bodies)".

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLIII—AGRICULTURE.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'for a grant not exceeding Rs. 29,000 under Demand XLIII—Agriculture.'

" This amount is needed, Sir, for acquiring 16 acres of land on which the experimental station at Samalkota is partly situated now. Hitherto we had taken it on lease at Rs. 36 per acre per year. Now, Sir, the period of the lease has expired, and the owner of the land demands a rent of Rs. 150 per acre for cane and Rs. 125 per acre for paddy instead of Rs. 36 per acre which we were formerly paying. So, it is more economical to acquire the land than pay such a heavy rent year after year."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,000 under Demand XLIII—Agriculture."

" Mr. Biswanath Das has given notice of an amendment to reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100, to discuss the activities of this department in the Ganjam district. He is not in his place, and it is not moved."

" Mr. B. Venkataratnam has given notice of an amendment to omit the allotment of Rs. 29,000 for Agriculture, to abandon the acquisition of land for Samalkota farm or take it on lease. He is not in his place, and it is not moved."

" The Zamindar of Gollapalli wants to reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100, to discuss and suggest the betterment of the Department of Agriculture particularly with respect to farms like the

28th March 1927]

[The President]

Samalkota farm. It cannot be discussed as his purpose is too wide. I take it the House is ready for the question."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, I wish to oppose this grant. This motion comes at a late hour, when hon. Members are very impatient to get away. But I have very good reasons why I oppose this grant. My reasons are these : it is stated that 16 acres are required for the farm. It is true that this land was taken on lease some twelve years ago. At that time Rs. 36 per acre only was paid. That is also true. What the owner now demands is Rs. 125 per acre. It may look very high at the outset, but the man is prepared to make another offer instead, that the Government may pay him as much as private cultivators are paying for similar lands taken on lease. That is all he wants. Now, the first thing we have to see is whether 16 acres are required for the extension of this farm, and whether it is necessary to acquire them paying such a high cost. This motion comes as you see at the tail end of the whole budget. If these lands were really required the department would have applied for the grant in advance, long long ago, and it would have been included in the budget itself. Now, my hon. Friend the Minister for Development also was at the farm. Even at that time, his attention was not drawn to this. They kept quiet without telling the Minister that they required as much as 16 acres because the land that was in the occupation of the farm was not sufficient for their purpose. If they had done so, he would have looked into the matter and decided it. Having kept quiet then, they now simply say that they require the land very urgently for the farm. Now, the private owner of the land ought not to be deprived of the land so easily. He is willing to take as much as the adjoining lands are paying. It is admitted in the note that this land is wanted for sugarcane cultivation. A rent of Rs. 125 per acre for land fit for sugarcane cultivation is not high. Whatever it be, whether the House considers it high or not, it does not matter. But the House should consider the fair offer he makes of rent at a rate which is prevailing in the locality. No sufficient reason has been shown for acquiring the land as quite necessary for the purpose of the experimental station there at all."

" Another thing is this : the figure of Rs. 29,000 is only an arbitrary settlement arrived at by the authorities there. Now, the thing has to go to the court, and there a rate will be fixed according to the prevailing rate in the locality for land fit for sugarcane cultivation, which is something like Rs. 3,000 per acre, and that means we have to pay much more than Rs. 29,000, and that will be a very big sum. We have got already 40 acres. Supposing that the additional land is required, the hon. the Minister may make inquiries quietly because there is no urgency about the matter. Even if that land is not available for a lease at Rs. 36 or at a fair price, there is plenty of other land available all round. The House should first realize whether this farm requires land at such a costly acquisition. The matter is being rushed through because nothing has been ascertained. All on a sudden, the proposal is sprung on the House, saying 'purchase the land'. The House is not on fire, and so the matter may be proceeded with leisurely. There may be some differences between the authorities and the landowner, and that is why perhaps this proposal is made suddenly. So I submit to this House that this is not a matter of urgent necessity as they have already 40 acres, and the thing would not be finished to-day. This matter will perhaps go before the courts and it will drag on for three or five

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[28th March 1927]

years. So I submit that the matter may be dropped for the present and may be taken up after the Minister has gone into the whole question and found it necessary to spend such a big sum on this land."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The Government are not anxious to go and occupy this land, doing injustice to anybody. In fact, they entered upon this land with the consent of the owner under a registered lease and the department has been carrying on experiments on it ever since. I do not know what authority my hon. Friend has for saying that the owner has since changed his mind and is willing to accept a reasonable rent. If so, it is even now open to him to make that offer to the Government. Only after negotiations with the owner for renting the land had failed, it was considered necessary to acquire the land. I do not think it is proper to pay him such a heavy rent. It is certainly more economical to acquire the land. Even if the Government acquired the land, and if the time comes when the Government does not need it, it is open to the owner to take back the land again paying the cost of acquisition less 15 per cent. So, no serious injustice has been perpetrated. After all, the Government have no arbitrary power in the matter of fixing compensation. It has to be done under the rules. And, remedies are open to the owner to claim more if he is not satisfied with our compensation. So I do not think any injustice will be done to him by acquisition. However if the owner is going to make any fresh offer, it is open to him to do so."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,000 under Demand XLIII—Agriculture."

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLIV—AGRICULTURE.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,500 under Demand XLIV—Agriculture.'

"A note has been circulated along with the notice of the demand. The amount is intended for the purchase of the necessary seed so that it may be advanced to the ryots in the first instance and the value be recovered from them after six months."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Saldanha has given notice of a motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100 to point out the necessity of forming co-operative societies for the purpose of enabling ryots with Government aid to purchase their produce after harvest. I am afraid the motion is not in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"All that I wish to point out is that instead of granting these advances to individuals, Government should organise bodies of agriculturists and then make the grants so that the agriculturists might realise the value of co-operation and at the same time, self-help, and be able to pay back the advance to Government more easily. These are days in which we are talking of rural reconstruction."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"From the note circulated by the Government it is clear that the grant is required for purchasing seed from

28th March 1927]

[The President]

the ryots and selling it to the ryots as seed. But the question which the hon. Member proposes to raise is foreign to that subject-matter, and therefore I rule it out of order.

"Mr. B. Venkataratnam has given notice of a motion to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 to discuss the question of attaching an agricultural section to the National High School, Ramachandrapuram, West Godavari, and he is not present.

"Mr. Biswanath Das wants to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 to discuss the necessity of appointing an Indian as Director of Agriculture. I rule the motion out of order, because this grant is for purchasing seed, which has nothing to do with the question of Indianization.

"I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,500 under Demand XLIV—Agriculture."

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLV

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'for a grant not exceeding Rs. 17,500 under Demand XLV—Civil Works—Transferred.'

"It is, Sir, to meet the cost of terracing certain blocks in the Berhampur District Jail, which is in charge of the hon. the Home Member."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,500 under Demand XLV—Civil Works—Transferred."

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLVI

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,900 under Demand XLVI—Civil Works—Transferred.'

"Sir, this was a work already sanctioned. But there was some delay in the acquisition of the site, and then it had to be changed. Now we have selected a site which is going to be acquired. Hence the need for practically a re-grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,900 for the year 1927-28 under Demand XLVI—Civil Works—Transferred."

"Mr. Saldanha wants to raise the question of better equipment and more efficacious sera alongside hospitals. Even the motion as it is shows that it is extraneous to the subject of the motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall not press it."

The motion of Mr. Saldanha, viz., to reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,900 for Civil Works—Transferred by Rs. 100, was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

[28th March 1927]

DEMAND XLVII

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Demand XLVII—Civil Works—Transferred.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Saldanha wants to move for a reduction by Rs. 100 'to contrast the wisdom of the policy of control of the Calicut-Mysore Frontier road with that of handing over these trunk roads to local boards'. He wants to raise the policy of control over all these roads. I think he will agree with me when I say it is extraneous to the subject-matter of this demand."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLVIII

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,200 under Demand XLVIII—Civil Works—Transferred.'

"Sir, this is a provision for the appointment of an additional District Board Engineer owing to the bifurcation of the Kistna district."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Civil Works—Transferred by Rs. 100.'

"I want to condemn the present system of appointments of District Board Engineers by Government, they being entrusted by district local boards with important road works and their repairs, and to suggest that Government should take over at least all trunk roads passing into Native States and other Presidencies—especially over Ghaut sections into Mysore and Coorg from the West Coast and to bring home to Government the injustice of allowing South Kanara only one trunk road.

"Sir, I object to the policy of Government appointing District Board Engineers in an indirect manner on road works. It seems to me these trunk roads are under the supervision of district boards. I think this leads to a great deal of economic mismanagement, and this system of dual control cannot lead to good results. The Government have in some cases maintained these big trunk roads while some others were handed over to the district boards. The District Board Engineer being a person appointed by Government, he is very frequently in conflict with the District Board President, and we have got some sad cases in which some trunk roads have been neglected because the District Board Engineer and the District Board President are not on good terms (Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu: Question. So what I suggest is that this dual control leads to confusion and inefficient management and so must be put an end to. We have got a very sad experience of it in South Kanara and Malabar. I therefore hope that Government will carefully consider this question of the District Board Engineers to be placed under the supervision of the district boards, and the absurdity of allowing roads like frontier roads to be managed by district boards which leads to inefficient and uneconomical management."

28th March 1927]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, as my hon. Friend rightly pointed out, he moved this resolution merely on my behalf. I am sure Mr. Saldanha understands that these engineers were provincialized long ago, and the provincialization of the District Board Engineers was approved not only by a majority of members of this House but even by a majority of people outside, including District Board Presidents. Now this demand has become necessary as the Kistna district is soon to be bifurcated and so both the districts will have separate engineers. I do not think the district board presidents—I see three of them in front of me—will agree with Mr. Saldanha's remarks that the district board engineers and presidents are at loggerheads. From my experience I think the district board presidents and the engineers get on very well in spite of the engineers being appointed by Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLIX.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"By a mistake in the notice issued this demand is mentioned as XIX."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,800 under Demand XLIX—Expenditure in England other than on Stores.'

"Sir, this demand has become necessary in view of the Elementary Education Conference to be held at Columbia University, New York, and hon. Members will admit that it is necessary that the most up-to-date methods on kindergarten should be introduced into our schools; and as our Kindergarten Mistress (Miss Gordon) is going on leave, we thought it best she attends the Conference at the Columbia University and comes into touch with the recent movements in kindergarten."

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, there are three items of official business, (1) the Planters Labour Act, (2) the Public Accounts Committee report and (3) certain rules. None of them is urgent. It may be that the House may think that it is both its duty and right to discuss the report of the Public Accounts Committee this month. If, with your permission, I may take the sense of the House to-morrow after question-time and if they want to discuss it we shall sit on the 1st April. We do not wish to make it essential to sit on the 1st; it depends on the House and the Government will leave it entirely to the House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question may be raised to-morrow after question-time and according to the sense of the House the Government will arrange the work."

The House adjourned at 6-10 p.m. to meet again at 11 a.m. next day.

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

[28th March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 566 asked by Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 977 supra.]

STATEMENT.

Civil Courts working at Chingleput during 1924-1926.

1924	...	One District Court. One Sub-Court Two District Munsifs' Courts.
1925	...	One District Court. One Sub-Court. Two District Munsifs' Courts.
1926	...	One District Court. One Sub-Court, presided over by two Sub-Judges. Two District Munsifs' Courts presided over by three District Munsifs.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 586 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 992 supra.]

District Educational Council, South Kanara.

ELECTED.

President	...	...	M.R.Ry. N. Subba Rao Avargal.
Vice-President	...	...	" N. Venkata Rao Avargal.

MEMBERS.

Ex officio.

Collector.
District Educational Officer.
President, District Board.

Elected.

District Board, South Kanara.		Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur.
Taluk Board, Mangalore	...	(1) M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Punja Avargal.
		(2) B. L. Ahmad Beary Sahib Bahadur.
Do. Uppinangadi	...	(1) M.R.Ry. V. Rajalakshminatha Swamiji Arasu Avargal.
		(2) " N. Shiva Rao Avargal.
Do. Kasaragod	...	(1) " B. Venkappa Punja Avargal.
		(2) " S. S. Rama Rao Avargal.

28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—cont.

Elected—cont.

Taluk Board, Coondapoor	...	(1) M.R.Ry. Halsanad Madappayya Avargal.
		(2) " K. Narasimha Kamath Avargal.
Do. Udipi	...	(1) " Nidumbur Subba Rao Avargal.
		(2) " A. S. Karat Avargal.
Do. Karkal	...	(1) " Kedinga Thimmappa Hegde Avargal.
		(2) " Rama Hegde Avargal.
Municipal Council, Mangalore.		M.R.Ry. N. Venkata Rao.
Roman Catholic Mission	...	The Rev. Father Raymond Mascarenhas.
Kanara Evangelical Mission...		The Rev. Dr. Paul E. Burkhardt.
Mahila Sabah, Mangalore	...	Srimathi B. Kalyani Amma.
Depressed Classes Mission	...	M.R.Ry. A. Balakrishna Shetty Avargal.

Nominated.

Sub-Assistant Inspectress	...	Miss A. M. P. Sequira.
Woman	...	Srimathi M. Laxmi Bai.
Muhammadans	...	Haji Talib Ali Sahib Bahadur.
Panchamas	...	M.R.Ry. Kodialbail Angara Avargal.
Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast).		" U. Karunakara Menon.
Others	...	" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.

District Educational Council, Malabar.

ELECTED.

President	...	...	M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan Avargal,
			M.L.C.
Vice-President	...	...	Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammoo Sahib Bahadur.

MEMBERS.

Ex officio.

Collector.
District Educational Officer.
President, District Board.

Electd.

District Board, Malabar	...	M.R.Ry. Kottayam Katangot Veetil Kunhi Raman Nambiyar Avargal.
Taluk Board, Chirakkal	...	(1) M.R.Ry. A. K. Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal.
		(2) " K. V. Kunhikrishnan Nayar Avargal.

[28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—cont.

Elected—cont.

Taluk Board, Calicut	...	(1)	M.R.Ry. K. P. Paidal Kitavu Avargal.
		(2)	" V. V. Rama Ayyar Avargal.
Do. Walluvanad	...	(1)	" O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad Avargal.
		(2)	" V. Sankaranarayana Menon Avargal.
Do. Ernad	...	(1)	" P. V. Raman Avargal.
		(2)	" V. Kunhi Moyi Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Do. Palghat	...	(1)	" M. K. Krishna Menon Avargal.
		(2)	" P. Gopala Mannadiar Avargal.
Do. Wynaad	...	(1)	" K. Achutha Kurup Avargal.
		(2)	" K. Mohiuddin Sahib Bahadur.
Do. Ponnani	...	(1)	" P. Kunhuuni Menon Avargal.
		(2)	" M. E. Parameswara Menon Avargal.
Municipal Council, Calicut	...		M.R.Ry. G. Sarvothama Rao Avargal.
Do. Cannanore.	...		" A. Achuthan Avargal.
Do. Cochin	...		" E. C. Joseph Avargal.
Do. Palghat	...		The Rev. Father S. M. Joseph.
Do. Tellicherry.	...		M.R.Ry. Murkot Kumaran Avargal.
Malabar Mission	...		Mr. J. F. Thaddæus.
Roman Catholic Mission	...		" J. M. Coelho.
Syrian Christian	...		" Alinmuttil Thomas George.

Nominated.

Sub-Assistant Inspectress	...		Miss M. Kuruvilla.
Woman	...		Mrs. G. C. Bharatan.
Muhammadian	...		Mr. K. Mohmad.
			Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammoos Sahib Bahadur.
Depressed classes	...		M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Pudiya Veetil Gopalan Avargal, M.L.C.
Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast).	...		Mr. U. Karunakara Menon.

District Educational Council, The Nilgiris.

NOMINATED.

President	...	...	Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, I.C.S.
Vice-President	...	...	Mr. S. J. Gonsalves.

MEMBERS.

Ex officio.

Collector.
Deputy Inspector of Schools.
President, District Board.

28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—cont.

Elected.

District Board, the Nilgiris	...	(1)	M.R.Ry. H. B. Ari Gowder Avargal,
		(2)	" M.L.C. K. S. Siddhia Avargal.
Municipal Council, Ootacamund.	...	(1)	Mr. S. J. Gonsalves.
		(2)	Mr. Appadurai Aaron.
Municipal Council, Coonoor	...		Mr. H. W. Haughton.
Church Mission Society	...		The Rev. H. A. D. Moorhouse.
Roman Catholic Mission	...		" Father P. Crayassac.
Wesleyan Mission	...		" R. W. Boote.
C. E. Z. Mission	...		Mr. C. F. Ling.

Nominated.

Assistant Inspectress	...	...	Miss Philip Smith.
Muhammadans	...	...	Cassim Abdulla Sait Sahib Bahadur.
Depressed classes	...	...	Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai.

District Educational Council, Salem.

ELECTED.

President	...	...	Mr. E. Subramanya Pillai Avargal.
Vice-President	...	...	Mrs. S. K. Masilamani.

MEMBERS.

Ex officio.

Collector.
District Educational Officer.
President, District Board.

Elected.

District Board, Salem	...		M.R.Ry. U. Kuppuswami Reddiyar Avargal.
Taluk Board, Salem	...	(1)	" B. A. R. Kandaswami Chettiyar Avargal.
		(2)	The Rev. T. Narasimham.
Do. Sankari	...	(1)	M.R.Ry. O. Kylasa Goundar Avargal.
		(2)	" P. L. Ramaswami Nayakar Avargal.
Do. Hosur	...	(1)	" E. Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal.
		(2)	" Doraiswami Goundar Avargal.
Do. Dharmapuri	...	(1)	" B. Muniswami Gounder Avargal.
		(2)	" K. R. Hayavadana Rao Avargal.
Do. Namakkal	...	(1)	" P. Singayya Kavandar Avargal.
		(2)	" D. Prasanna Chidambara Reddiyar Avargal.

[28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—cont.

Elected—cont.

Municipal Council, Salem ...	(1) M.R.Ry. S. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
	(2) „ N. K. V. Krishnaswami Chettiyar Avargal.
Roman Catholic Mission ...	The Rev. J. Bruyere.
Protestant Missions ...	The Rev. W. J. Hatch.
<i>Nominated.</i>	
Sub-Assistant Inspectress ...	Miss J. Mascarenhas.
Woman ...	Mrs. S. K. Masilamani.
Muhammadan ...	Janab Ahmad Ali Sahib Jannaidi.
Depressed classes ...	(1) M.R.Ry. Kolar Subrahmanyam Avargal.
	(2) „ Bagalur Sonnan Avargal.

District Educational Council, Coimbatore.

ELECTED.

President ...	M.R.Ry. C. M. Ramachandra Chettiyar Avargal.
Vice-President ...	„ T. S. Sivasubrahmanya Chettiyar Avargal.

MEMBERS.

Ex officio.

Collector ...	...
District Educational Officer ...	...
President, District Board ...	...

Elected.

District Board, Coimbatore ...	M.R.Ry. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal.
Taluk Board, Coimbatore ...	„ T. S. Sivasubrahmanya Chettiyar Avargal.
	„ V. C. Palaniswami Goundar Avargal.
Do. Pollachi ...	„ P. Muthuswami Chettiyar Avargal.
	„ V. K. Palaniswami Goundar Avargal.
Do. Palladam ...	„ S. M. Maruthachala Thevar Avargal.
	„ S. K. Karuppanna Thevar Avargal.
Do. Gobichetti-palaiyam.	„ K. R. Venkatesa Ayyangar Avargal.
Do. Erode ...	„ V. S. Krishna Chettiyar Avargal.
	„ V. S. Raja Goundar Avargal.
	„ K. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.

28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—cont.

Elected—cont.

Taluk Board, Kollegal ...	M.R.Ry. G. P. Mallappa Avargal.
	„ S. Prabhuswami Avargal.
Municipal Council, Coimbatore.	„ C. M. Ramachandra Chettiyar Avargal.
Municipal Council, Dharampuram.	„ K. Anantasubrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
Municipal Council, Erode ...	„ T. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal.
Do. Tiruppur.	„ A. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
Do. Udumalpet.	„ M. Appavu Pillai Avargal.
Do. Pollachi...	„ C. S. Venkata Achariyar Avargal.
London Mission ...	The Rev. R. Robertson.
Roman Catholic Mission ...	The Very Rev. Father L. Beehu.

Nominated.

Inspectress ...	Miss T. Lazarus.
Women ...	Mrs. Lakshmi R. Sivan.
Depressed classes ...	Mr. R. Veerian.
Muhammadans ...	Khan Sahib G. A. Ghulam Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
Others ...	Kalandar Sahib of Kollegal.
	M.R.Ry. K. R. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal.

[28th March 1927]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 590 asked by the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 995 supra.]

Statement showing the distribution of the allotment of Rs. 6.25 lakhs for 1925-26 for the improvement of village communications.

Name of district board	Amount of grant sanctioned in 1925-26.	Date of the order in which the grant was sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 31st March 1926.	Amount of unspent balance.
	RS.	1925.	RS.	RS.
Anantapur	20,000	18th September.	4,852	15,148
Arcoot, North	30,000	17th "	18,402	11,598
Arcoot, South	24,415	17th "	19,698	4,722
Bellary	20,000	21st "	13,129	6,871
Chingleput	16,300	17th "	12,779	3,521
Chittoor	29,000	17th "	29,000	..
Coimbatore	80,000	17th "	27,353	2,647
Cuddapah	80,000	17th "	29,950	40
Ganjam	20,000	17th "	12,112	7,888
Godavari	21,650	21st "	18,396	3,254
Guntur	40,000	17th "	35,412	4,588
Kanara, South	17,500	17th "	17,126	374
Kistna	55,000	18th "	43,044	11,956
Kurnool	25,000	18th "	15,089	9,911
Madura	20,000	18th "	17,971	2,029
Malabar	30,000	21st "	18,713	11,287
Nellore	55,250	18th "	14,528	40,722
Nilgiris, The	15,000	21st "	9,432	5,568
Ramnad	20,000	18th "	18,177	1,823
Salem	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	45,000	18th September.	39,110	5,890
Tinnevely	29,137	18th "	29,136	1
Trichinopoly	11,748	18th "	4,081	7,717
Vizagapatam	20,000	18th "	16,301	3,699
Total ..	6,25,000		4,58,746	1,66,254

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 598 asked by Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 1005 supra.]

Statement showing the extent of wakf properties in the Madras Presidency and the extent to which they are mismanaged.

Name of district.	Extent of wakf properties.	Extent to which they are mismanaged.
1. Anantapur ..	Only one small extent ..	Not worth while to extend.
2. Arcoot, North ..	638.69 acres and 11 houses, two shops and land worth Rs. 500.	Nil.
		The Collector suspects that the reference has not been properly understood by the subordinate officers.

[28th March 1927]

Name of district.	Extent of wakf properties.	Extent to which they are mismanaged.
3. Arcoot, South ..	No. 7. Extent 257.04 acres ..	The institution at Panruti not well managed. Act may be extended to it.
4. Bellary ..	6 25 acres and property worth Rupees 26,000.	No mismanagement.
5. Chingleput ..	No. 13. Extent 133.64 acres besides two shrotriyam villages.	Three wakf properties have been sold. Shrotriyam villages dedicated to the Iurga at Kovilam not properly managed.
6. Chittoor ..	No. 5. Extent not given ..	There is dissatisfaction regarding management.
7. Coimbatore ..	Number not given. Extent 12 acres and other properties worth Rupees 1,50,000.	Wakf properties in Coimbatore and Kollegal taluks are mismanaged.
8. Cuddapah ..	No wakfs ..	..
9. Ganjam ..	No. 15. Extent 2,722.62 acres ..	1,644.40 acres are not well managed. Muhammadan opinion is strongly in favour of extension.
10. Godavari, East.	34.3 acres. Godowns and topes fetching an annual income of Rs. 984.	28.5 acres not well managed.
11. Godavari, West.	176.68 acres and income of Rupees 9,708.	176.68 and Rs. 7,598. The Collector reports that he cannot guarantee that the mismanagement is so wholesale.
12. Guntur ..	Number not known. Total extent 4,680 acres.	1,067.79 acres not well managed.
13. Kanara, South.	Number not known. Extent 966 acres.	54.36 acres mismanaged
14. Kistna ..	Extent 1,067.45 acres ..	150.72 acres.
15. Kurnool ..	Extent 4,450 acres and seven houses.	210 acres in Kurnool.
16. Madura ..	No. 16. Extent of 13 wakfs— 33.87 acres 2.23 " 36.10 "	Three wakfs are mismanaged.
17. Malabar ..	Value 12 lakhs ..	More than one-tenth mismanaged.
18. Nellore ..	368.53 acres and one-fourth of the Padugapad shrotriyam.	346.58 acres and the shrotriyam.
19. Nilgiris ..	Nil.	Extension of the Act unnecessary.
20. Ramnad ..	No. 8. Extent 16.32 acres Kilaparthiyar Natham and Pogalur village. Money endowment of Rs. 12,000.	Not well managed.
21. Salem ..	No. 3. Extent 387.83 acres and a building in Shevapet rented at Rs. 20.	Two of the properties not well managed. Income not utilized for the purpose for which intended.
22. Tanjore ..	2,126.17 acres and five shops and some property with an estimated income of Rs. 6,000 a year out of India.	1,192.41 acres and three shops valued Rs. 5,000 not well managed.
23. Tinnevely ..	No. 77. Extent 3,351.36 acres ..	No mismanagement. The Collector reports that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Shermadevi, recommends the extension of the Act.
24. Trichinopoly ..	No. 26. Extent 9,787.16 acres ..	238.03 acres not well managed. The Collector recommends the extension of the Act.
25. Vizagapatam ..	No. 8. Extent not given in all cases.	Six properties not well managed. Lands mortgaged or alienated by sale.

[28th March 1927]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 598 asked by Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 1005 *supra*.]

List of committees formed under Act XX of 1863 for
Muhammadan Religious Endowments.

District.	Name of the Committee.
1. Anantapur ...	Muhammadan Mosques Committee— (1) Tadpatri. (2) Gooty. (3) Anantapur. (4) Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram. (5) Kadiri. (6) Penukonda. (7) Hindupur. (8) Madakasira.
2. Chittoor ...	Muhammadan Religious Committee— (1) Madanapalle taluk.
3. Cuddapah ...	Muhammadan Religious Committee— (1) Cuddapah and Kamalapuram. (2) Rajampet. (3) Sidhout. (4) Badvel. (5) Proddatur. (6) Jammalamadugu. (7) Rayachoti. (8) Pulivendla.
4. Coimbatore ...	The Muhammadan Religious Institution— (1) Avanashi taluk. The Muhammadan Mosque Committee— (1) Kollegal taluk.
5. Ganjam ...	Muhammadan Committee— (1) Berhampore division. (2) Chicacole. (3) Russellkonda.
6. Kanara, South.	Mussalman Committee— Mappilla Committee— (1) Mangalore taluk. Mappilla Committee— Mussalman Committee— (1) Kasargode taluk. Shafi Mappilla and Hanafi Mussalman Committee— (1) Udipi taluk. Muhammadan Committee— (1) Uppinangadi taluk. (2) Coondapur taluk.

28th March 1927]

District.	Name of the Committee.
7. Kurnool ...	Muhammadan Committee— (1) Kurnool taluk. (2) Pattikonda. (3) Nandikotkur. (4) Nandyal. (5) Koilkuntla. (6) Cumbum.
8. Tinnevely ...	Muhammadan Mosque Committee.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 620 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 1018 *supra*.]

(1)

Copy of Memorandum to the Collector of North Arcot, No. 93-D/27-1, dated 10th January 1927.

[Excise—(North Arcot district)—Ammur village—Arrack and Toddy shops—Location.].

The Collector of North Arcot is requested to report at a very early date through the Commissioner of Excise—

(a) whether it is a fact that an arrack shop and a toddy shop are located on the public road to Sholinghur near the Walajah road railway station;

(b) whether there have been any complaints that the shops are a source of inconvenience and annoyance to the people in the neighbourhood;

(c) whether it is a fact that large numbers of day labourers have to pass these shops on their way home from the fields;

(d) whether it is a fact that the railway staff, cartmen and jutka drivers often resort to these shops and whether this has ever caused any danger of the public; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Advisory Committee has recommended the removal of the shops to a less objectionable site.

(2)

Copy of letter from the Collector of North Arcot, D. Dis. No. 10297/26, dated 12th March 1927.

[Abkari—Country liquor—Arrack and toddy shops—Walajah taluk—Ammur—Location—Report submitted.].

I submit the following answers to the questions in the memorandum:—

(a) The arrack and toddy shops are located in patta land adjoining the local fund road near the Walajah road railway station.

(b) There have been no complaints of the kind.

(c) Yes.

(d) I presume that such members of the railway staff, cartmen and jutka drivers as are in the habit of drinking resort to these shops but no danger has been caused to the public thereby

(e) The Ranipet Taluk Board suggested the removal of the toddy shop to another site and the Tahsildar reported that this was desirable. It was not possible to shift the shop during the current lease, but I ordered that another site for both shops should be selected for the next lease.

[28th March 1927]

. APPENDIX VII.

(Vide item III "Communications to the Council" at page 1020 supra.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE
FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1926-27 HELD ON MONDAY
THE 21ST MARCH 1927 AT 5 P.M. AT THE CABINET
CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman).

Sir ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL, M.L.C.

M.R.Ry. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU GARU, M.L.C.

" K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR AVARGAL, M.L.C.

" DANIEL THOMAS AVARGAL, M.L.C.

" K. KOTI REDDI GARU, M.L.C.

G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

C. B. Cotterell, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., was also present.

FURTHER DEMANDS FOR 1927-28.

(1) Creation of a Deputy Tahsildar's division in the
Markapur taluk and the abolition of the post
of Stationary Sub-Magistrate.

Abstract of the proposal.—The physical features of the hilly northern parts of the Markapur taluk make that area a place of refuge for criminal gangs from Nellore and Guntur. It is accordingly necessary to supplement the work of the Police by that of a touring Magistrate. There is a Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Markapur who has light work. It is accordingly recommended that the post of Stationary Sub-Magistrate may be abolished and that a post of Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrate may be created with an extensive jurisdiction. The proposal will cost Rs. 3,600 in 1927-28 and will be given effect to from July 1927. The extra cost will almost be counterbalanced by savings under "Administration of Justice". It is proposed to move a demand for a further grant on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 3,600 for 1927-28 was recommended by the Committee.

28th March 1927]

(2) Grants to certain Local Boards for the provision of work
for unskilled labour.

Abstract of the proposal.—The present season has adversely affected the following areas :—

District.	Taluk.
Guntur	Ongole.
Cuddapah	Badvel, Jammalamadugu, Siddhavattam, Pulivendla.
Bellary	Bellary, Rayadrug, Adoni, Alur, Hospet.
Anantapur	Ootacamund, Tadpatri, Madakasira.
Kurnool	Markapur, Dhone, Koilkuntla, Pattikonda.
West Godavari	Kamavarapukota.
Coimbatore	Kollegal.

In view of the situation reported, the Government have decided to provide local employment for the labouring classes in these areas through the agency of the Local Boards concerned. For this purpose, full grants are given to Local Boards for expenditure up to the end of June 1927 upon certain Local fund works which have been approved by the Government subject to the condition that the works are started at once. The grants are being paid on the post-payment system. In the current year grants aggregating Rs. 2,00,500 have been sanctioned for road works and for tank and well works. The amount required for expenditure during 1927-28 to the end of June 1927 is estimated at Rs. 6,05,180 as shown below :—

Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Ultimate cost. Rs.	Cost in 1927-28. Rs.
33. b. Public Health—Grants for Public Health Purposes.	Tank and well works.	65,070	40,570
41. R.g. Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	Road works ..	7,40,610	5,64,610
			6,05,180

It is proposed to move demands for further grants for Rs. 40,570 for well works and Rs. 5,64,610 for road works in 1927-28.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move demands for further grants for 1927-28 of Rs. 5,64,610 and Rs. 40,570 was recommended by the Committee. The Committee added that they regard it as essential that every precaution be taken to ensure that in cases where contractors are employed, the proper wage is paid to those employed on the works, and that in all cases possible the work is done departmentally.

[28th March 1927]

(3) Improvements to filter-beds, the Periyakulam Water-works.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Periyakulam water-works were opened in 1912. The four filter-beds which form part of the water-supply system have not been working properly for a long time. Since 1924 some repairs have been carried out, but they have not proved effective. In August 1926 the Sanitary Engineer reported that the filters were entirely defective, and that radical improvements were called for immediately. The Periyakulam Municipal Council has forwarded an estimate for Rs. 27,800 and applied for a half grant of Rs. 13,900 from Provincial funds. The immediate execution of the work is essential to prevent the existing wastage of water and the possibility of the outbreak of an epidemic in the town owing to the continuance of a supply of impure water. A demand for a further grant of Rs. 13,900 will be moved on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 13,900 for 1927–28 was recommended by the Committee.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.

(1) Important reappropriation of funds.

GRANT IV. FOREST—RESERVED—8. c. FOREST—LOSSES ON GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

					RS.
Original appropriation	..	..	..	..	895
Additional appropriation	..	..	..	..	96,259
Modified appropriation	..	..	..	..	97,154

In the course of the current year, it was decided by the Auditor-General that interest should be charged on the capital of Government in the internal accounts of Government commercial undertakings with retrospective effect from the date of commercialization, and that a corresponding credit should be given in the Government accounts under “19. Interest on Debt”. The Russellkonda Saw Mill was commercialized with effect from the 1st April 1922 and the interest on the capital invested in the concern since that date to the 31st March 1926 has amounted to Rs. 96,259. This sum has been adjusted in the current year under the head “8. c. Forest—Losses on Government Commercial Undertakings” by credit to “19. Interest” as deduction from charges. The additional appropriation has been met from savings within the Forest grant—G.O. R. No. 219, Finance, dated 10th March 1927.

(2) Subsidy to the District Board, Madura, towards the purchase of a site for a play-ground for the Board High School, Usilampatti.

Abstract of the proposal.—In October 1926, the President, District Board, Madura, applied for a subsidy from Provincial funds equal to one-half of the estimated cost of purchasing a site for a play-ground for the Board High School, Usilampatti. The application was supported by the Director of Public

28th March 1927]

Instruction. The site selected for the play-ground has been valued by the Revenue authorities at Rs. 4,360. In view of the urgency of the matter, the Government have sanctioned a half grant not exceeding Rs. 2,180 towards the purchase of the land and the expenditure has been met by reappropriation within the Education budget.

(3) Further advance of Rs. 65,000 to the Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments.

Abstract of the proposal.—In the proceedings of the ninth meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 3rd March 1927—item 22 on pages 11–12—it was reported that advances aggregating Rs. 72,500 had been sanctioned in the current year to meet the expenses of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. The President since applied for an advance of Re. 1 lakh in 1927–28 to meet the expenditure of the Board until contributions are realized. As it was too late to make provision in the next year's budget and money was required for the Board's expenses towards the end of the current year, a further advance of Rs. 65,000 has been sanctioned in the current year and met by reappropriation. The Board has been instructed to take all steps required to place its financial position on a sounder footing as soon as possible.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
22nd March 1927. }

T. E. MOIR.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 29th March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Meston, Rev. Dr. W.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. N.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Nanjappa Bahadur, M.V.O., Subadar-Major S. A.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Basul-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Premayya, Mr. G. B.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Krishnaswami Nayakar Mr. K. V.	Soundrapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	Statham, Mr. R. M.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syel.
	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.

[29th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati 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.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.

Venkiah, 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 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 Administration

Government School of Indian Medicine.

* 623 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the present strength of the Government School of Indian Medicine;

(b) what is the minimum educational qualification of the students that are admitted into it;

(c) how many are undergoing training in (a) Ayurvedic system, (b) Siddha system and (c) Unani system;

(d) in what language these systems are taught and what are the text-books used;

(e) how many are taught the western system of medicine (Allopathic);

(f) whether all these students are having courses in—

Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).

Physics (Theoretical and Experimental).

Anatomy (Theoretical and Practical).

Physiology (Theoretical and Practical).

Biology and Pathology.

Hygiene and Bacteriology.

Materia Medica B.P.

Surgery (Operative and Clinical).

29th March 1927]

Medicine (Clinical).

Midwifery.

Ophthalmology.

Insanity.

(g) what are the text-books used and who are the teachers;

(h) whether there is a hospital attached to this school, and how many beds it has (a) Medical, (b) Surgical;

(i) by what system the patients are treated and operated;

(j) what is the cost of diet for each patient per day; and

(k) whether there are any arrangements for proper nursing?

A.—(a) Two hundred and twelve.

(b) The minimum educational qualification required is a working knowledge of English in addition to proficiency in (a) Sanskrit or Telugu, (b) Tamil, (c) Urdu for admission to the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani sections respectively.

(c) Ayurveda system 141

Siddha system 43

Unani system 28

(d) Ayurveda—in Telugu and Tamil.

Siddha—in Tamil

Unani—in Urdu.

A statement^a showing the text-books used is placed upon the table.

(e) All the students are given supplementary courses of training in Western medicine so as to enable them to possess a working knowledge of that system also.

(f) Yes.

(g) A statement^a giving the information is placed upon the table.

(h) There is a hospital attached to the school. It has (a) twenty-two Medical beds and (b) eight surgical beds.

(i) Cases are ordinarily treated according to the indigenous system except those requiring operative treatment. These latter are at present treated on allopathic lines.

(j) Six annas.

(k) Yes Male nurses (ward attendants) are employed.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Sir, I do not find the hon. the Minister for Public Health in his seat to give a reply to my question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member is aware that Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar is not doing well and that the hon. Minister for Development is in charge of his subject."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"But the hon. Minister for Development told me before I came to the Chamber that he would not be in a position to answer my question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will see that sometimes we cannot avoid such inconveniences."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know if I will be given a chance later on?"

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 1189-1190 infra.

[29th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may put his question now and await an answer."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know from the hon. the Minister what he means by saying in the answer to clause (b) 'working knowledge of English'?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If one is able to understand what is said in English and he can speak and write it fairly well, he is supposed to have a working knowledge of English."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"By what standard is he judged? Is he judged by the School-Final standard, or by the Intermediate standard or by any other?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know whether there are any students without any knowledge of English? Because, I was told the other day that a knowledge of English is not insisted on for admission."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I am sorry, Sir, I was late. I believe that a working knowledge of English is insisted upon."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"But the reply given yesterday was different. May I know if the working knowledge of English will be sufficient for them to understand lectures in surgery, midwifery, ophthalmology, pathology, materia medica, insanity, terrapathy, clinical medicine, clinical surgery and to read books written by the latest authorities on those subjects and the books in the Medical College, Madras? Even graduates are finding it difficult to understand them."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member should not comment upon the reply of the Government."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am not commenting, Sir."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I believe the standard of teaching in the subjects is not as high as that in the Medical College. At all events, the Principal believes that the working knowledge of English he insists upon is sufficient for the purpose."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am told that the students have no knowledge of chemistry."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is again making a statement."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I want to know whether the students will be able to understand these things?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I have answered that question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Then why not the Minister send them to the Medical College?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is a different question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Who is to test whether the students are in a position to understand the subjects taught or not?"

29th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It is the Principal and the staff."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it the duty of the staff to teach and also to examine the students?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Certainly. They are the examining bodies."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"But is that the rule all over? Teachers must not be the examiners as well. Will the hon. Minister make the boys appear for an examination before the Medical Board?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is a different matter. It is not always the practice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"But when the institution is turning out practitioners into the country for administering to the medical needs of the country, a risky job, is it not desirable to make these trained men appear for a competitive examination conducted by the Medical Board?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is a matter for consideration, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether one teacher is able to deliver lectures on four subjects?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to have notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"It is given in the question, Sir. May I know whether it is the considered opinion of the Minister that a licentiate is able to teach four subjects in the school from up-to-date books?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot answer the question offhand, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Will the hon. Minister make provision for one teacher for each subject if he wants to teach these subjects properly?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"If, after enquiry, it is found that the present teaching staff is insufficient, although I have no reason to believe it, I will consider the suggestion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Has anybody enquired and satisfied himself that the teaching there is satisfactory? Was that school ever inspected by the Surgeon-General or the Minister or any responsible person in the Government service who is in a position to pronounce an opinion upon it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to have notice, Sir."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I know in what language are the subjects mentioned in clause (f) taught, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I believe they are taught in English."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"Will the hon. Minister make arrangements to teach them in the language which the boys know best?"

[29th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Ultimately, Sir, it will possibly come to it, when we have got enough books translated into the vernaculars. But the hon. Member knows we are just making a beginning and we have not got the necessary text-books in the vernaculars."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Out of the 212 students, may I know, Sir, how many are paid stipends by the local boards and municipal councils ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I want notice of the question, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know whether the Principal operates or his assistants operate in surgical cases? It is stated here that operation is done on the allopathic system."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I want notice of the question. I believe, however, that it is the Principal that operates."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the male nurses—nurses are said to be males there—trained and qualified people or are they persons picked up at random and put on to look after the patients ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I think they are trained men, but I should like to have notice of the question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Recently a case of hernia was operated there. Is it fair to the patient that he should be left in the hands of these people in this City where there is best medical aid available and where there are good institutions? Is it fair that a person should be operated there and submitted to the care of male nurses ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Will he be pleased to enquire into it and see that such a thing is put an end to ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" If the premises are correct, the conclusion follows."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" In the answer to clause (g), it is stated that the text-books used for Siddha are 'Notes prepared from many original works of Siddhas.' May I request the hon. Minister to state what are the original works of Siddhas which are taught in the Indian School of Medicine ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Sir, in answer to clause (j) of this question, it is stated that six annas is the cost of diet for each patient per day. May I know what the rates fixed for Indians and Europeans in the General Hospital are ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

29th March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the patients allowed to bring their own diet, Sir ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot say, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know when they are going to teach insanity there, because it is said to be not started yet ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Insanity is not yet started." (Laughter.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are they going to teach insanity there and are they going to have a mental hospital attached to it ?"

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In answer to clause (b), the hon. Minister says the minimum educational qualification required is a working knowledge of English in addition to proficiency in (a) Sanskrit or Telugu, (b) Tamil, (c) Urdu for admission for the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani sections respectively. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to introduce Malayalam also seeing particularly that Malabar is noted for the efficiency of Ayurvedic medicines and the number of Ayurvedic physicians ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I will consider the suggestion, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Again, with reference to (d) of this question, will the hon. Minister be pleased to take into consideration the desirability of introducing Malayalam text-books also ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" My previous answer applies to this also."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—" Does the hon. Minister know that all the subjects mentioned in clause (f) are taught in Urdu in the Unani section of the Patna Medical School ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—" Will he get the information and also the available books for teaching the same in that language here, Sir ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I will make enquiries, Sir."

Alleged invalidation of Mr. Venkateseshayya of Chengam.

* 624 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule by which a public servant who has once been invalidated on medical grounds can be re-entertained if he becomes fit for public service within a prescribed time ;

(b) whether Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. Venkateseshayya of Chengam, North Arcot district, was invalidated on 4th April 1925, by a Medical Board on account of sugar in the urine and high blood pressure ;

(c) whether three I.M.S. officers have since certified that Mr. Venkateseshayya is now free from sugar in the urine and that his blood pressure is normal ;

[29th March 1927]

(d) whether Mr. Venkataseshayya has submitted a memorial to the Government on 19th December 1926 for reinstatement in service; and

(e) what are the rules by which the Government are guided in disposing of memorials of this kind?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question 621.

Location of the Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta.

* 625 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta, being situated in the midst of a thickly populated part of the City (viz., Royapetta) is a source of danger to public health and its continuance in the present locality is greatly detrimental to the health of the people living around; and

(b) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to take immediate steps for the removal of the said Hospital to a different place remote from populated localities?

A.—(a) The Government are aware that the Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta, is situated in a crowded part of Madras.

(b) The question of building a tuberculosis hospital in a less crowded locality is under the consideration of the Government.

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—“Is the hon. Minister aware that the downstairs portion of the building in which the hospital is located at present is quite unfit from the point of view of ventilation and sanitation for beds being placed there?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The building is not perfect and is only a temporary arrangement.”

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—“May I know how long is this temporary arrangement to continue, Sir?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Until the Government puts up new buildings, etc.”

Grants to hospitals started by local bodies.

* 626 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) on what lines it is proposed to revise the existing rule,* of giving half-grant from the Government to all hospitals and dispensaries started by local bodies after 9th March 1915;

(b) when the issue of definite orders by the Government on this subject may be expected; and

(c) whether the revision of G.O. No. 397 L., dated 9th March 1915, will result in the withdrawal of the grants which certain local bodies are now receiving for the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by them?

[29th March 1927]

A.—(a) & (c) The question of the reorganization of medical relief in the mufassal and of revising in consequence the terms of G.O. No. 397 L., dated the 9th March 1915, is now under the consideration of the Government and no definite decision has yet been reached.

(b) Orders will issue as soon as a decision in the matter has been reached.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the object of the revision of the Government Order of 1915 in regard to grant to local bodies?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I think that Government Order refers to taluk headquarters hospitals. I had occasion to refer to it some time during the budget debate.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“If the Government Order regarding the grant to be given to local bodies for hospitals at taluk headquarter stations is to be revised, may I know if it is by way of increasing or decreasing the grants?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The matter is under consideration, Sir.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“Is it to bring in a uniform practice or is it to reduce or increase the grants?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“We have not yet revised the Government Order. First of all, this question depends upon the question of taking over the taluk headquarter hospitals. As soon as that is settled, it may be necessary to revise the terms of this Government Order.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“Are we to understand, Sir, that the question of the taking over of the taluk headquarter hospitals has not yet been decided?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“No, Sir, it has not been decided yet.”

Dispensary for Sampaje in Uppinangadi taluk, South Kanara.

* 627 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that Sampaje in the Uppinangadi taluk of South Kanara is a malarial place and the people there suffer much for lack of proper medical aid; and

(b) whether Government propose to give the taluk board the required aid for immediately opening a dispensary there?

A.—(a) The Government understand that Sampaje is situated in a malarious tract.

There is a dispensary at Sullia a few miles from Sampaje.

(b) If the taluk board wishes to open a dispensary at Sampaje and will provide the cost of maintenance, the Government will be ready to consider the question of assistance in the matter of initial cost.

[29th March 1927]

Public Health*Local bodies not utilizing the grant for rural water-supply.*

* 628 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the names of local bodies, with the amounts and date of sanction, who did not utilize so much as 4·81 lakhs out of the grant of 6½ lakhs for rural water-supply?

A.—A statement^a giving the information required is laid upon the table. The amount remaining unutilized during 1925-26 out of the grant of 6½ lakhs was Rs. 2,71,333 not Rs. 4·81 lakhs.

Industries*Activities of the Department of Industries.*

* 629 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a definite programme for the Department of Industries to work out consistent with its original policy and what part of it has been covered by the past work of the department;

(b) whether, in the light of experience gained by the department, its activities have been extended or restricted, if so, in what directions;

(c) what are the new lines of work now under investigation and others awaiting investigation by the department; and

(d) whether financial considerations have stood in the way of giving effect to any useful proposals of the Director of Industries?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the bulletin "An account of the Work and Activities of the Department of Industries" published by the Department of Industries in 1926.

(d) Not since 1924-25.

Functions of the Inspector of Industrial Schools.

* 630 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what are the functions of the Inspector of Industrial Schools and how is he specially qualified for the post;

(b) how many missionary institutions and non-missionary institutions are receiving grants-in-aid; and

(c) whether the Government ever considered the question of appointing a personal assistant to the Director of Industries instead of a Deputy Director of Industries and why they preferred the latter?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to his question Nos. 709 and 439 given at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on 13th October 1924 and 16th March 1925 respectively.

(b) A list of them is appended to the Annual Administration Reports of the department. The report for 1925-26 was recently placed on the Editors' Table.

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 1191 infra.

29th March 1927]

(c) A suggestion to this effect was made by the Retrenchment Committee in connexion with their proposal that the head of the Industries Department should be a technical officer selected from the department itself. As the latter proposal has not been given effect to, their suggestion to replace the Deputy Director by a personal assistant has not yet been taken into consideration.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c) of this question, may I know why the latter proposal was not given effect to?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I want notice, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I do not think my hon. Friend followed my question. My question is this: why was the Retrenchment Committee's suggestion made years ago that the head of the Industries Department should be a technical officer selected from the department itself not given effect to?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I said I should like to have notice of it, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"What is the principle underlying the payment of grants to the institutions mentioned in clause (b) of this question?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I ask for notice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if before the grants are made to these schools, their accounts are scrutinized?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"When applications for grants are received the question whether the requisite conditions have been satisfied is scrutinized."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the correctness of their accounts are certified to before the grants are sanctioned?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I expect the Director of Industries satisfies himself about the correctness of the demand."

Public Works*Alleged differential treatment of clerks in Bezwada Circle.*

* 631 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, voluntarily called for the seniority list of clerks, etc., in the Bezwada Circle, and modified the same with special communal concessions;

(b) whether the Chief Engineer issued special instructions to the Superintending Engineer to the effect—

(1) that the service of men who are re-entertained after being thrown out during the retrenchment should be counted only from the period of re-entertainment for purposes of seniority;

(2) that a year's grace service should be added to men who are not Brahmans for purposes of seniority;

[29th March 1927]

(c) If the answers to (b) (1) and (2) be in the affirmative, how men in the Bezwada Circle are prejudicially affected;

(d) whether any representations are made to the Government regarding this unfair and unjust differential treatment; and

(e) whether Government have been pleased to pass any orders thereon?

A.—(a) If the question refers to permanent clerks, the answer is in the negative. If it refers to temporary clerks, the facts are as follows:—

In 1925, when the Superintending Engineer applied for exemption from age-bar of certain temporary clerks confirmed by him, the Chief Engineer called for a list of the temporary and acting clerks in the circle. It was found that the Superintending Engineer was maintaining two separate lists—one relating to passed men and the other to unpassed men. It was, therefore, found necessary to rearrange the list according to the length of service of all men eligible for confirmation without making a distinction between passed and unpassed men.

(b) (1) & (2) No such special instructions were issued to the Superintending Engineer; but the list was rearranged on the basis of the length of continuous service rendered by the clerks in temporary or officiating capacity in all cases including thrown out men, and in accordance with the principle enunciated in G.O. No. 760 W., dated the 8th June 1925, viz., “in case of competition between several temporary men the difference in the lengths of whose service is not very great the principle of selection *inter se* so as to provide for inadequately represented communities should be utilized.”

(c) The Government do not think that any one has been ‘prejudiced’ by the above procedure. Temporary employees have no claim to permanent employment, but as a matter of fact almost all the temporary clerks in the list referred to above except those who are unfit have since been confirmed.

(a) & (e) The hon. Member perhaps refers to ‘draftsmen’ also. The Government have received copies of memorials direct from two acting draftsmen complaining of the hardship caused by the Chief Engineer’s orders in regard to the seniority of temporary men thrown out on account of retrenchment; but their disposal awaits the receipt of the original memorials forwarded through the proper channel. When received, they will be given due consideration.

Corporation of Madras

Construction of additional filter beds by the Corporation.

* 632 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that by their refusing to sanction the proposal of the Corporation of Madras for the construction of additional filter beds the water supplied to the city continues to be impure; and

(b) what the Government propose to do in the matter?

29th March 1927]

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 4345, L. & M., dated the 30th November 1925, which has been placed upon the Editors’ Table, and which sets out the reasons for the refusal of the Government to sanction the estimate for the additional filter beds. The Government consider that the main causes of the impurity of the water supplied in Madras are the failure of the Corporation to adopt the rapid filtration method recommended by the experts and its adherence to the condemned method of slow sand filtration.

(b) On 17th November 1926, the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health, the Sanitary Engineer and the representatives of the Corporation met to discuss the subject. It was agreed at the Conference that, before a final decision was reached on the question of the purification of the city water-supply, the following measures should be adopted and the results watched:—

(1) chlorination of the water at the Red Hills tank instead of near the filter beds, and

(2) installation at the Kilpauk water-works of the experimental rapid filters now in use at the King Institute, Guindy.

The Corporation has been advised to make arrangements for the chlorination of the water at the Red Hills tank.

The Sanitary Engineer has submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 25,000 for the removal of the experimental rapid filters from Guindy to Kilpauk. This estimate is now under consideration. Further action in the matter will depend on the comparative results of slow and rapid filtration as demonstrated by the experiment.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know whether the Government still believe that mechanical filters alone will give pure water to the City of Madras?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That was the advice given to the Government by their technical advisers.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Does the hon. Minister think that the advice given by the technical experts is always the right one?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am not sufficiently qualified to say whether it is correct or not.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Were not these slow filters installed on the advice of the Government experts? Where are they now?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“They were only an experiment.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Not an experiment, Sir. I should like to know what prevents the Government from allowing two more filter beds to be constructed so that the city may be supplied with all filtered water.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Government have been advised that this system of slow sand filtration does not filter the water properly.”

[29th March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether that is the excuse for supplying the city with half filtered and half unfiltered water ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is left to the Corporation. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" The Corporation want permission to build two more filter beds so that they can supply the city with all filtered water and chlorinate it if necessary. But the Government prevent us from doing so. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have already said, Sir, this slow sand filtration does not properly filter the water. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" We have been supplying the city with such filtered water for the last fifteen years; if it is properly conducted, it will surely filter well. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is giving information. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" But the hon. Minister does not seem to know it. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he guarantees that the water to be filtered hereafter by the rapid method is going to be pure ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That again is an experiment, Sir. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" We should not experiment on the public health of the city; we want the Government to give permission to build two more beds. May I know whether the Government is prepared to do it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That matter has also been considered by the Government and they prefer the mechanical filtration. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government are justified in saying that the Corporation is responsible for not supplying the city with all filtered water when they prevent us from building two more beds ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I never said that the Corporation was responsible. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I ask the Government what the initial and the running costs of this process of mechanical filtration will be ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the Special officer decidedly condemned the slow filtration process ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" He did decidedly condemn that system. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know, Sir, what conclusions were arrived at at the meeting of the Corporation to which he was specially invited to discuss the matter with the councillors ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir. "

Education

Government Order barring secondary trained teachers from becoming Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

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

(a) whether the Government have recently passed orders that secondary grade teachers should not be promoted to the rank of either Deputy

[29th March 1927]

Inspectors of Schools or of school assistants, and that only L.T.'s should be appointed as such; and

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints that this order has marred the prospects of many experienced and long service men in the Presidency ?

A.—(a) The Government have directed that the time-scales of pay sanctioned for Deputy Inspectors of Schools (senior grade) and school assistants should be applied only to persons who have passed their B.A. or M.A. degree examination and have also passed the L.T. degree examination. The above orders apply to appointments made after the 10th September 1924. When qualified men are not available, untrained graduates and persons holding secondary grade teachers' certificates may be appointed as Deputy Inspectors of Schools (senior grade) with the previous sanction of the Government.

(b) The Government have received one petition from an officer who was officiating as Deputy Inspector and was subsequently posted as a Junior Deputy Inspector as he was not qualified for the post of Deputy Inspector. They understand that the Director of Public Instruction is considering cases of persons affected by the Government Orders under reference and that he is submitting for the orders of Government cases in which it is considered that an exemption might be granted by Government. Government have already granted exemption in two cases and will consider other cases as they are submitted by the Director of Public Instruction.

Inadequacy of grants to private and aided elementary schools.

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

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that the present scale of salary grants paid to the managers of private and aided elementary schools of the lower and higher grade on behalf of the trained teachers employed therein is unduly low;

(b) whether the Government have any intention of raising these grants from Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 to at least Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 respectively;

(c) whether the District Educational Councils often reduce the amounts recommended as grants to these schools by the inspecting officers of the Education department;

(d) whether the Government intend taking steps for the payment of the amounts thus reduced during the last three years to the managers of these schools;

(e) whether the Government intend taking steps to prevent such reduction in future;

(f) whether the Government intend taking steps for the payment of these grants in monthly or bi-monthly instalments hereafter instead of, as at present, in one lump sum annually;

(g) whether the Government have any intention of allowing representation of the managers of these schools in the District Educational Councils by election or nomination;

[29th March 1927]

- (h) whether the Government have received a memorial from the managers of such schools in the Ponnani taluk, Malabar district; and
 (i) whether the Government have disposed of, and if so in what manner, the aforesaid memorial?

A.—(a) Yes.

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

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the last sub-clause of rule 2 of the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, which provides:

“In all cases, the payment of grants will be subject to the funds available for the purpose with the District Educational Council. Where funds are inadequate the grants should be reduced and distributed *pro rata*.”

(d) No.

(e) The matter is under consideration so far as the current year is concerned.

(f) District educational councils have been empowered to sanction at their discretion the payment to the managers of well-conducted elementary schools of the teaching grants due to them in quarterly or in half-yearly instalments. The Government consider that the existing concession is sufficient.

(g) The question of giving representation to teacher-managers on the District Educational Council will be considered after a central district association of teacher-managers has been formed and is found to work well.

(h) Yes.

(i) The views of the Government are indicated in the answers to the above clauses.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b) regarding the raising of these grants from Rs. 7 and 10 to Rs. 10 and 15 respectively, may I ask the Government now to consider the desirability of raising them?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It is a matter of finance and I shall have to carefully consider it before I give a definite answer.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I only ask whether he will consider the desirability of increasing the rates.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I said I would carefully consider the question.”

Reduction of grants to managers of aided schools in Malabar.

* 635 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the teaching grant allotted to the managers of the various aided schools in Malabar is being reduced by the Malabar Educational Council, year after year, and if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) what is the rate of grants-in-aid allowed by rules for trained and untrained teachers of the lower elementary grade and of the higher elementary grade per annum, and what are the actual amounts allotted by the Educational Council in 1924, 1925 and 1926;

29th March 1927]

(c) whether the allotments are going to be further reduced in 1927; and

(d) whether the Government have received complaints that the amounts so granted are inadequate, and whether the Government propose to give financial aid to the Educational Council to increase the said grants and allotments?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 634.

(b) The rates of teaching grants admissible are—

		Trained.	Untrained.
Higher elementary grade	...	120	84
Lower elementary grade	...	84	60

The amounts placed at the disposal of the District Educational Council, Malabar, for payment of teaching grants are given below:—

					RS.
1924-25	...	...	...	...	3,45,794
1925-26	...	...	...	...	4,04,863
1926-27	...	...	...	...	4,70,176

(c) & (d) Complaints of the nature referred to have been received. The question of providing additional funds in the current year for payment of teaching grants is under consideration.

Mappilla deputy inspectors in Malabar.

* 636 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Mappilla deputy inspectors in Malabar and the minimum qualifications required of persons for holding these appointments;

(b) whether, up till now, secondary trained teachers were permanently appointed to these places and whether recently the necessary qualifications were enhanced;

(c) whether as a result, vacancies are left unfilled for want of men with requisite qualifications; and

(d) why supervisors of the old type are retained in Mappilla ranges of Malabar, and why, as in the rest of the ranges of the Presidency, no junior deputy inspectors were appointed to these ranges?

A.—(a) There are six deputy inspectors of Mappilla schools in the Malabar district. The minimum educational qualification for the post of deputy inspectors (senior grade) is the possession of an L.T. degree.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 633.

(c) No; when qualified men are not available persons who do not hold the L.T. degree may, with the sanction of the Government, be appointed as deputy inspectors, senior grade.

(d) The question of replacing the two existing supervisors by deputy inspectors, junior grade, is under consideration.

[29th March 1927]

Recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee.

* 637 Q.—MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any effect will be given to the recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee; and

(b) whether Government contemplate making secondary education a complete equipment for life?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member apparently refers to the recommendations contained in the report of the Educational Reorganization Committee presided over by Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu. Before passing orders on the recommendations of this Committee Government considered it necessary to refer the question of the reorganization of secondary education to a conference of officials and non-officials and the conference has recently been summoned by the Director of Public Instruction. The report of the conference with the views of the Director of Public Instruction thereon is awaited.

Muhammadan College in the city.

* 638 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to make the Muhammadan College in the city a complete first-grade college;

(b) whether the Government propose to place the Muhammadan College on a permanent footing;

(c) whether Philosophy, English, History and Science branches will be opened in the B.A. class;

(d) whether he is aware that the building accommodation in the Muhammadan College in the city is insufficient; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to extend the college buildings?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The college offers instruction in the following courses:—

Intermediate course—

Group I—Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

Group III—History and languages.

B.A. degree (Pass course) —

Group VI—Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

The question of providing instruction in group V-A. (History and Economics) of the B.A. (Pass) degree course is under consideration. The addition of courses in other subjects and the permanent retention of the college will depend on a satisfactory increase in the strength of the college which the Government propose to watch.

(d) & (e) The existing accommodation is considered sufficient for present requirements. The question of extending the buildings will be considered when the necessity therefor arises.

29th March 1927]

Representation of Muslims in the Madras Educational Service.

* 639 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the percentage of Muslims in the I.E.S. and the M.E.S.; and

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the percentage of Muslims in the higher educational services?

A.—(a) 3 and 5.63 respectively.

(b) The claims of duly qualified Muslim candidates will be considered in making appointments to the higher educational services.

Grants to "Sarada Niketanam" of Guntur by local bodies.

* 640 Q.—MRS. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any orders to the effect that the local bodies in the district of Guntur or any other district should not pay any grants from their funds to "Sarada Niketanam" of Guntur a residential educational institution for girls; if so when; and for what reasons;

(b) if not, why grants made by the Taluk Boards of Bapatla, Tenali and Guntur and the Municipality of Tenali to the above institution were surcharged in 1925-26;

(c) whether there is any objection from any point of view to the curriculum or the course of studies followed in the said institution; and

(d) whether the Government are prepared to cancel or modify the Government Order of 1921 prohibiting the local bodies from paying contributions at least as regards the above institution?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have refused to sanction the payment of contributions by the Guntur, Bapatla and Tenali Taluk Boards in aid of the *Sarada Niketanam*, Guntur. These orders were issued in January 1924 and June 1925. The reason was that the expenditure of the funds of local bodies on unrecognized educational institutions was not permissible under the rules and orders made under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(c) The institute has not applied for recognition, so the Government have had no occasion to scrutinize the curriculum of studies.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

MRS. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the Government received an application from the *Sarada Niketanam* together with copies of the report on the working of the institution?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I did not receive any application."

MRS. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Is the hon. the Minister aware that last year an application together with a report of the working of the institution was received by the Government?"

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

[29th March 1927]

Mrs. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Will the hon. the Minister consider the desirability of relaxing the rules in the case of residential institutions for girls conducted on national lines ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have said that the matter is under consideration."

Local Boards

Reconstruction of the bridge between Chidambaram and Meenakshipuram.

* 641 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that by the dilapidation of the bridge between Chidambaram and Meenakshipuram four or five years ago, the ryots and people of the taluk of Chidambaram are put to great hardship and inconvenience ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of repeated applications from the District Board of South Arcot to the Government for necessary funds to reconstruct the said bridge, the Government have not provided the District Board with the necessary funds applied for ; and

(c) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to consider the necessity and urgency of reconstructing the bridge above referred to and take early steps therefor ?

A.—It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the bridge over the Khan Sahib's Canal at mile 9/3 of the Chidambaram-Lalpet road which collapsed in 1924. Provision has been included in the first edition of the budget for 1927-28 for a half grant of Rs. 57,500 to the South Arcot District Board for the reconstruction of this bridge.

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know when the bridge is likely to be finished ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It has just been begun and it is not easy to say when it will be finished."

Forests

Limits of the Tirupati Forests.

* 642 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the foot-path from the foot of the Tirupati Hills to the place called Muggubhavi on the route is bounded on both sides by the Government reserved forest ;

(b) what is the width of the foot-path and the distance between the paved path and the reserved forest stones planted to demarcate the bounding line of the forest ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of pilgrims go on foot while there is also a large dholy traffic in the same foot-path ;

(d) whether it is a fact that many of the very old pials constructed as resting places for the wearied pilgrims fall within the reserved forest according to the limits now defined ;

29th March 1927]

(e) whether several fruit and other stalls and beggars' huts fall within the reserved forest as now defined ;

(f) when these reserved forest stones were planted ;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Vicharanakarta of the Tirumalai, Tirupati, etc., devasthanams protested against the Government's claim for this forest ;

(h) whether the Government are aware that the entire Tirupati Hills are considered as sacred by the Hindus and that the Government in its executive capacity decided the claim of the Vicharanakarta-Mahant in 1873 against him ;

(i) whether it is a fact that though some limit of forest has been granted to the temple immediately round it, the trustee of the temple is yet hampered by the Forest officers in the enjoyment of such forest ;

(j) whether it is a fact that the trustee is prevented by the Government forest officers from taking even a piece of timber for the use of the temple itself to Lower Tirupati for being worked into a finished article in Tirupati ; and

(k) whether the Government will be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire and report on the hardships, if any, referred to in the above questions ?

A.—(a) The foot-path in certain places runs through reserved forests ;

(b) The average width of the foot-path is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The reserved forest stones are planted 18 feet apart. The distance between the reserved forest stones and the paved path varies from 3 feet to 9 feet ;

(c) Yes ;

(d) There are eight platforms, five mandapams and one gopuram within the reserved forest. A ten-foot space has been demarcated round all the above for the convenience of the public ;

(e) Yes. There are about 71 huts and stalls in Tirupati-Tirumalai path and about 18 huts in Tirumalai-Papanasam paths ;

(f) The planting of the reserved forest stones was commenced in 1926 and the Government understand that it is nearly finished ;

(g) Yes. As a result of the representations made by the Vicharanakarta in 1873 the Government finally granted to the temple an area of about $10\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in 1879.

The Government understand that on a recent petition submitted by the Vicharanakarta, the Chief Conservator has approved of the proposals of the Sub-Collector for widening the existing paths to the temple and to certain waterfalls and for issuing licences to erect stalls on the margin of the paths. They also understand that the Chief Conservator has since issued orders for demarcating the portions required for widening the paths and that he has called for proposals for disforesting the portions to be handed over to the devasthanam.

(h) The Government have been informed that the Tirupati hill is considered sacred. As regards the second part of the question the decision referred to was arrived at only after enquiry ;

(i) No.

[29th March 1927]

- (j) The trustee is not prevented from taking his timber provided that he satisfies the conditions of the Timber Transit Rules in force in the district;
- (k) The Government do not consider it necessary to appoint a committee as suggested by the hon. Member but are prepared to consider any case of hardship brought to their notice.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to place the papers referred to in clause (h) on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am prepared to look into the matter, Sir."

Increase in the rate of grazing fees.

* 643 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the grazing fees have been trebled within the last few years; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the advisability of restoring the old rates of grazing fees?

A.—(a) Grazing fees have been increased within the last four years only in the Chittoor district.

(b) Government do not consider that the present scale of fees is excessive.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not a fact that the rates have been raised in Chingleput?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Not that I know of."

Jails

Confinement of prisoners in Trichinopoly Jail.

* 644 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a person arrested under a civil warrant in North Arcot district has to be taken to Trichinopoly Jail and not to a jail in the district itself or in Madras;

(b) what is the reason which prompts such a procedure which entails such expenditure and inconvenience to the litigant public; and

(c) whether the Government will look into this and remedy the grievance at once?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Accommodation is available in the Central Jail, Vellore, only for 46 civil prisoners. In December 1926 there were 187 civil prisoners in the jail and the excess prisoners were confined in the quarantine block and in the main jail. This arrangement was reported to be unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General suggested that the civil prisoners of the North Arcot district might be committed to the Civil Jail,

29th March 1927]

Madras. This course could not be accepted as it was open to certain difficulties. The only other jail where accommodation was then available was the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The Government, therefore, sanctioned in January 1927, as a temporary measure, the commitment of civil prisoners in the North Arcot district to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The construction of additional accommodation for civil prisoners in the Vellore and other jails will be considered after a decision has been arrived at on the question of the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"It is stated that this course could not be accepted as it was open to certain difficulties. May I know the difficulties if there are not official secrets?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The High Court objected to this arrangement on account of certain legal difficulties."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI:—"May I know when the Government is coming to a conclusion on the matter of imprisonment for debt?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That matter has been considered by a committee appointed by the Government of India. The opinions of the local Governments have been called for and this Government has submitted its opinion to the Government of India."

Indian Civil Service

Appointment of District and Sessions Judge, Vellore.

* 645 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: 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 District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot is going on leave shortly and that an I.C.S. Officer due to return from leave in a fortnight's time has been posted to Vellore; and

(b) whether there is a rule that for short vacancies a competent officer if available on the spot should be appointed and why this rule was not followed in this case.

A.—(a) Yes. Mr. A. J. King, I.C.S., proceeded on leave on 3rd March 1927.

(b) The hon. Member apparently refers to article 98, Civil Service Regulations, which contains only an administrative instruction. This instruction was considered when the appointment was made.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know why article 98 of the Civil Service Regulations was not observed in this case and whether he is aware that a financial loss has been caused to the Government?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"We are aware that certain loss has been caused to the Government; but we had other considerations in mind which over-rode this."

[29th March 1927]

Public Service*Government Order regarding qualifications for public service.*

* 646 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the minimum standards prescribed by the Government in their G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, have to be satisfied by those already in service, temporary or acting?

A.—The minimum standard prescribed in G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, will apply to men not in permanent service of Government who on 16th November 1926 had to their credit less than one year's continuous and satisfactory service under Government.

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know whether this Government Order will apply to men who have been in service long before it was passed, but were not confirmed?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The answer is given on the paper, Sir."

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"It is not quite clear, Sir, and therefore I put this question."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether this Government Order will apply to permanent hands in temporary departments like the Co-operative Department which is still kept temporary?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"It would apply to nobody in permanent service. I do not know the case of permanent men in temporary departments."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether it would apply to them or not?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The man must either be permanent or temporary and he cannot be both."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"The department itself is temporary."

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The men cannot be permanent when the department itself is temporary."

Placing certain Government Orders on the Council Table.

* 647 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to place G.Os. Nos. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, and Mis. 1593, Revenue, dated 17th July 1926, on the table of this House?

A.—The first two Government Orders are placed on the table.^a G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, was published on pages 227-228 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st June 1926, and G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th

29th March 1927]

November 1926, was published on pages 2287-2288 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November 1926. There is no Revenue G.O. numbered 1593 Mis. and dated 17th July 1926.

Increments to unpassed clerks.

* 648 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any action in the matter of issuing clear instructions to heads of departments regarding allowing exempted unpassed clerks who were either in continuous service or confirmed before 1st March 1921 to draw increments from the date of introduction of the time-scale of pay; and

(b) whether it is a fact that exempted Secondary School-Leaving Certificate clerks were allowed to draw increments and count continuous service prior to the dates of the exemptions for increments?

A.—(a) Orders have been or will be issued on any cases submitted to Government.

(b) It is not clear what the hon. Member means by 'exempted Secondary School-Leaving Certificate clerks.' 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.

MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—"As regards clause (b), may I know whether the cases of persons who have been long in service but not confirmed for want of permanent vacancy, would be considered?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Apparently, the hon. Member refers to question No. 646."

MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I am referring to question No. 648. There are certain clerks who were temporarily appointed with the exemption of the Board of Revenue and other Revenue authorities. They were not confirmed because there were no permanent vacancies. Will the Government take these cases into consideration and say that the present Government Order does not apply to them?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"These cases would come under the answer to question No. 646."

Survey*Cost of survey stones.*

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

(a) whether the resurvey charge which is being levied from the ryots includes the cost of demarcation stones also;

[29th March 1927]

(b) whether the cost of stones used by the resurvey party is higher than the price of survey stones which the Revenue Department used to get locally; if so, why the costlier stones have been used during resurvey;

(c) whether existing survey stones which have been already paid for by the ryots have been rejected by the resurvey party thereby causing unnecessary loss to the ryots;

(d) whether there is any check to see that the rejected old survey stones have not been used at the resurvey and charged for; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to furnish the following information in respect of any six villages of Kasaragod taluk taken at random :—

- (1) total number of old survey stones according to survey records,
- (2) total number of survey stones according to resurvey,
- (3) if the number of old survey stones is in excess of the survey stones what has become of the excess number,
- (4) the number of the resurvey stones that have been charged for?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have called for a report.

(c) The orders are that no stone should be replaced which will serve its purpose sufficiently well.

(d) The vigilance of the supervising staff and of the interested ryots is the only operative check.

(e) A report will be called for.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to enquire and find out whether the orders have been carried out ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Yes, Sir, if the hon. Member wishes.”

Village Establishments

Number of village officers in South Kanara and in the Presidency.

* 650 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the number of patels (reddis, etc.), shanbagues (karnams, etc.) and ugranis (peons), respectively, in South Kanara and the rest of this Presidency ?

A.—The Government are not in possession of figures showing the strength of village officers and menials for each district. Figures for the Presidency as a whole are given in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1927-28 under 22. R.E. c. General Administration—District Administration—Other establishments, and 26. e. —Village Police.

Breach of Contract Act

Contract for supplying leather goods to Government Departments.

* 651 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for supplying leather goods, boots and shoes, etc., for the Government Departments has been given to a factory at Cawnpore and if so, for how long ;

29th March 1927]

(b) whether before the contract was given to the Cawnpore factory inquiries were made in similar factories in this Presidency, such as the Chrome Leather Company at Chromepet, if they could supply the requirements of this Presidency and if so, what were the rates quoted ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Police to whom samples of goods of the Chrome Leather Company were sent turned them down and gave the contract to the Cawnpore factory, irrespective of the rates quoted ;

(d) whether the Government of this Presidency will confine, in future, their orders for the supply of their requirements to factories in this Presidency ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to open a Provincial Stores Purchasing Department separately for this Presidency ?

A.—(a) The contract for leather articles except Sam Browne belts required for the mufassal Police was placed with a factory at Cawnpore for two years from 1st September 1926. No contract was placed with any factory at Cawnpore so far as other Government Departments were concerned.

(b) Tenders were publicly invited. The Government are not prepared to publish the rates quoted in tenders made by firms.

(c) Contracts have been given for Sam Browne belts to the Chrome Leather Company, Madras, and for other articles to the Cawnpore factory. Selection was made with due regard to quality as well as price.

(d) The Government cannot undertake to restrict to factories in this Presidency their orders for the supply of their requirements, as such a course would not conduce to true economy.

(e) The services of the Indian Stores Department of the Government of India are utilized by the Purchasing Departments of this Government for the purchase of stores, if the services of this department are considered necessary. So far, the necessity to open a Provincial Stores Purchasing Department for this Presidency has not been felt.

Civil Justice

Opening and location of the District Munsif's Court at Madurantakam.

* 652 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table of this House the orders of Government and of the High Court and other correspondence up to date relating to the opening and location of the District Munsif's Court at Madurantakam ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 566.

Criminal Justice

Dismissal of cases by the Sub-Magistrates of Arni and Polur.

* 653 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Magistrates of Arni and Polur in the North Arcot district throw out under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, almost all the cases of private complaints ; and

[29th March 1927]

(b) what is the percentage of private complaints thrown out under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code in those courts of Arni and Polur ever since the present Magistrates assumed office; and for a year before they took charge?

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

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ Will the hon. the Law Member kindly call for the information regarding the Sub-Magistrates of Polur and Arni, Sir ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I shall consider that, Sir.”

Irrigation

Supply of water to some tanks in Sidhout taluk.

* 654 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to each of the following tanks in the Sidhout taluk of the Cuddapah district—

- (i) Ontimitta tank,
- (ii) Gangaperur tank,
- (iii) Mantapampalli tank.

- (a) (1) whether they are classed as “ precarious ” or “ non-precarious ” sources;
- (2) the extent of “ ayacut ”;
- (3) the total “ beriz ” of the lands under them;
- (4) the amount of remission granted during the last fourteen years; and
- (b) whether the Government had at any time proposed or investigated any scheme by which water could be supplied to any one or all of the above tanks from the Pennaiyar or Cheyyar rivers and with what result?

A.—(a) (1) to (3) A statement ^a giving the information is appended.

(4) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to questions Nos. 384 and 300.

(b) There was no proposal in the past to improve the supply to these tanks.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I ask whether the Government propose to investigate the possibility of improving the supply to these tanks? I am told that there is a certain possibility of doing this if only Government give their attention to this matter.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Till now there has been no such proposal. In view of this question, the department will be asked to investigate the matter.”

Extent of lands irrigated by the Pedalanka channel.

* 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;

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 1196 infra.

29th March 1927]

(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 ayacut; 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;

(f) whether the Government is aware that the repairs of the channel have long been neglected; and

(g) whether in view of the fact that shutters are constructed over the Kistna anicut, the Government considered the advisability of extending the ayacut in the Kistna delta; if so, will the Government consider the advisability of bringing more lands in the Kollair region under the ayacut as the said lands are unfit for any other cultivation except wet cultivation?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

(g) Proposals for extending short crop irrigation in the delta are under investigation. But an extent of about 11,000 acres in the Kollair zone has already been ordered to be included in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (a) to (f), may I know when the report was called for ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes, Sir; as soon as the question came.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know the date ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I cannot give the exact date; but it is presumably within a week after the question came to the Department.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (g), may I know who the officer is that has been asked to investigate ? ”

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

Construction of a masonry dam in Korayar.

* 656 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a masonry dam with screw shutters at a cost of about Rs. 40,000 was constructed 2 or 3 years ago in Korayar near Jambuvannodai village in Tirutturaiippundi taluk for the irrigation of adjacent villages;

(b) whether irrigation channels taking from the anicut have not been excavated and hence it is not possible to utilize the water;

(c) whether thereby the villagers are not able to derive the benefit of the works constructed and Government are not having any return for the outlay by way of water-rates;

(d) whether the Government propose to dig the irrigation channels and construct necessary culverts; and

[29th March 1927]

(e) whether memorials have been received by the Revenue Board, the Collector of Tanjore and Public Works Department on this matter and what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have not got detailed information on these points, but the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1092 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th December 1925. Estimates for improvements to the irrigation and drainage of the middle section of the Tirutturaippundi taluk are now under examination in the Chief Engineer's office.

(e) The Government are not aware that memorials have been received by the Board of Revenue, the Collector of Tanjore and the Public Works Department officers, but they understand from a letter from M.R.Ry. C. Maruthavanam Pillai Avargal, M.L.C., that petitions were sent to the Board and the Collector.

MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to clauses (b), (c) & (d), may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the Government will enquire into the matter and find out whether the facts are as stated in the question? ”

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

Scheme for the improvement of water-supply under the Dusi and Wadada channels.

* 657 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a scheme for improvement of supply of water under the Dusi and Wadada channels was submitted to Government for constructing a regulating dam across the river at or near Dusi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots agreed to pay enhanced assessment of Rs. 2 per acre, and that large area will come under second crop also paying additional assessment;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the improvement of irrigation under these channels is very urgently needed by ryots;

(d) in what stage is the scheme for constructing the regulating dam across the Nagavalli river;

(e) whether the scheme is included in the proposals for the budget year 1927-28; and

(f) whether that will be given precedence over original works for the budget year 1927-28?

A.—(a) Yes, but it was abandoned in 1925.

(b) & (c) The ryots have not given any undertaking to pay an enhanced assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. The Collector reported that 50 per cent of the ryots had consented to pay an enhanced water-rate of one rupee per acre for 20 years. It cannot be said with any degree of certainty what exact area can be irrigated for second crop as this depends mainly upon the

29th March 1927]

quantity of water available during the second crop season. The Langulya is not a perennial river and its low supplies after the close of the rainy season have to be gauged to see what discharge will be available and for how long. In any case, the second crop area that can be counted on cannot exceed 2,000 acres from which an additional revenue of Rs. 4,000 can be expected.

(d) The hon. Member apparently refers to the proposal to construct a reservoir across the Nagavalli or its tributary. The Chief Engineer reported in 1923 that this scheme was not promising but that gauging observations were being made to ascertain the supply available.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Improvement of existing irrigation sources in Ganjam district.

* 658 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what proposals are made in the budget for 1927-28 for improving the existing irrigation sources and for original works in the Ganjam district apart from the minor irrigation works?

A.—The following sums have been provided in the budget estimate for 1927-28 for ‘Extensions and improvements’ and ‘Original works’ in Ganjam :—

	Extensions and improvements.	Original works.
	RS.	RS
Ganjam minor rivers system ...	2,500	...
Rushikulya system	17,000	5,500
Other works	2,500	13,100
Total ...	22,000	18,600

Plans and estimates regarding the Mettur Project.

* 659 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased, with reference to my question No. 2 of 24th January 1927, to place before the Council a full statement of the plans and estimates as regards the Mettur Irrigation Project, with details as to the plant and machinery required, as to where the orders for them are to be placed and what steps are taken for ordering the best and cheapest in whatever market in the world such may be available, etc.?

A.—The various plans and estimates for the Cauvery-Mettur Project, dating from 1910 to 1924, have been published in the five volumes of ‘Papers connected with the C. R. Project’, copies of which will be placed in the library of the Council.

[29th March 1927]

The estimates as sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925 are printed with G.O. No. 212 I. of the 18th May 1925 which has been laid on the Table of the House.

The precise nature of the plant and machinery to be used is still under consideration, and the Government's usual agencies for purchase, viz., the High Commissioner's department in London and the Indian Stores department in Delhi, will be employed.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, with reference to paragraph 2 of the answer, the Government say that the estimates were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925. They have since been revised, I think, in view of the recent experiences?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There was an estimate prepared in 1910. There have been revisions up to 1924, and that is the final revised estimate now."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I find here that the estimates were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925 and are printed with G.O. No. 212 I. of the 18th May 1925. Is that the final one or has there been any revised estimate after that?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"No, Sir, not so far as I know."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"In view of the changes that have been now adopted by Government, e.g., the change of site, employment of excavators, etc., is there not a revision necessary?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As I have endeavoured to answer in the course of the debates raised on this matter, the excavators will be within the sum total of the estimate for machinery which was about Rs. 55 or Rs. 60 lakhs originally. So far as the change of site is concerned, the increase has been indicated in certain answers. There might be a necessity for an additional estimate which will be placed on the table."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As regards the last paragraph, Sir, I want to know whether Government have decided that all the machinery should be purchased through the High Commissioner's department and the Indian Stores department, or, in view of what has been said on the floor of this House, will the Government themselves try to purchase these things directly?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"On the whole, Sir, we consider that, excepting in urgent cases, it is much better that the Madras Government themselves do not purchase any machines. The Government at Delhi have started this department with special expert staff for giving advice. If there is any commission or rebate allowed, it will be allowed to the Madras Government, whether the purchases are made through the Stores department or by us. On the whole, convenience and expediency point to the utility of employing established agencies for this purpose."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Have the Government considered the question that if the purchases are made in India the commission, if any, will go to the Indian broker?"

29th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"But the Indian Stores department purchase stores in India."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am only asking, Sir, whether Government will not consider the question of purchasing only through the Stores department?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That will be borne in mind, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire, Sir, what stores are to be got through the Indian Stores department at Delhi and what stores through the High Commissioner in London? Are there any rules as to the particular items to be ordered through the High Commissioner and the Indian Stores department?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There are no definite rules in the matter, Sir. The Indian Stores department acts as an agent for the various Local Governments for purchases. Under the rules, they are bound to give preference to articles obtainable or manufactured in India. Where we consider that articles can be obtained in India or manufactured in India, the only agency to be resorted to is the Indian Stores department at Delhi. Where on account of the nature of the machines, etc., it is necessary to get them from England, the High Commissioner acts as our agent."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"As the estimate was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925, Sir, was the Irrigation Bill thrown out by this Council subsequent to this date of sanction?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"A perusal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council may possibly enlighten the hon. Member."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, whether after the throwing out of the Irrigation Bill by this Council any special reference was made to the Secretary of State?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Irrigation Bill was not thrown out by this Council but was passed by this Council."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether it is in existence now?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The hon. Member knows it as well as I do."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether any reference was made subsequent to the passing of the Irrigation Bill?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It is not necessary to make a reference to the Secretary of State. We have made a reference to the Government of India and we are acting with their authority and sanction."

[29th March 1927]

Reconstruction of the Viyam dam.

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

(a) the amount that was spent in the reconstruction about three years ago, of the Viyam dam in the Ponnani taluk in the district of Malabar;

(b) the area of cultivation that is intended to be protected by the dam, from the ingress of salt water;

(c) whether by reason of the defects in the construction of the dam, salt water entered the paddy fields and destroyed the crops;

(d) the approximate value of the crops thus destroyed during the last three years; and

(e) whether the Government intend reconstructing the dam at an early date with a view effectively to prevent the destruction of crops by the ingress of salt water?

A.—(a) Rupees 19,867.

(b) Five thousand acres.

(c) The Government are not aware that the reason was as stated.

(d) The Government have not the information.

(e) Further improvements required for effecting permanent remedial measures are already in progress.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"In answer to clause (e), Sir, the Government state: 'Further improvements required for effecting permanent remedial measures are already in progress.' May I know what stage has been reached in the work of improvement now?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,250 has been sanctioned for effecting remedial measures. The work has been started. It is possibly approaching completion now. That is the report we have got."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Work of repair or reconstruction?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Repair, I am told."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"May I know why these permanent remedial measures are adopted if, as a matter of fact, the Government have no information about any defects in the dam?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Because on account of the salt water, the mortar was dislodged and rendered fry and leakages ensued; and the remedial measures are with reference to those leakages."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Were only temporary remedial measures contemplated when the dam was constructed three years ago?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Sir, it is stated in answer to clause (e) that 'further improvements required for effecting permanent remedial measures are already in progress.' If, as a matter of fact, permanent remedial measures were contemplated three years ago when the dam was constructed, why has it become necessary now to renew those permanent remedial measures?"

29th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Certain defects were discovered, and the meaning of the answer is that these measures will be necessary to remedy permanently those defects."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Is the Government aware that there was defect in the dam as constructed three years ago?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Press and Registration of Books*Periodicals subscribed for by Government.*

* 661 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what are the periodicals that are subscribed for by the Government;

(b) how many copies of each they get; and

(c) to whom they are supplied?

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

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether there is any policy involved in the distribution of these periodicals to the Members of Government and the Ministers?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"No, Sir. Certain Members of Government and Ministers ask for certain newspapers for their study and subject to some financial maxima, they are supplied with them."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"Are they not themselves subscribers of newspapers, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Some are and some are not."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Members of this House will have the privilege of using the Secretariat Library?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am told that they are using it."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"I know, as a matter of fact, they are not giving any books to the Members of this House."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If any question of that kind is raised, I shall consider it."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the hon. Member state the total cost incurred by the distribution of these newspapers?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the periodicals are supplied to the respective Members according to their desire and wish?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Practically, Yes."

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 1196-1198 infra.

[29th March 1927]

List of non-co-operation printing presses.

* 662 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the list of non-co-operation presses has been revised and brought up to date;

(b) if not, up to what date it has been revised;

(c) for what purpose it is maintained and revised;

(d) on what principles and on whose information it has been revised;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the revised list or the list that the Government is maintaining;

(f) whether the printing presses concerned have been given opportunities to explain themselves at any time;

(g) whether the Government propose to abolish the distinction of co-operation and non-co-operation presses altogether hereafter; and

(h) whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders to all heads of departments not to make such a distinction hereafter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) To prevent Government work being given to persons who advocate and pursue the policy of non-co-operation with Government.

(d) The list is revised on the principle enunciated in answer to question No. 837 (b) asked in the Legislative Council on 2nd November 1925 and on the information supplied by District Magistrates and Commissioner of Police.

(e) The Government do not consider it expedient to publish the list.

(f) No. But it is open to the proprietor of any press which finds that it is included in the list to request it may be removed from it.

(g) No.

(h) No.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Sir, in answer to clause (c), the Government say the list of non-co-operation presses is maintained 'to prevent Government work being given to persons who advocate and pursue the policy of non-co-operation with Government.' May I know what is the non-co-operation referred to? Is it for the non-co-operation that they pursued in 1921 and 1922 that they are still kept under the ban, or for any other non-co-operation?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The whole matter is being considered."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Are the Government aware that non-co-operation is suspended now?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is why I say that the whole matter is being considered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, the line of consideration, if it is not too much to ask; i.e., whether the Government are going into the question of the merit of the books that have been printed at the press or into the question as to whether the press has ever followed a policy of non-co-operation, or whether non-co-operation is now dead or living? What is the line in which consideration is being given?"

29th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Government do not propose to set up literary critics and do not propose to go into the merits of the books. The question whether in the circumstances that have happened, it is now necessary to continue that particular policy, and if so, to what extent, is being considered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, if the continuance of the list is still there because Government have laid out a policy of banning these presses on account of the printing of matter of a particular nature?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Some years ago, Sir, Government laid down that certain presses were to be under certain disqualifications or disabilities. The question whether those disqualifications or disabilities should be continued and if so to what extent and in what manner, is under consideration."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, why it is that those disqualifications were imposed upon these presses?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That took place in 1921, and I do not know whether any purpose will be served in raising questions as to why in 1921 and 1922 during the non-co-operation movement a particular policy had to be pursued; whether that need be investigated now or not is a question on which I have some doubt."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, how many presses of the Kistna district are there in the list?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"For the whole Presidency?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know why Government work should not be given to these presses so long as they do the work neatly and cheaply?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is a point to be borne in mind, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Do the Government recognize that this kind of repression is uncivilized?"

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Public Health

Rate of expenditure in Tirumani Leper Settlement.

663 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 86 answered on 27th January 1927, on the rate of expenditure in the Tirumani Leper Settlement, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the total expenditure to Government in connexion with the Tirumani Leper Settlement is;

(b) at what rate it works per month for each patient;

(c) the number of patients from January to December 1926;

[29th March 1927]

(d) the number of patients awaiting reception from January to December 1926;

(e) the religious creeds and denominations to which the patients belong; and

(f) whether facilities were provided for the religious education and worship of patients of the several religious denominations, and if so, what and how?

A.—(a) The total expenditure incurred by the Government from 1st August 1925 to 31st December 1926 in connexion with the Leper Settlement at Tirumani is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Diet, medicines and contingencies ...	97,593	11	10
Establishment charges	34,172	6	1
Equipment, bedding, clothing, furniture and rent	14,655	5	9
Total ...	1,46,421	7	8

(b) The average monthly expenditure for each patient worked out, with reference to the average number of patients in the settlement in the month, is Rs. 20-2-8.

(c) One thousand three hundred and forty-eight patients received treatment during the year 1926.

(d) No persons were awaiting admission during the year.

(e) On 31st December 1926 the inmates were classified as follows according to their religious creeds and denominations:—

Brahmans	16
Other Hindus	280
Members of the depressed classes ...	26
Muhammadans	32
Jews	1
Christians	94 (62 Roman Catholics).

(f) A temple for Hindus and a mosque for Muhammadans have been erected in the settlement. There is no Christian church, but services are held for Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Water and drainage scheme for Rajahmundry.

664 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when was the water and drainage scheme first resolved upon by the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry;

(b) what portion of the cost Government promised to pay

- (1) by way of grant,
- (2) by way of loan?

29th March 1927]

A.—(a) With reference to the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of 1904 the municipal council pointed out (resolution No. 59, dated the 15th June 1905) that the installation of a protected water-supply for the town was necessary and requested Government to issue instructions for the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates. In its resolution No. 212, dated the 27th January 1906, the Municipal Council advocated the introduction of a piped water-supply and a complete sewerage system as soon as funds could be made available.

(b) The present estimated cost of the water-supply scheme is Rs. 10 lakhs. The Government have promised to give a half-grant towards the cost of the scheme when funds become available. They have also promised to give a loan of Rs. 4.09 lakhs. No grant or loan has been promised for the drainage scheme, as the council is not prepared at present to impose the additional taxation required to finance it.

Levy of water and drainage tax by the Rajahmundry Municipal Council.

665 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, levied the water and drainage tax;

(b) for how long it did so;

(c) when the levy of the tax was stopped;

(d) when was water and drainage tax begun to be levied a second time;

(e) whether there was any understanding that the work should be commenced at once, that is in 1925-26 or 1926-27;

(f) if so, whether the work has been commenced;

(g) if not, why not; and

(h) whether the Government will provide for the grant and loan in the budget for 1927-28?

A.—(a) to (d) The Rajahmundry municipality levied a water and drainage tax during the years 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

(e), (f) & (g) There was no such understanding.

(h) The Government have asked the Sanitary Engineer to expedite the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates for the Rajahmundry water-supply scheme. The work can be begun only after the plans and estimates have been prepared and sanctioned by the Government. The question of providing funds for the scheme will be considered as soon as it is ready for execution.

Co-operative Societies

Starting of Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society.

666 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the dates when the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society in North Arcot district was organized, registered and started on work, respectively;

[29th March 1927]

(b) what is the amount of the first loan sanctioned to this society and who recommended the loan;

(c) who attended to the disbursement of this first loan and how many mortgage and how many simple bond loans were disbursed out of this initial loan;

(d) whether it is a fact that these loans were given on the security of properties already encumbered;

(e) what is the amount of loan considered as doubtful of recovery and how many of the loans have been found out to be 'benami' loans; and

(f) what is the extent of the loss to the society on this account and who is responsible for it?

A.—(a) The Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society was organized on 12th April 1923, registered on 29th April 1923 and started work on 3rd May 1923.

(b) A long-term loan of Rs. 12,150 and a short-term loan of Rs. 7,500 were sanctioned, the latter on the recommendation of the Vellore Local Co-operative Union. Of these amounts a sum of Rs. 6,500 was issued first and Rs. 12,600 subsequently.

(c) The sum of Rs. 6,500 was disbursed on 2nd June 1923 and of the amount five loans to the total extent of Rs. 1,000 were on mortgage and 11 loans to the extent of Rs. 5,500 were on surety. Mr. Manicka Mudaliyar, the Supervisor, and Mr. Thathachariyar, the Secretary of the Union, attended to the disbursement.

(d), (e) & (f) The Government have no information; the Assistant Registrar is at present holding an enquiry into the affairs of the society.

Education

Representation of Andhras in the Madras Educational Service.

667 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many Andhras have till now been taken into the Madras Educational Service;

(b) what the proportion of Tamilians to Andhras is;

(c) whether, after the establishment of the Andhra University, the question of taking more Andhras into the Madras Educational Service has been considered;

(d) if so, with what results; and

(e) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the Quarterly List of officers in the Educational Department, Madras, copy of which is placed in the Council Library.

(c), (d) & (e) The policy of Government is to secure equal opportunities for all classes and communities provided qualified candidates are forthcoming, and to prevent the monopolization of offices by any one community or class.

29th March 1927]

Labour

Proposal to abolish the post of Labour Commissioner.

668 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether Government have had under consideration any proposal or scheme for abolishing the post of Labour Commissioner and carrying out his functions themselves with the help of an Advisory Committee?

A.—No.

Criminal Justice

Posting of criminal cases at distant places from the headquarters.

669 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table any Government Order which may exist requiring subordinate criminal courts not to post cases at distant places from the headquarters?

A.—There is no such order.

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

II

DISCUSSION REGARDING FURTHER BUSINESS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, yesterday afternoon, a question was raised after the disposal of the Further Demands, as to the course of business for this week. I may say at once, Sir, that so far as official business is concerned, there are three items of business and three alone, namely, the Planters' Labour Act (Amendment) Bill, a notification by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the presentation of the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

"So far as the amendment to the Planters' Labour Act is concerned, 11-41 a.m. probably Government will not go on with it on the 1st April. The same remark applies to the other item. The only business therefore that has to be transacted on the 1st of April is the consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. If hon. Members feel that that business should be transacted on the 1st April, there may be a meeting on the 1st April. If they think that the discussion on the Public Accounts Committee Report can take place when the Legislative Council next meets and can be postponed, we need not have a meeting on the 1st April and, as I told you, Government are prepared to abide by the wishes of the House in the matter."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"So far as this section of the House is concerned, we feel we have been sitting too long. So it would be inconvenient to have a meeting even on the 1st April. As the hon. the Law Member says that he has no objection to postpone the Motion for consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee for some other meeting later on, on my part I have no objection to that course."

* DIWAN BAHADUR M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I was not fortunate enough to hear the remarks of my hon. Friend Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti. So far as my Party is concerned, we are not at all anxious to have a sitting on the 1st. As the hon. Law Member has stated, the discussion on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee may very well stand over."

[29th March 1927]

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I said the same thing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" From the speeches made by the Leaders of the Parties, it is clear that the Council will adjourn on the 31st March."

III

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE AND THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election to the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee respectively :—

Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
D. K. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. T. Adinarayana Chetti.
„ K. V. R. Swami.
„ S. N. Dorai Raja.
Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
„ V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Finance Committee.

Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
„ K. Koti Reddi.
„ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
Mr. Abdul Razaq.
„ Khadir Mohidin.
Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
The Zamindar of Kallikota.
Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

" As the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, viz., 7 and 6 respectively, there will be an election in each case by means of the single transferable vote. Hon. Members may receive from the Secretary to the Council ballot papers containing a list of the nominated candidates between 1-30 and 3 p.m. to-day. Hon. Members are at liberty to mark their preferences and deposit the marked ballot papers in the ballot boxes placed in the Secretary's room before 3 p.m. to-day."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" If the rules permit, I wish to withdraw myself from the list of nominations for both the Committees."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is allowed to withdraw from the nominations to both the Committees."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is the list still in excess of the number required ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes".

IV

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE ACQUISITION OF THE ANDHRA AYURVEDIC SANATORIUM AND DRUG FARM AT AVADI.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I desire to move, under rules 11 and 22 (2) of Legislative Council Rules—

' that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent importance, viz., the indecent haste displayed by the Government of Madras to dispossess the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Limited, Madras, of a portion of their land forming part of their drug farm and sanatorium at Avadi, with a view to assist the Malayan Depot Officers,

29th March 1927] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

by the application of the Emergency section of the Land Acquisition Act, and to urge upon the Government the necessity for taking immediate steps for withdrawing from the said acquisition'.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With reference to sub-clause (ii) of rule 12, I wish to know from the hon. Member whether it is a specific matter of recent occurrence, because, according to the information furnished to me, I find that the notifications under the emergency section were issued on the 21st December and the 28th December 1926 and that it was by the notification dated 28th December 1926 that the Government authorized the Collector of Chingleput to take possession of the land under section 17(1) of the Land Acquisition Act. The Collector appears to have done so in January 1927. I want to know how the motion can be regarded as relating to a matter of recent occurrence."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I address myself to the question whether the occurrence can be considered recent. Under section 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act, the interested person is entitled to make an objection before the Collector and the Collector thereafter has to go into the matter, make an enquiry and report to the Government. The Government has to come to a decision and that decision is final under ordinary conditions. Under section. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When was the objection placed ?"

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The objection was placed within time."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When ?"

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Immediately after the first notification."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" August 1926 ?"

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" There is always one notification at the beginning for the acquisition of land under section 4(1). When that notification is issued, it becomes the duty of the interested person to make an objection and the objection has to be examined by the Collector and the Collector has to send a report. The report has to be examined by the Government and the Government decision is final in these matters. Now, in this case under section 17, the Government have a right to intervene within 15 days after the first notification and take measures under the Emergency section. They are not bound to intimate it to either the person concerned or the interested person and they are not bound to wait for the final decision on the recommendations of the Collector. All these the interested person may not be aware of. In this case, I have to bring to your notice that the interested person was not aware of the whole situation."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know how it is a matter of recent occurrence."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am coming to it. Some time ago it was known that the Emigration Officer had put on tents on the scene."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I was told that the Emigration Officer has taken possession of the land in January 1927. Is it a fact or not ?"

[29th March 1927]

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"It is not true to my knowledge. Dr. Lakshmipathi wrote to the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned and the Revenue Divisional Officer has given a reply which I shall perhaps read. The Emigration Commissioner has perhaps entered upon the land in anticipation of the publication of the draft notification under the Emergency section. He was not authorized to enter on the land according to this letter and this letter was written on 7th March 1927. Therefore it is not true that the Emigration Officer had the right to occupy the land in January or anything of the kind and therefore the occupation is recent. Since the occupation is recent, I crave your indulgence for a ruling that my motion for adjournment is in order. I need not go into further details, because I have put before you the official correspondence. If need be, I shall substantiate my position when points are raised."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The papers relating to this land acquisition have just been placed in my hands and I have not had any previous intimation."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If I remember right, immediately the notice was received by me at about 3 p.m. I asked my Secretary to issue copies of that to the Leaders of parties in the House and to the Leader of the House. I do not know whether the Leader of the House, I mean the hon. Law Member, has communicated that to the Government Member concerned."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, it was communicated to my hon. Colleague Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib who is in charge of emigration. Apparently it reached Mr. Marjoribanks who is in charge of land acquisition only this morning."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"My Secretary tells me that he immediately telephoned to the Revenue Secretariat as well as the Public Works Secretariat."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"All motions for adjournment are intended to take the Government by surprise. I am surprised to see that the Government Member gets up, and seriously says 'I was not able to look into it before.' No urgent motion is given notice of except as a matter of courtesy, in order to oblige your office and not to oblige Government."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I only said I could not say anything about it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"On the materials before me, I think I will not be justified in saying that it is not a matter of urgency and therefore, I think the motion is in order."

"Does any hon. Member object?"

Mr. J. A. Saldanha rising to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to know whether Mr. Saldanha objects to the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know where the urgency and where the importance is. I am not clear on that subject."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As for that, there must be material before me to determine whether it is urgent or not."

29th March 1927]

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I say a word, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have held the motion to be in order."

"Since no objection is taken, I hold that the hon. Member has the leave of the House. As there is a motion for adjournment to be discussed this afternoon, this motion will be taken up for discussion to-morrow at 2-30 p.m."

Non-official Business.

V

AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the Report* of the Select Committee appointed in connexion with certain draft amendments to the Standing Orders, that is, for adding Standing Order No. 19-A and for amending Standing Orders Nos. 26, 28, 33, 39, 47 and 49. Sir, the Select Committee has decided not to press these amendments, myself and my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, dissenting. There are two dissenting minutes to which I may call the attention of the House."

"Firstly, I shall refer to the 5th and 7th amendments. The 5th amendment refers to Standing Order 39 and the 7th amendment is with reference to Standing Order 26. I myself press for the 1st amendment, that is for the addition of Standing Order 19-A and the amendment of Standing Order 26. I shall, Sir, first deal . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has first to present the Report of the Select Committee to the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Yes, Sir, I present it. As it has been printed, published and placed before this hon. House, I do not think it is necessary that I should read it. Is it necessary?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Not necessary. Does the hon. Member proceed with his first motion?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"About recommittal, yes, Sir. With reference to four of the amendments, there are two about which myself and my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti are agreed. I shall take them first. I am not going to make any long speech upon them."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The notice the member has given consists of two portions. The first is that he would move the House to recommit the amendments to the Standing Orders to the Select Committee. And in case that motion is thrown out, he wants to move amendments to the Committee's report in the House. First of all, he has to move the House for recommittal. Is he prepared to do it?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Yes, Sir. That is just what I am going to do."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks only to the recommittal."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"My notice is that I shall propose to recommit only amendments to four Standing Orders. In any case at this stage, I am

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[29th March 1927]

not going to propose to recommit all my amendments. I propose therefore to recommit only four amendments of mine. The first amendment is the addition of Standing Order No. 19-A."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Apparently there is some mistake. The hon. Member wanted to recommit amendments to Standing Orders 19-A, 26, 39 and 49 to the Select Committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" So, I shall confine myself only to those four Standing Orders, Sir. I might first deal with the two last amendments. One is the 5th amendment which is at page 2 of the Report. My amendment was that at the end of the words 'Order 39', the words 'unless 20 or more members present object to such suspension' be added. And I wanted a similar amendment to Standing Order No. 49 which also refers to suspension of Standing Orders, so that several stages which have to be gone through as to Bills are suspended and the House, as it were, jumps over certain ordinary and necessary stages. My own proposal was that the words 'unless 20 or more members present object to such suspension' should be added. The majority of the Committee were of opinion that this would put the majority of the Legislative Council Members at the mercy of the minority, and therefore they said that either the majority of the Council should have the power to suspend the Standing Orders, or the President should have it. They added that, as it is, the present practice might continue. I still, with your leave, press."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the recommitment of the amendments to the Select Committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Therefore, Sir, I, for one, think that these amendments should be recommitted, especially in view of the support I have got from my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti. And similarly, Sir, as to Standing Order 49, for reasons I have already given, I would urge that we should recommit that amendment also, because I think that unless there is some check upon the powers of the President, there will be some sort of temptation to a President to pass over the necessary stages of a Bill, to the prejudice of the Bill itself. And in this connexion, I might refer, Sir, to the practice in the House of Commons. This authority, the authority which hon. the President has got here in this House, is not given even to Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons cannot override the Standing Orders or suspend the Standing Orders without the consent of the majority of the House. I have fixed it only at 20."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say, Sir, that I am in a state of confusion. I thought that the hon. Member was going to ask for a recommitment. In doing so, he is perfectly entitled to say that the matter has not received adequate consideration from the Committee or something of that sort. He is now arguing for the amendments apparently on the basis that those amendments have to be passed here now. I may submit that is not his request when he made the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" So far as I understand it, the hon. Member is showing to the House the great importance of his amendments and how they were not well treated by the Select Committee. And he is now adducing reasons in support of that aspect."

29th March 1927]

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" We have had very sad experience of the exercise of this arbitrary power by the late hon. the President. (*Laughter.*) Distant might be the day on which the President would have to exercise such a power against the wishes of at least a large number of Members of the House. And therefore I have taken the first occasion, after the recent catastrophe (*laughter*) to bring this amendment lest we should forget it as we are apt to forget. I hope therefore that the House will excuse me for pressing this amendment, and recommitting these two amendments to the Standing Orders which are of paramount importance to the rights, liberty and dignity as well as the independence of the House. It is therefore necessary that they should be recommitted."

"Then, Sir, I shall, going along the lines of least resistance, refer to the addition of Standing Order No. 19-A. Unfortunately for me, I sent the draft of the amendment in a hurry and I omitted two most important words."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is speaking on the merits of his amendments."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to show the reason why the amendments should be recommitted. Mere inadvertent omission of a word or two cannot derogate from the sense to be attached to my suggestion. I think a large number of hon. Members of this House will remember the very warm discussion we had only last year or the year before last as to the kind of replies we got from the hon. Minister. Only recently we have had replies of a sort which are not at all satisfactory."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I rise to a point of order, Sir? My friend is entitled to go to some extent into the merits of the question to show that probably it is necessary to recommit the amendments to the Select Committee. But my hon. Friend is arguing at length on the merits of the amendments. He is not, I am afraid, dealing only with the question of recommitment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Though I cannot rule that the speech of the hon. Member is out of order, I do appeal to him to see the feeling of the House and try to cut short his speech."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, may I suggest a way out of the difficulty, if my hon. Friend will allow me. Apparently the hon. Member from South Kanara thinks that he has not been able to persuade his hon. Colleagues in the Committee and he wants another opportunity to do so. If that is his idea, speaking for myself,—I am not a member of the Committee—and also speaking on behalf of the Government, I may say we have no objection to the recommitment if what he wants is a further consideration. I do not know what my hon. Friends, the leaders of parties, think about it. If my hon. Friend from South Kanara thinks that he can persuade the Members of the Select Committee by a further bout of arguments, I do not mind another opportunity being given to him."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I endorse the opinion of my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha that the Standing Orders may be recommitted to the same Select Committee for further consideration in view of the very valuable remarks that have fallen from the hon. Member."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It seems to me that my hon. Friend might confine his remarks to the actual question before the House as

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [29th March 1927]

to whether the amendments are to be recommitted. If it is the sense of the House that those should be recommitted, that is another question. If on the other hand, the House is against him so far as to the recommitment is concerned, we can then go into the merits of the question."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The hon. Member for South Kanara is apparently of opinion that he has overlooked certain valuable arguments that should have been placed before the Select Committee. He wants another opportunity to place them before the Committee. I do not suppose we shall have any objection to that course."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"That is all that I want, Sir, and that is, that I may have another opportunity to press my point with arguments before the Committee. Things ran so fast there, in the Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to cut short his speech because the House is prepared to recommit his amendments to the Standing Order of the Select Committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What I want is that there should be some sort of rule as to the exercise of the power. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Committee will no doubt examine the matter again, and the hon. Member may cut short his speech now."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What I say is that we had to do things in a hurry and I could not place all the necessary arguments and materials before the Committee. I therefore move that."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 19, 26, 39 and 49 be recommitted for the consideration of the same Select Committee.'"

The motion was adopted.

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE TUTICORIN PORT TRUST ACT, 1924.

12-15 p.m. * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move a Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924, and move that it be read in Council. I do not think I need make any long speech in support of this motion. As far as I can see, no section of the House is opposed to giving representation to the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, on the Port Trust. The Bill is intended to supply a lacuna perpetrated in the original Act, in which for one reason or another they did not think it necessary to give them a representation on the Tuticorin Port Trust. The Bill provides that three members elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce at a meeting convened for the purpose shall be given seats on the Tuticorin Port Trust. With these few words, I introduce a Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924, and move that it be read in Council."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that the Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act be read in Council.'"

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd March 1927.

29th March 1927]

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I do not propose to enter into the reasons why Government at an earlier stage opposed the representation to the Indian Chamber of Commerce at Tuticorin. Suffice it to say that, at the present moment, they feel that the Indian Chamber of Commerce has, to a certain extent, been turning out useful work which it has set before itself. In these circumstances, Government do not propose to object to this Bill being read in Council. But in saying so I wish to make it perfectly clear that the actual number and the consequential changes that might be necessary will have to be debated upon and decided in the Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that the Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act of 1924 be read in Council.'"

The motion was adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I move

'that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members :—

Mr. D. Thomas,	Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar,
" K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar,	" C. E. Wood,
" Abbas Ali Khan,	Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar,
" S. Satyamurti,	Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar, and
" P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu,	Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar."
" Abdul Hamid Khan,	

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I second it."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"I move that Mr. R. Srinivasan's name may be added to the names in the Committee."

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—"I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I have no objection, Sir."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I withdraw my name."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I propose Mr. Syed Ibrahim in place of Mr. Hamid Khan."

The motion as amended was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Under Standing Order 40, sub-clause (3), I appoint Mr. Abbas Ali as the Chairman of the Select Committee."

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I second it."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I would submit for the consideration of the House that this matter may be adjourned until the next meeting of the Legislative Council. My reasons are these. More than once, on the floor of the House, it has been stated, and it is common knowledge, that a committee whose object is to go into the whole question of the revision of the Estates Land Act has been functioning. A great part of this work has been

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [29th March 1927]

done and the rest of the work, it is hoped, will be finished in May. The moment that that work is over, Government will lose no time to bring forward a Bill before the Legislative Council, consolidating all the amendments. It would be to the advantage of every interest concerned to deal with the matter as a whole. I realise that there are many points of divergence and difference of opinion with regard to this Bill and another Bill on the tapis and I think it would be to the advantage of every interest concerned that the reconciliation of these various interests and the final decision on matters intimately affecting the welfare of the landlord and tenant should take place when the comprehensive measure is being discussed. From that point of view, I would appeal to my hon. Friend to consent to the adjournment of this matter until the Council meets next."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I have no objection, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members are aware that the Council will soon be prorogued. So, the better course will be to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

VIII.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want a ruling, Sir. I intend moving an adjournment of this item. May I move it now or after the motion is made by my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I say, Sir, that before the actual motion has been made, no adjournment motion can be made."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The motion proposed to be made is that this business be adjourned. The fact that it is printed on paper does not make it an item of business. It is only notice of it. A member can only move that a particular motion which is before the House and which has been formally moved and seconded and therefore is business before the House, shall be adjourned. I submit, between the printing of this paper intimating to the Members that I am to move and the actual motion itself, many things may happen. I may not move it at all, or it may not be seconded at all. Various things may take place. The Standing Order provides only for an adjournment of the business of the House and until it is moved and seconded, you and the House do not get seized of it. It is only then that it becomes a business."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" But under Standing Order 6, a list of business is prepared by the Secretary and this is an item in that list."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I admit, it is a list of business; but it does not become part of the business transacted. What is to be adjourned? There must be an adjournment of something before the House. It does not come before the House, except by a motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" According to parliamentary practice, first of all, the notice will be before the House and when the notice is moved and accepted by the House, it becomes an order of the day. According to the Standing Orders, that process is dispensed with and the Standing Orders provide for an item being a business on the Agenda. Therefore all items that are entered in the list of business form according to the Standing Orders, items of business as arranged by the Secretary. The only difference is that every

29th March 1927]

[The President]

notice must be an oral notice in the House of Commons while here it is a written notice that is contemplated. After that, it is included in the list of business if the notice is valid. As soon as the list is printed and circulated it becomes an Agenda of the House for purposes of procedure in the House."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Then any item which is in the list prepared by the Secretary even though it 'may not arrive' may be moved to be adjourned. Supposing the first item is finished, will not a member be in order in moving for the adjournment of an item which is put last simply because it is put in the business of the day?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Even then, I do not see any difficulty when it is for the convenience of the House. Any item in the list may be adjourned if it is for the convenience of the House."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I remember, Sir, on a previous occasion, when the hon. Member in charge of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill had begun his speech moving for the introduction, there was an interruption for a motion of adjournment which was disallowed by your predecessor on the ground that no such motion could be made at that stage."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is a new rule that when a Government Bill comes up there can be no motion except a dilatory motion under Rule 20-A of the Legislative Council Rules. If I remember right, the hon. Member is referring to the precedent with regard to the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. Then, the Opposition wanted that that Bill should be circulated before it was moved and under Rule 20-A of the Legislative Council Rules, the then President stated that the adjournment motion could not be moved, until the motion was moved by the Government Member. I do not think that that precedent has any reference to the present question. I therefore call upon the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, to move his motion."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I move

'that under Standing Order 34, this business, viz., the motion that the Bill to amend the Madras University Act be read in Council, be adjourned to the next meeting of this Council.'

"At the outset, I may say that whatever may be my opinion regarding the merits of this Bill my present motion is not for the purpose of obstructing the passage of the Bill. I may also say that I bring this motion not as a party one. About the merits, I may have to say something hereafter. I bring this as a *bona-fide* motion for the purpose of enabling all sections of the House to consider carefully and to discuss the provisions of the Bill at the proper time. You will be pleased to remember as well as my hon. Colleague that this Bill was published in the Gazette only on the 22nd instant, i.e., last Tuesday. I think that the Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and other vernacular translations of this Bill have not yet been published in the Gazette. Even the English version of the Bill will reach the mufassal—some parts of it—on Thursday and the other parts, only on Friday morning. The *Fort St. George Gazette* is usually posted on Wednesday. There were only Saturday, Sunday and Monday—we are now on Tuesday—to enable the mufassal public who take great interest in such matters, to read the Bill. I may say at once that in addition to the large number of English-knowing people scattered throughout the Presidency, there are a large number of non-English-knowing

12-30
p.m.

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[29th March 1927]

public who take deep interest in matters like this, and who are parents or guardians of boys studying in colleges. For them the vernacular translations are very important and they have not yet been published.

"Then, Sir, there is one more trouble. Many here have been able to read only the Statement of Objects and Reasons. We ourselves, the Members of the Council, were engaged for the last many days in the discussion of the budget. Its detailed discussion was over only on Friday evening. We had not much time to compare this Bill with the provisions contained in the Act itself. For instance, many provisions run like this: 'In section 24 (h) omit the words, etc.' Therefore, unless this Bill is placed, side by side, with the original Act and compared, we shall not be in a position to have a definite idea about it. We had no time for it.

"My Friend, in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, says that the Syndicate of the University had occasion to consider this matter and that they had sent a report to the Government regarding the amendments that were required to be made in this Act. My information is that they have not sent the report; I may be right or wrong; my hon. Friend's information may be inaccurate or my information may be inaccurate. If the Syndicate have not sent their recommendations to the Government, it is necessary that we should wait till they reach the Government. If, on the other hand, the Syndicate have sent up their recommendations, I submit it is very desirable and essential that we should know what those recommendations are and that copies of them should be furnished to us, unless my hon. Friend the Chief Minister in charge of the subject has already thought it fit to throw that report into the waste paper basket. It is very necessary that we should be supplied with copies of the Syndicate's report so that we may know how far the provisions embodied in the Bill have been recommended by the Syndicate.

"There is another important matter. I understand that Mr. Statham has been appointed as a Special Officer for considering the amendments to the Madras University Act along with other matters. So far as I am aware, the report of Mr. Statham has not been submitted to the Government. It is desirable that the report of Mr. Statham, also, should be in the hands of the Government and of the hon. Members of this Council, so that we may know what the opinion of the educational expert on this question is. That opinion also is not before us.

"Another point strikes me and it seems to be very important. The amendments which my hon. Friend wants to introduce in the existing Act are very important. I shall not now go into the merits of the Bill. In the first place, to do so at this stage would be irrelevant. Secondly, I am not in a position to deal with them adequately because I had no time to study the clauses. My knowledge of the changes which my hon. Friend wants to introduce is derived more or less from his Statement of Objects and Reasons. I shall refer to the statement. What I am submitting is that the amendments are very important and they will practically destroy the present constitution of the Senate and substitute in its place some other constitution. Of course, a private Member is perfectly entitled to bring forward this Bill. But I submit that it is the duty of the Education Minister to bring forward a Bill embodying the changes if the changes are considered necessary by the Government. The hon. Member, the Education Minister, should bring forward a comprehensive Bill himself instead of allowing a private Member to

29th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

deal with such an important measure in a piecemeal manner. I wish to show to my hon. Colleague the necessity for postponing this Bill to the next meeting of the Council. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is seen that the hon. Member wants to introduce radical alterations. For instance, he says that he wants to do away with the office of the Pro-Chancellor. That is one point. The other is that he wants the composition of the Senate to be altered in material particulars."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Is the hon. Member in order to go into the merits of the question on a motion for adjournment? I have not even moved the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is in order in giving reasons why the Bill should not be considered now."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"My hon. Friend does not want me to go into the merits of the question. I wanted to refer to the provisions of the Bill in order to show to the hon. Members of the House how important the amendments are. But my hon. Friend seems to have some objection. I do not want to refer to them though I am perfectly in order. For these reasons, I move that my hon. Friend's motion to read the Bill in Council be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council after this session."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the motion of my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, that the Bill be adjourned under the present confused state of affairs in our education. It would be very unfair if we are told that we are actuated by political predilections or by party feelings in this matter. I am as anxious as anybody in this House or outside to bring in the necessary amendments to the University Act of 1923 in the light of the experience gained so far. The present Act of 1923 is a great improvement over the antediluvian one we had before. Let us cure the defects but not kill it as it is contemplated in the Bill to be introduced. Let us avail ourselves of the present opportunity afforded to us by the Act of 1923 to do away with the system of the University which is producing emaciated bookworms. Let us consolidate the faculty of reasoning which alone can reconcile the extremes of materialism with the extremes of spirituality, viz., religion and science. Let us by all means avail ourselves of the experience gained by the working of the Act of 1923 and do away with the multiplicity of agencies that vitiate the proper working of the University Act. But, Sir, let us not be a party to this piecemeal and hasty legislation. It is a vindictive piece of legislation; it is not so very innocent as it appears and it would, in my opinion, do all the harm and no good whatever. For these reasons, I beg to second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'that item (2) on the Agenda regarding the Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1923 be postponed.'"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, if my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, is not moving for the adjournment of the consideration of this Bill as a party measure, I am not opposing him as a party leader. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, that the Bill deals with very important questions. But that is exactly the reason why I say that the Bill should be introduced now so that it might ripen into the stage of consideration in the August session. By that time

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

[29th March 1927]

there will be ample time for the consideration of this important question. As a matter of fact, I am not one with my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti in one or two matters.

12-45
p.m.

"Therefore, Sir, viewed from any standpoint or angle of vision, it is necessary that there should be sufficient time for the consideration of this important measure, and no time could be more opportune or more advantageous than between now and July or August. Whether the Bill contains vindictive provisions or mischievous provisions, they are not going to be eliminated simply because you adjourn the consideration and have it in July or August. Perhaps, even then, you will have to face the same vindictive or mischievous provisions, so that the best way of dealing with it is to allow the introduction of this measure now and commit it to a Select Committee which will certainly be representative of all interests and which will pay necessary regard to the provisions of the Act. I would therefore request my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, to see whether he cannot agree to the withdrawal of this motion for adjournment."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am really surprised that this motion for postponement should come in at all because I feel, Sir, that whatever the hon. Member for the University may say, this Bill has to go before a Select Committee, and it has to come before us and it has to be debated in this House. Before we come to any conclusion, we have the fullest right to reject everything that the hon. Member for the University wants if we are so minded. To bring into the matter any consideration of the Act of 1923 is no excuse for asking for an adjournment; 1923 is already four years from to-day, and an Act passed in 1923 certainly does require modifications in 1927. If my hon. Friends below the gangway had ever noticed what amount of legislation is gone through in the United States of America or other progressive countries, they would find that Acts are amended every now and then, every year sometimes, and there are not wanting examples, even in this Legislature, of Acts which have come up for amendment from time to time. So, to say it was an Act passed in 1923 and it should not therefore be touched or that it is sacrosanct may be right in the estimation of certain friends who helped in the making of that Act. But that is merely a sentiment which we need not pause to consider even for a moment. It was not contended that certain important matters were not raised by the hon. Member for the University. Since such important matters have been raised, it is the duty of this House either to say 'we shall allow you to introduce it' or to say 'we shall not.' There is no meaning in strangling a Bill like that by saying that it shall be adjourned. Because the Council is going to be prorogued it means that the measure is to be withdrawn. It is much better even if my friends under the gangway voted against us saying that we cannot allow the introduction of this Bill than for them to come forward and say that this shall be adjourned or postponed. I have therefore to appeal to my hon. Friends below the gangway that nothing is lost if you permit discussion of the important questions that have been agitating the public mind with regard to University education.

"With regard to the legislation that the hon. the Chief Minister may bring forward, it is open to him even now to alter the Bill of my hon. Friend for the University in such a manner as to make it entirely a Government measure. Government will certainly be on the Select Committee, hon. Members below the gangway will be represented on the Select Committee, and

29th March 1927]

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

the Government have already nominated two expert Members to this House; both of them will be on the Select Committee, as they have been nominated for this very purpose. I wonder how this motion for adjournment comes in, unless it be for the specific purpose of strangling this Bill even before it is talked of in this Council."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"The statement made by my Leader that he does not oppose Mr. Krishnan Nayar as a party Leader encourages me to enter into the discussion of this question, and I give my support to Mr. Krishnan Nayar. I say that the consideration of this Bill ought to be postponed because immediately after the Bill is read in the Council we have to enter into the discussion of the principles of the Bill, and we may not be able to do it satisfactorily unless we have an opportunity of studying the Bill. A perusal of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill shows us that there are certain radical changes which are going to be made, which will very materially affect the constitution of the Senate. Under such circumstances, it is imperative that we ought to have an opportunity of studying the Bill before we discuss it, and I certainly submit that no party considerations—it is not a party question as I understand from my Leader—will affect or influence us in the voting on this motion. Therefore, I appeal to this House that the consideration of this Bill ought to be adjourned, so that an opportunity may be given to the Members of this House to know what the Bill is. We have only a copy of the Bill containing the addition of some commas here, and the subtraction of some full stops there and the addition or omission of some words here and there. Certain important changes are contemplated such as the abolition of proportional representation and the exclusion of district boards, municipalities, etc., from being represented in the Senate. So I say we ought to have an opportunity of carefully studying the Bill, and until then it ought to be postponed."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member for Malabar that it is highly desirable to have this Bill postponed, and in doing so, I entirely associate myself with what the hon. Member Mr. Dorai Raja has said on this occasion characterizing the Bill as being mischievous and reactionary and vindictive and all that. If I ask for an adjournment, I do it only on two grounds, the first ground being that it is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Syndicate have suggested some changes in the present University Act and that the Syndicate has not sent in its report to the Government. The Syndicate as a body has not considered it, though the Syndicate has appointed a small committee of its own to consider the matter, and no report, I am told—I speak subject to correction—has yet reached the Government. I should very much like to have the unanimous report of the Syndicate before we take into consideration this amendment of the Act. No doubt, Sir, the matter is dealt with by amendments in the Bill. The amendments are far-reaching as they are very important, and there are suggested radical changes in the constitution. But I refuse to be drawn into any controversy at the present stage. There is also one other ground on which I vote for the adjournment of this Bill. As the hon. the Chief Minister has announced, he has appointed a Special Officer for considering on what lines the Act should be redrafted. The Government have thus realized the necessity for revising the Act in consonance with public opinion. They have shown an earnestness by appointing an expert in the matter, and the Government Bill will most likely be introduced in the next session. Now, Sir, it is

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

[29th March 1927]

certainly desirable that we should consider this question of university reform in a comprehensive form and in all its bearings. For these reasons, without adopting the reasons of either the hon. Member for Malabar or of Mr. Dorai Raja, I have decided to vote for the adjournment, and I should very much like to have a comprehensive reform of university education once for all."

* **BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur** :—"The very fact that the hon. Member for Malabar began with an apology makes me suspect that he was not *bona fide* in proposing an adjournment of this motion. We are just considering the point whether the Bill should be introduced and referred to a Select Committee or not. By reference to a Select Committee we are giving Members of the Select Committee as well as the other Members of the House ample opportunities to discuss the implications of the Bill that is now proposed. I wish, Sir, that this House realizes the urgent necessity for University reform which has been long overdue. It may be that some of my hon. Friends here who are out of touch with colleges and with university systems may not be able to know what exactly is the present need for reforming the University Act. I have had conversations with several Professors in the University of this Presidency and from those conversations I have been convinced that the University Act requires amendment in several respects, in more respects than are enumerated in this Bill itself. The University Act as framed in 1923 is not an academic Act at all. It was more like a private club framing its own rules and working it up. The work has gone on and it has not satisfied anybody, neither the public, nor the educational institutions, nor the persons who are to direct the policy of education in these institutions themselves. The remarks of my hon. Friend from Malabar might be all relevant if we were considering the Bill at its third or final stage. That we are not doing now. We are just considering the introduction of the Bill, and after its introduction it will be referred to a Select Committee, and before its final stage the hon. Members of this House will have ample time to consider and decide on the amendments and to offer any suggestions they wish to make in regard to this amending Bill. As to the scope of the Bill, I should agree with all that the hon. Member for the University has suggested in his amending Bill. The Act is certainly to be amended as soon as possible in the directions outlined in this amending Bill. And if there is any opposition to this amending Bill, I should put it, Sir, only on the ground of prestige being affected. Four years have passed since the last Act was enacted, and it has been worked and found very difficult to be worked. The result is no progress has been made in education, especially in higher university education. Everywhere education seems to be stifled; university education has not advanced a bit since the passing of that Act; it is simply where it was left when the Act began to work and nothing has been done. It was started with the idea that the university will be made a teaching university. How much has been done towards making this university a teaching university is patent enough for people who have leisure and the mind to examine it. They may examine any particular limb of the university or any particular institution of the university, or any section or faculty of education carried on by the university, and find out how far the ideals aimed at in that Act have been achieved. I therefore think that this Bill is long overdue, and it is simply mischievous to suggest that it should be postponed. It is on the contrary very urgent and I appeal to the hon. Members of this House that they should take this Bill into serious consideration and put no more obstacles in the way; though they may be goaded by other motives, they ought not to stifle education in this Presidency.

29th March 1927]

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—"On a point of order, Sir. Is it permissible for an hon. Member of this House to attribute any motives to other hon. Members? Not that I am offended with him but my hon. Friend says some may be goaded by motives. Is it parliamentary?"

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"The motives may be very noble motives." (Laughter.)

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—"I accept it, Sir."

* **BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR** :—"I have not attributed any motive to any body, Sir. I only say that they ought not be guided by any other motive than that of furthering the cause of education in this Presidency. Therefore I hope this hon. House will pass the motion that is made by the hon. Member for the University." 1 p

* **Mr. S. SATYAMURTI** :—"Sir, on an historic occasion, Lord Morley wrote to Lord Minto 'Time is one thing, Eternity is another.' I am reminded of that statement of Lord Morley when my hon. Friend below the gangway very naively protested too much in favour of my Bill and ended by trying to damn it and ultimately saying there is much more behind it than what appears on the surface, and the seconder outthorowed Herod by attributing all possible sins to me, sins of vindictiveness, mischief and various other things. It is for the House to decide whether the motion for adjournment is so innocent as it looks, and whether my Bill is innocent or not, it is also for the House to decide. As I have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, ever since the University Act was passed into law, amendments have been called for by Dr. Macphail the first Vice-Chancellor, and day after day, every member of the Senate feels that there is something in the Act which we cannot interpret, which we cannot reconcile. Yesterday, Mr. President, we had the same difficulty and I only wish to quote the hon. the Chief Justice who once said at a meeting of the Senate: 'I hope that this Act will soon be translated into English.' I am not anxious by means of this Bill to upset the whole constitution. If any Member is under that impression he is very much mistaken. My amendments fall under three categories, first, to improve the language of the Act. I shall give an example. It is said in the Act that the Chancellor of the University shall be the Governor of Madras."

* **Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO** :—"The hon. Member for the University is entering into the merits of the Bill; he is not speaking on the question of adjournment."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"The hon. Member for the University wants to show that we should not postpone consideration of his Bill because of the great virtues of the Bill."

* **Mr. S. SATYAMURTI** :—"Not only that. The argument has been advanced that I am trying to bring in a revolutionary Bill, that I am trying to upset the whole constitution. I am trying to prove to this hon. House that what I am doing is very much more modest. There is one section of the Act, which says that the Chancellor of the University shall be the Governor of Madras. It is the prerogative of His Majesty the King-Emperor to appoint the Governor of Madras. So I say, that the Governor of Madras shall be the Chancellor of the University. The next amendment I am moving is about the appointment of examiners and professors by the Syndicate, the Academic

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[29th March 1927]

Council, and the Senate. The Senate as it is constituted to-day is too large and too miscellaneous a body (I mean no offence) for the purposes for which it is intended, and there is practically a unanimity of expert opinion that it ought to be reduced in numbers and made more academic. I can assure my friend that when this Bill goes to the Select Committee, the question whether the local boards and municipalities should have representation or not, the question whether the other bodies should continue to be represented at all; these questions of detail will be carefully considered by the various interests in the Select Committee. I have not committed myself to any one of them irrevocably. I am only anxious that before we rise for the recess the Select Committee should be constituted. I would refer particularly to one of the expert members nominated, Dr. Meston. I think he will have to be here throughout its sittings till the report is written. But, if the Bill be postponed till next July or August he may find great difficulty, as it will be term time then for his college.

"My Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar told us solemnly that private members ought not to be ambitious to legislate on these matters, but leave legislation to Government."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I did not for a moment say that private members ought not to legislate. I myself have been the greatest sinner in that respect—if it can be called a sin. What I said was that it would be more convenient for the Minister in charge who is responsible for the administration of the Education Department to bring in a comprehensive measure."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I prefer to follow the hon. Member's example to his precept. He piloted heroically the Malabar Tenancy Bill affecting landlords and tenants in spite of the Government. I think I am making a very much more modest attempt which does not affect the real constitution of the Madras University. A red herring has been drawn by suggesting that there are important provisions in this Bill. I should be ashamed of sponsoring this Bill, if it did not contain important provisions. Whether these provisions are controversial or not is another matter, and so long as human nature is what it is, we are bound to have differences of opinion, and I say with regard to those matters on which there are differences of opinion, the best place for threshing them out is in the Select Committee and during the third reading stage when the Bill comes back to this House. A point was made by Mr. Krishnan Nayar with regard to a statement in the Statement of Objects and reasons about the Syndicate having reported to Government about the amendments to be made in the Act. If I was allowed to speak on the motion first, I shall have given an explanation. I have got a copy of the Syndicate Committee's amendments, and I had a mistaken notion that these were sent to Government. So I apologise to you and the House for the mistake. So, these amendments will now be considered by the Select Committee, and also, if necessary, the Select Committee can send this Bill to the Senate and the Vice-Chancellor and get their sanction on the Bill as a whole."

"It seems to me, Sir, that while I have taken the trouble to draft this Bill and put it forward, and while two expert members have been nominated for the purpose, no good purpose will be served by adjourning it. It is very difficult work for private members to draft a Bill and to draft a Statement of Objects and Reasons, and get them before the House. So I appeal to every private member of this House, who knows the difficulty of legislation, not to damp the ardour, the enthusiasm of people who are willing to take the trouble

29th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

of drafting a Bill and piloting it through the House. If the House wants that all right of initiative ought to be confined to Government, by all means, let them vote for the adjournment. If, on the other hand, they think that private legislation ought not to be checked or strangled, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, put it, the House need not commit itself to the Bill irrevocably. There are two more opportunities for the House to vote on the amendments so as to make the Act more workmanlike. I have no desire to upset the work of the previous Ministry by this bill, my only anxiety to the extent to which my humble efforts can go, being to make it more workmanlike. For that reason, I do hope that the House will not throw cold water on my attempt and I appeal to them, although my hon. Friend the Leader said he did not oppose it, as a party leader, I appeal to him and my party not as a deputy leader, but as a member to see that there is nothing behind this Bill beyond what is contained in this scrap of paper and I am not irrevocably committed to a single provision in it. It has to go to the select committee and come back before the House, and I have no motive at heart, Mr. President, save the highest interests of the university."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I intended to correct my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, that he has made a mistake in saying that the Syndicate has reported to Government because the Syndicate has not in fact reported to Government. Evidently my hon. Friend had in his mind the report of the committee appointed by the Syndicate. I am glad he has corrected the mistake himself. I am afraid the language used about throwing into the waste paper basket seemed to have caused a lot of annoyance to the hon. Members opposite. I am very sorry I used that expression and I withdraw it."

"With regard to the Bill itself, there are certain amendments in it which are not acceptable to me, but I have not made up my mind on that matter because as the hon. Member for the University took the trouble to explain, because as the hon. Member for the University took the trouble to explain, they will be before the Select Committee, and I am also going to be a member of that committee and I hope to put forward my objections at that stage. I am quite convinced that the University Act does want amendment, especially in matters of procedure. (Hear, hear.) They have difficulties about this procedure and this part of the Act unfortunately has not been touched upon by the hon. Member for the University (Hear, hear) and I have under consideration a Bill to remedy the procedural methods which is necessary for the working of the University Act. With regard to the three points that my hon. Friend has made, if I understood his amendments correctly, he wants the council of affiliated colleges abolished, and hon. Members will agree that this is a change quite necessary for the simple reason that this division of the work of the university between the council of affiliated colleges and academic council has not been found as satisfactory as it was originally thought it would be. And the second point on which my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, laid stress was the reduction in the number of members of the Senate. I am sure hon. Members here will realize that in an academic body like the Senate where important matters have to be considered it will be better if the body is not as large as it is to-day. But as my hon. Friend said, I am not committed to his proposals that district board members have no right to be there and members representing other interests. These things ought to be considered in the select committee stage. Another thing I take strong objection to was the giving up of proportional representation in the case of election by registered graduates,

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[29th March 1927]

As long as some people feel they are in a minority, the only method of giving them a chance is by the method of proportional representation. I am sure, my hon. Friend when he comes to see it in this light, will not press his point of having all the members elected by the ordinary method of voting.

"With regard to the adjournment itself, I thought that this Bill might go before the select committee and be considered there. That was the reason why I took the trouble of advising His Excellency to nominate two members who have been connected with this bill in many ways. As my hon. Friend observed, the Rev. Dr. Meston is the oldest member of the Syndicate, not in the sense of age, but that he has been on the Syndicate for the longest time of all the members of the Syndicate to-day. I am sure the House will agree that this was quite necessary for the purpose of piloting an Act of this kind through the House. But with regard to the adjournment motion, I am willing to abide by the decision of the House."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, some of us are anxious to see that some amendments to the University Act are brought at the earliest opportunity. Unhappily, the distinction between principle and detail is so very difficult to judge, that if we allow this Bill to go through at this stage, we are apprehensive whether some of the provisions that are introduced by this Bill may be changed during the committee stage. For example, Sir, the hon. Member for the University wants the election of members of Senate by graduates through proportional representation to be given the go-by. This, I believe, is not a mere detail, but a principle. And if it is a principle, I do not know how that principle can be set right in the select committee and the House if it comes to the conclusion that it is proper to have proportional representation."

"Secondly, representation on the Senate by various bodies, such as district boards, municipalities and Members of the Legislative Council, I can understand, is a question of detail, if it is a question of mere reducing or increasing the number. When important bodies like the district boards and the Legislative Council are to be deprived of their representation of the Senate, I fail to see how such a matter can be set right during the committee stage. The principle involved in this is whether representative public bodies like the legislative council and district and taluk boards should be represented on the university or not. It is not for the hon. Member to say it is a detail. It is a matter of legal technicality."

"That is the apprehension in the minds of some of us in saying that we should allow this Bill to go to the select committee. Unless we have an assurance from the hon. Member for the University and from the hon. the Law Member and other Members that at a later stage objection will not be taken on the ground that we have already agreed to these principles, I fear some of us will be compelled to vote against it, however anxious we are to see that the Bill is pushed through with regard to some amendments. In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister that he is going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill, we do not think it necessary to support the principles involved in the Bill brought forward by the hon. Member for the University. Unless some assurance is given to us by the hon. the Law Member and the Advocate-General on the lines suggested, it would be difficult for us to make up our minds with regard to this motion."

29th March 1927]

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, it is not in the least my intention to deal with any of the arguments bearing on the point whether the motion now before the House should be accepted or not. I am merely anxious that it should be in correct form as it is obviously a matter which will govern future cases of the kind. I do so because it seems to me that in Standing Order No. 34 the terms 'adjourn' and 'postpone' have been used as if they were tautological. For example, the hon. Member from Malabar in his motion used the term 'adjourn' and the hon. Member from Bellary, Mr. Siva Rao, used the term 'postpone'. I would suggest for the consideration of the Chair that the correct term ought to be 'postpone'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question I propounded to the House was that the consideration of this item be postponed."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I am sorry, Sir, that I did not hear that and I apologise to you, Sir. As the hon. Member from Malabar used the term 'adjourn' I thought, I was under the misapprehension that that was the form in which the question was proposed."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Sir, the House has shown itself somewhat divided in respect of this important matter. There is, however, one point on which there appears to be undoubtedly a consensus of opinion, viz., that the Madras University Act of 1923, as it is on the Statute Book at the present moment, requires immediate attention in the direction of amendment in various important particulars. And, I do not think that it is anything but a public advantage to start the amending process by letting the country think about the amending legislation at the earliest moment possible. I say that the circumstance that the Government are intending in their turn to bring forward an amending Bill is a good enough circumstance, but it is by no means a necessary ground for putting off private efforts in the same direction especially as the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister has made it clear that there are common points common to the Bill that he proposes to introduce and to the Bill that the hon. Member for the University is now attempting to introduce. If the public attention is rivetted to the topic of the amendment of the University Act from now, I think that the two or three months which must necessarily intervene before the Government Bill gets ripe for introduction shall have been usefully spent; because the public would from now be thinking about the various aspects and directions in which the University Act requires to be amended and the more prepared would the public be at the moment when the Government measure would itself be ripe for introduction. So that, the time spent now by the public on the consideration of the Bill which is now sought to be introduced shall have been doubly usefully spent and would probably result in the saving of an amount of time by the public when the Government measure is itself introduced in this House. In that sense, far from there being anything like overlapping, I think the useful preliminary process would stand ensured by the present Bill being allowed at this stage to be introduced. But in view of an apparent difference of opinion in respect of the merits of some of the important topics involved in the proposed amendment it would perhaps be better not to force the pace of our procedure in this respect unduly. Let by all means the starting of the rivetting of public opinion on this important topic be made now, but at the same time let us not

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [29th March 1927]

take matters to the stage immediately of committing the Bill to a select committee. Perhaps the ends of justice and public advantage would stand furthered by the Bill being read in Council now and my hon. Friend the Member for the University not making his next motion of which he has given notice, viz., that he will move that the Bill be referred to a select committee composed of so and so. I think if that motion is held over and if the Bill be now allowed to be read in Council a good deal of public advantage which otherwise might be lost would be ensured, while at the same time due regard would stand paid to the rival considerations that have been urged by the various Members that have already addressed the House on this topic. In this sense I would request Members on all sides of the House not excluding those in the Justice ranks to ensure attention on the part of the public to this important topic by not seriously pressing the motion for postponement and by allowing the Bill to be read in Council. At the same time I would request the Member for the University and those who are of his way of thinking not to force the pace of our procedure by proceeding to the next stage of the Bill."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir. I suppose that it is an amendment to the proposition. If that is allowed, it would obviate much difficulty. I want a ruling on it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That cannot be put as an amendment to the motion now under consideration."

"I take it that the House is now ready for the question."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I say one or two words in reply, Sir? Just one word."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member's motion to adjourn consideration is not a substantive motion and therefore there is no right of reply. I give this tentative ruling."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" All right, Sir, I bow to that ruling. I do not question it in any way."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is

'that the consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1928 be postponed.'"

The motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 11. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 12. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 3. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 13. Kumara Raja of Vengatagiri. |
| 4. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 14. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 5. " K. Koti Reddi. | 15. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 6. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 16. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 17. " K. Krishnaaswami Nayakar. |
| 8. " P. Siva Rao. | 18. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 9. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 19. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 10. " K. V. B. Swami. | |

29th March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

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| 20. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. | 28. Muhammad Kadir Moideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. Raja of Panagal. | 29. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 22. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 30. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 23. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 31. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 24. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 32. " K. Saraba Reddi. |
| 25. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 33. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 26. " S. N. Dorai Raja. | |
| 27. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 21. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 2. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. | 22. " S. Satyamurti. |
| 3. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 23. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 4. " J. Bheemayya. | 24. " P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 5. " V. Ch. John. | 25. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 6. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | 26. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 7. Mr. Muppil Nayar. | 27. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 28. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 9. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 29. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 10. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Namudripad. | 30. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 11. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 31. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 12. " C. E. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 32. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 13. " Ramanath Goenka. | 33. Rasheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 34. Mr. P. Baktavatsalu Nayudu. |
| 15. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanan. | 35. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 16. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 36. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 17. " S. Venkiah. | 37. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 18. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 38. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. Swami Sahajanandam. | 39. Mr. K. R. Karant. |
| 20. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. | 40. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| | 41. " C. Gopala Menon. |

Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 10. Mr. P. L. Moore. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 11. " G. T. Roag. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 12. " V. Pandrang Rao. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 13. " S. H. Slater. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 14. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 15. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 16. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 18. Mr. T. Adinarayan Chettiyar. |
| | 19. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |

Ayes 33. Noes 41. Neutral 19.

The motion was lost.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

IX

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS A DEFINITE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE, VIZ., THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REMODELLING OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the reconstruction and remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras.'

"I am much obliged to you, Sir, for permitting me to move this motion and also for pronouncing it to be in order against the formidable legal objections raised by the hon. the Law Member and the

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[29th March 1927]

Advocate-General. There is an impression in some quarters that this is going to be part of a move to have a fling at the Ministry. To begin with, let me say definitely that I have nothing against the Ministry; in fact, the present Ministers have no more to do with this scheme than the Moon with the eclipse of the Sun. It is merely an accident of position.

"Coming to the Hospital itself, opinion is divided. There was a time when this Hospital was considered to be the best of its kind in the East; but at present, it is overcrowded, congested and hopelessly out of date. The need was recognized as far back as 1909 for a new general hospital on up-to-date lines with all modern equipments with a surgical as well as a medical block. Various Surgeon-Generals selected sites and devised schemes to have an up-to-date hospital at a moderate cost. The first was the Spur-Tank Scheme at an approximate cost of 79 lakhs. For this scheme even permission was obtained from the Government of India to carry on the work with Provincial funds. But war intervened and the scheme had to be dropped. There was room enough here for a hospital of two sections, medical unit as well as the surgical unit. There was also room here for a Medical College with a hostel for students and even quarters for the medical staff. It had to be given up.

"After the war they thought of a scheme of retaining the Medical College and the General Hospital in the present position, but only having a new surgical block in the Ordnance Lines, which would also have a Children's section attached to it. Unfortunately the Surgeon-General, I forgot who it was, probably Colonel Symons, said that that was an unhealthy locality and besides, construction of a block of buildings would seriously interfere with the circulation of air to the residential quarters behind. I have been living in this locality for the last 25 years. It is not congested at all; it is open on three sides and on the fourth you have only shops partly occupied, all one-storeyed buildings and not large ones. In fact, this forms the Esplanade Division with only 890 voters on the list. That was a cheap, efficient and simplest thing to go in, a desirable scheme in every way. It was open on three sides and on the fourth side you have the Fort glaciis and the Bay. But that was dropped on the advice of the Surgeon-General. It was also very near to the General Hospital buildings; we have only to cross the Moore's Road to reach it.

"The third scheme suggested at that time was a building of the whole hospital block on the Body Guard Lines now occupied by His Excellency's Body Guard Riding School, behind the Munro statue and to the east of Boddam's statue. Plans were actually drawn up and everything was going on alright when the Cooum stood in the way. At one time they proposed to have a bridge over it; later on they said that they would fill it up. The filling of the Cooum was abandoned as it was feared that it would flood Chintadripet. They gave up the scheme. The present scheme which has been devised mainly by the Resident Medical Officer, the Superintendent, and the Surgeon-General coming from the north and also a Government architect, provides for pulling down certain parts of the existing General Hospital and building a series of new ones in their place. It consists of an out-patients' department at a cost of six lakhs of rupees, a new surgical block at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs, an X-ray block at a cost of two and three-fourth

29th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

lakhs of rupees, a venereal section, and certain other alterations and sanitary improvements to the existing building, the total cost coming to about Rs. 39.29 lakhs. The compound itself is at present congested. There is no room even for the elbow, as that great man, Surgeon-General Giffard, said. The whole compound is occupied with some building or other. The present proposal to overhaul at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs the pile of buildings built more than 80 years ago is not a commendable one at all. The Corporation will very soon demand a slice 30 feet wide from the northern wall of the Hospital compound to widen the General Hospital Road, where traffic is already congested and accidents occur every day. The whole compound is one mass of heterogeneous buildings. Starting with the out-patients' department and going round the compound you will find sheds for the patients of an infectious or contagious nature, some sheds for motor cars, and some even for cows. Then we have some huts for septic and dying cases commonly spoken of by the students as half-way houses to the mortuary, with a cold storage behind it for the dead bodies: and near it is the laundry. Round again you come to the X-ray block, the clinical theatre, the clinical laboratory, the hospital blocks proper, administrative blocks, pantry, kitchen, and then quarters for the Resident Medical Officer, the Matron, Superintendent and the Sergeant. All these are built together in a confusing and bewildering manner. The present proposal is to pull down certain sections of these buildings and build new ones. In the meantime, they propose to construct temporary sheds at the cost of 65,000 rupees and all this to be pulled down when the new buildings are over. The nurses have to go and reside out of the hospital at the old college buildings and that costs us Rs. 16,500. Outside the compound, we have got noises of every kind imaginable. The tram cars with a grating sound start at 5 a.m. and go on till 10 p.m. Motor cars and buses are busy throughout the day with their hooters and horns and are an antidote to any sedative. There is the steam whistle of the trains in the Central Station in front and that of the trains of the South Indian Railway Company behind and nearly all round to disturb the sleep of every one there. There is a proposal made by this company to double the lines and run trains every five minutes. The dust nuisance again is intolerable. The Cooum is a perennial source of abominable smell which will make any healthy man sick. That was what made Surgeon-General Giffard condemn the whole site. This is a region of maddening noise all round, dust everywhere and bad smell all over. Mosquitoes draw off the little life blood that is left in the sick persons that come there. It is not at all a desirable place for a hospital. We want a hospital on up-to-date lines. There is a feeling among a considerable section in this House that Madras is monopolising all the money for the Hospital here. I should like to remind my friends here that Madras must have one and must have the best one. Even if it costs crores, we must be prepared to spend on it so long as it is going to be the mother hospital for the whole Presidency. It is here that the future Surgeons and the Physicians of Southern India are to be trained to take up work in the mufassal hospitals. If the fountain source itself is going to be bad what sort of men will be available for the mufassal hospitals? They will be only of the C-3 grade. If you want officers of the A-1 grade you must see that the General Hospital in Madras is equipped on most up-to-date lines. There is no good criticizing

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[29th March 1927]

the scheme devised by the present officers. The question is whether it is worth while spending forty lakhs of rupees on this which after all will have to be revised again. The conditions that made them to condemn this hospital site are still there in a more aggravated form.

"Some years back, Sir, Calcutta had the same trouble. They had a hospital which was out-of-date. Some were for building a new hospital outside the town and some were for remodelling the same old hospital. The latter policy was carried out and they had to spend about Rs. 60 lakhs in renovating the hospital. But before the work was completed, the demand for a hospital in an open area became so insistent that they had to yield to it and had to build another hospital outside. The position here also will be the same in a short time. So, I propose, as a compromise for the time being, taking into consideration the urgent need for a surgical block and an operation theatre, that this block be not located in the General Hospital compound, which is already filthy and overcrowded, but should be shifted to the Medical College grounds between its two gates, where the present tennis courts are, far away from tram, train and the Cooum. Sir, if this is carried and if the buildings are outside the Hospital limits, the work of the General Hospital need not be interfered with. The nurses need not be shifted outside; there is no necessity for temporary buildings, and there is no necessity for pulling down any of the existing buildings at all. This block will provide for 200 or 250 surgical beds, and as soon as that is ready, in about an hour's time, all the surgical cases from the General Hospital can be brought over and put into these wards. The surgical side of the hospital becomes vacant then. Bring over Medical cases to this vacant section. Medical side now becomes vacant. Repairs, renovations, sanitary improvements, lighting improvements and things of that sort can be carried on here without disturbing the hospital work. When these are finished, the medical patients can come back to their own beds, while the surgical beds vacated for a second time can be improved to meet the demand of the venereal section. The nose and throat section and other casualty wards and other renovations and improvements suggested by the remodelling staff at present may also be carried out. But briefly, Sir, the advantage of the scheme, which I am proposing is that the cost of the surgical block will be only about Rs. 12 lakhs, plus probably Rs. 8 or 10 lakhs for improvements, sanitary fittings and others to the existing buildings. Within this Rs. 20 lakhs, we must be able to carry on all the things required. The X-ray block is already there. It was recently built, and though it is only temporary it is good enough and we can get on with it for another decade. The out-patient department need not again be rebuilt at present. After all, a patient does not remain in the out-patient department for more than half an hour, and he could even go away within ten minutes if he has his business done early. Patients are kept there only temporarily and as soon as they are attended to, they are sent back. The work to be done is for not more than 30 minutes. The existing buildings may continue and we can go on with them for some time more. The X-ray block may require a little extension for seating accommodation for the patients that come in; but to pull it down and to build another in its place is not at all necessary. So, I put it to the hon. the Minister, if he is prepared to start my scheme and work it out appointing a committee to go into and scrutinising it for putting

29th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

up a new surgical block or unit as they call it in the Medical College compound, I think many will agree with me in not pressing this Motion and will be quite satisfied with that."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, I regret very much that I cannot agree with my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya. His point of view is quite different from mine and perhaps from that of most of us. In one case"

2-45
p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I believe the hon. Member is seconding the proposition."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" No, Sir, I am opposing it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Sir, I second this motion. In seconding it, I wish to say that the object with which I second it is quite different from that of the mover; but all the same the purpose is served. It is plain, Sir, that in this House there are two sections and one section feels that enough money is not spent in Madras for having a first-class hospital and that on a site which is probably more agreeable to them than the present one. I am not one of those who agree with them; but I belong to the other section, namely, the section which feels that a lot of money is being spent in Madras at the cost of the mufassal. No doubt I am one of those who believe that at the Presidency town there ought to be really a very good hospital. If the statistics in the hospital show that the treatment given to the mufassal patients is really sympathetic, I probably might not have come forward to oppose a provision of this type. But my experience of a few patients from the mufassal coming to Madras is rather very unhappy. I once sent a patient, from the village to the Ophthalmic Hospital in Madras and that patient was in that hospital for about two months. That patient was prepared to commit suicide, but on my intervention he desisted and he was admitted into the hospital, and in fact I personally got him admitted. He got better. But a second time after two years, he got the same trouble again and asked me to follow him to Madras again; but unhappily I could not spare the time. I sent him with the advice that he might inform the doctors that he was already there, and I thought there would be no difficulty in getting admission. But the answer was 'You look all right, you seem to have come here to eat.' Afterwards on my suggestion he was taken to Bangalore for treatment. Sir, that is not the only instance where I saw that the treatment of the mufassal people was very unsympathetic. Unless the people in Madras realize that the money we are spending for the convenience of the townspeople comes mainly from the mufassal, unless they realize that they are enjoying at the expense of the mufassal, I for one would not be prepared to spend one pie for the convenience of the townspeople. I second this motion, because it serves my purpose, namely, that the money that is now being allotted for expenses on the General Hospital, i.e., about Rs. 40 lakhs would, if this motion is carried, be not spent. Whether a better hospital is to be built in Madras or not, I suppose we can consider that question when it comes up. With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to second the motion."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Sir, I also support the motion, though on different grounds. I view this question, Sir, from quite a different standpoint from

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

[29th March 1927]

that of Dr. Mallayya. He stated in his speech that he was prepared to spend crores over the General Hospital. Some of us are tempted to ask him, 'you are prepared to spend crores, but who is prepared to give you'?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"How much is spent on the High Court, Sir?"

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I must say that there is a very strong feeling in the mufassal that lavish and extravagant amounts are being spent over the maintenance of the metropolitan hospitals. After all, I may ask, how many patients does this General Hospital give relief to? There is a tendency, Sir, I have observed in the mufassal, to go to Madras for every little ailment for the simple reason that there is not sufficient good equipment in the district headquarter hospitals. Hon. Members of this House are aware that during the time of Sir Alexander Cardew who was in charge of this department, he took over the management, on behalf of the Government, of all the district headquarter hospitals with a distinct promise that he would convert them into so many model hospitals in the Presidency. Hon. Members of this Council will also remember that before Sir Alexander Cardew took over the management of these hospitals, they used to be managed and maintained in a very perfunctory manner by the local bodies on account of their scanty and inadequate resources. Now, Sir, I have been watching all these years. I was one of those who said that the local bodies should be relieved of this expenditure and that the Government should take over this expenditure on the mufassal headquarter hospitals. I have been watching the scheme all these years; but, Sir, nothing substantial had been done towards the improvement of the headquarter hospitals. They are precisely in the same condition now as they were under the management of the local bodies. In many a district, the headquarter town is crying for a suitable hospital; many a district headquarter hospital is crying for increased expenditure on diet; and having regard to the convenience of the patients resorting to them, many a hospital is crying for more equipment, more staff by way of nurses, and so on. While these things are clear, and while the Government have not carried out the pledge they gave in the case of the headquarter hospitals that they would convert them into model hospitals, we strongly object, Sir, to this lavish and extravagant expenditure over the metropolitan hospital. I would ask another question, Sir. After all, for whose benefit is the State hospital in the metropolis maintained? Under the recent rules, it is for the veriest poor that the hospital is maintained. I think a rule has been passed and it is still in vogue to that effect, and the sooner it is cancelled the better. According to that rule, it is only the veriest poor that are entitled to treatment in State hospitals. I think it is the richer classes that contribute towards the maintenance of these hospitals, though they are characterised as State hospitals. A distinction has now been made between the rich and the poor by the operation of some rule recently passed, which restricts the hospitals to the benefit of the veriest poor.

"I may also allude, Sir, to the scheme of rural medical relief which has now been started. I was told the other day by the hon. the Minister for Public Health that though the scheme was inaugurated some years ago, up till now, only 320 or 314—I do not remember exactly—rural dispensaries have been started. A grievance was ventilated in this Council some time ago that the

29th March 1927]

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

subsidies now being granted by the Government to the local bodies towards the upkeep of these rural dispensaries are hardly adequate for the purpose. The local bodies with their slender resources cannot bear the burden, and they hope that if the Government take over the rural dispensaries, that would go a long way to afford them real and useful relief. Now, Sir, when these schemes are under contemplation and when the system of rural medical relief requires the utmost fostering and care on the part of the Government, and when there is a movement for starting more Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries, I think it is a ruinous waste to spend Rs. 40 lakhs for, at any rate, brick and mortar, cement and chunam, which will be, after all, to the benefit of a few people. I may say that until the Government extend the system of rural medical relief to its utmost limit, we must really cry halt in regard to this kind of expenditure over the General Hospital. The standpoint of Dr. Mallayya was that he was objecting only to the suitability of the site; but we object to it not on the score of the site, however attractive or tempting it may be. Our objection, as I have stated, Sir, is financial. There are other schemes put forward, we do not want this premier hospital to enjoy all the convenience. It may be said that there are a great many things to be said in favour of the concentration of all the best medical talent and the best medical equipment in the land in a particular place in the Presidency; I quite sympathise with that aspect of the question. True, there ought to be concentration of all the best equipment, medical talent, best physicians, best surgeons, best apparatus, best X-ray, etc., but at the same time, Sir, I think the mufassal institutions should not be starved. For these reasons I strongly object to the spending of this big amount over the General Hospital."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I support the motion of Dr. Mallayya. I find it is a very harmless motion. In the interests of economy he suggests that the surgical unit should be transferred to the Medical College compound and in that way the congestion which exists in the present General Hospital should be avoided. I think what economy can be effected in this manner will, on the one hand, have the advantage of avoiding congestion, and, on the other, will make this remodelling scheme acceptable to all classes of people. He has also given an assurance to this House that he will not press the motion if the matter is carefully considered and some economy is effected. That is another reason why I am in favour of the motion being accepted. I do admit that it is very desirable that the General Hospital should be kept in a very good condition, in a state of efficiency, that it should be properly staffed and that every endeavour should be made to afford the very best kind of medical help to those who come to the hospital. As it is, Sir, I know that many people even from villages come to the General Hospital. Indeed, our men seem to have an instinctive knowledge of what is best for them. There are many people going to Madura, because they know there are two hospitals well-staffed and they have confidence in the surgeons who are in charge of those hospitals. Perhaps as many go to those hospitals as come here to the General Hospital. I know that there are large numbers of people who go to Muthupet or some place near it for eye diseases. I know there was a time when the hospital at Tanjore was very popular and large numbers went there. I also know of a time when the taluk headquarter hospital at Mannargudi was as

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [29th March 1927]

popular as the hospital at Tanjore, because the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Mannargudi hospital, a pupil of Dr. Rice, was an expert in the treatment of surgical cases of a certain description. So, there is a good deal of point in the remarks made by my hon. Friend the previous speaker, when he said that the headquarter hospitals and even the taluk hospitals should be kept in a very good state of efficiency and run on up-to-date lines. For every one hundred persons that come here to the General Hospital or to the eye hospital for treatment, probably there are 90, mostly members of the depressed and backward classes, who, for lack of means, are languishing and dying in their homes. So, if the headquarter hospitals, district or taluk, are run on up-to-date lines and people have great confidence in the men who are entrusted with every kind of surgical or other treatment in those hospitals, and if very good physicians or surgeons trained here in the Medical College are induced to work in those hospitals, I think a very good step forward will have been taken for affording the right kind of medical relief in rural areas; for as I have said on more than one occasion, rural medical relief is certainly a very important thing and you cannot delay it any longer. Therefore, while I press that point, namely, that economy should be effected, I, at the same time, admit as a layman I am not competent to scrutinize and criticize the plans and estimates prepared by experts. My hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya has criticized the plans and has suggested the very best means of avoiding overcrowding and congestion by transferring a certain unit to the Medical College compound. Well, he is entitled to do it and his opinion is entitled to as much consideration as that of an expert, because he is one who has passed through all the stages of training in the Medical College and must have also had experience of hospital work. At the same time, I do admit that these are matters of detail; transferring a unit here or placing a shed or tent in some other place, these are all matters of detail. I think, if the hon. Minister carefully goes into these things and takes the opinion of some non-official members, and the members of his department, of those who are competent to advise him and also bears in mind all the remarks made by Dr. Mallayya and the other speakers, certainly it would be possible for him to arrive at a very workable and satisfactory way of remodelling the General Hospital. Whatever it be, my humble submission is that while we are trying our best to make these metropolitan hospitals really efficient and not only efficient but also capable of affording the very best training for those entrusted with hospital work and trained for work in other parts of the presidency, in the mufassal stations, it is very desirable that headquarter hospitals and taluk hospitals should be run on up-to-date lines, so that the very first step may be taken of bringing medical relief, as near as possible, to people in rural areas. This is, as I said, the first step. One should not stop here. I would go a step further and recommend the starting of more rural dispensaries and subsidizing them very liberally. I think this kind of relief that I am suggesting will certainly go a great way to satisfy mufassal claims by affording medical relief on a larger scale than now which, though inadequate, will, as funds are available, expand and develop into a satisfactory kind of medical relief in rural areas."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I support this motion on entirely different grounds from those advanced by my Friend

29th March 1927] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

Dr. Mallayya. Here also, Sir, it is really a question of the mufassal versus the metropolis. I do not for a moment deny the need for the existence of a General Hospital in the capital, in Madras, on up-to-date lines and staffing it with the most efficient physicians and surgeons. There can be no two opinions on this question. After all, Sir, the question as to whether we should have an up-to-date hospital in the City of Madras staffed by most efficient surgeons and physicians when there are more urgent needs in the mufassal, is a question of finance. If we have plenty of funds we should go in for all these things in all places, but in the absence of funds, there must be a sense of proportion and there must be an order of urgency. The question is whether when there are several parts in the presidency which are thirsting for water, where there is no sufficient and decent supply of drinking water and where there are no arrangements for proper sanitation, we should go on refining the burnished gold in the City of Madras. The hon. Minister Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar in the course of the general discussions on the budget regarding this matter stated that 44 per cent of the patients in the General Hospital at present are from the mufassal and his argument was that if this remodelling takes place the persons that will really be benefited are the mufassal people. I do not deny that the mufassal people will to some extent be benefited by this remodelling of the General Hospital. I made enquiries this morning as to the number of in-patients' beds at present in the General Hospital. That number is 528 and, if my memory does not fail, my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar stated that if these contemplated arrangements regarding the remodelling of the hospital are completed there will be an addition of about 40 beds in the hospital. That will come to roughly about 560 beds. Now 44 per cent of these 560 beds work up to about 250 beds. Now, the question is whether for the benefit of the 250 patients coming up from the mufassal, the interests of thousands of millions of people residing in the mufassal should be sacrificed. I submit that there can be no two opinions on that. Certainly interests regarding water-supply and sanitation should be preferred to the interests of those 250.

" Then again with reference to the arrangements that exist at present in the City of Madras for housing in-patients, as I said the other day in the course of the general discussions on the budget, there is, in addition to the existing General Hospital, another very good hospital in the city, the Rayapuram Hospital. I understand that it is one of the best hospitals in India and it is run on up-to-date lines. Sir Alexander Cardew to whose interests in the Medical department, a reference has already been made, lavished money on the medical department and I understand that the Rayapuram Hospital was built at a cost of 13 lakhs when he was in charge of the department. There are, in addition to that, special hospitals, namely, the Maternity Hospital, and the Ophthalmic Hospital and there is also the General Hospital in Rayapuram. Then, again, this morning in answer to certain questions regarding the Medical department information was elicited from the Minister in charge of the department, that in the case of women who go to the Maternity Hospital for treatment at the time of their confinement, their groans are heard outside their rooms on the roads. If any money is to be spent on this Medical department in Madras I should certainly think that an arrangement for the expenditure of money in the

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[29th March 1927]

Maternity Hospital to prevent the cries of these poor women from being heard on the road is more urgent than the expenditure of money on the General Hospital.

"Then again, it is very well-known and it was also elicited from the hon. Minister at question time this morning, that the Tuberculosis Hospital is situated in Royapetta, a very crowded part of the town. That again, seems to me to be more urgent than this remodelling. Early steps should be taken—and in the order of urgency that stands first—for the removal of the Tuberculosis Hospital from the crowded part of Royapetta to a place where there is less habitation. Thus, even if you take the needs of the city, these are more urgent things than the remodelling of the General Hospital.

"Then again, there is one other aspect. We find that plans and estimates are not ready. It is becoming very common to ask this Council to vote for schemes for which plans and estimates are not ready. It is admitted in a note that was supplied to us that the Engineers have not yet prepared the plans. Now, they have provided for 2 lakhs in this year's budget and they say that the approximate cost of this remodelling will be about 40 lakhs. When the estimates are prepared we may have occasion to discuss them. These estimates of the Public Works Department which are originally prepared are very often exceeded by the time the works are started.

3-15
p.m.

"Now in this case even the estimates are not prepared. Who knows that when this estimate is to be prepared, this lump sum grant of Rs. 39 lakhs which is now asked for will not come up to 50 or 60 lakhs? Taking all these things into consideration it seems to me that no necessity has yet been made out for this remodelling. My Friend, I believe, concluded his speech with a statement that he might withdraw the motion. I do not know whether I understood my Friend Dr. Mallayya correctly or not. However, I would request him not to withdraw the motion having regard to the interests of the Presidency as a whole. In any case if it comes to a matter of voting, I would vote for the motion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Sir, I support this motion quite on different grounds, because I do not want that this sum should be granted for this purpose at all. The hon. Member, Dr. Mallayya, was saying that he was prepared to spend crores and crores of rupees on these hospitals here so that the people from the mufassal, especially students from the mufassal, may learn better work. This is of course a very plausible argument. But I do not know how far it is an honest argument. Still that is given as an argument, but I do not think that can stand, because if you want to produce better students, you must have better professors. It is not by having palatial buildings and by pulling down strong efficient buildings that do not suit their present fancy that they are going to produce better students or better medical men. Of course it is a very bold statement that Dr. Mallayya made, that is, that he is prepared to spend crores and crores here. I really feel that crores and crores are being spent in this metropolis to the detriment of the tax-payer. When one of my hon. Friends suggested that people here should recognize that they are eating at the cost of the rate-payer, a Member on the Government Bench was simply smiling at it. I do

29th March 1927]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

not know whether there is any reason to treat that matter in that light-hearted way. But I want to impress upon the attention of hon. Members that we are not really treating the poor tax-payer with justice. This Government really takes money from the poorest men, and it takes money by making the poorest people take to drink, and then spends that money lavishly here. And to say that you should not hesitate to spend crores and crores here is perhaps in furtherance of that object. Why I object to this expenditure is that I feel that already too much money is being spent here. The figures are these. The total expenditure for the ordinary medicine is Rs. 75.96 lakhs. Now, what is spent for Madras? The sum is Rs. 17,28,500. That is for medicine. For supervision, proportionately calculating, the sum spent is Rs. 26,800. The Corporation also spends Rs. 2,93,096 on medicine, that is on providing rate-payers with medicine. We thus see that nearly 20 lakhs are spent for people here which works out at Rs. 3-5-4 per head. We have got only 6 lakhs of people living here, and we are spending at the rate of Rs. 3-5-4 per head. With regard to the mufassal what are the figures? Taking away what is spent here, that is Rs. 17.55 lakhs, there remains a balance of Rs. 58.35 lakhs. This is spent for how many? For 41 millions of people, and that gives us a rate of 2 annas 3 pies. Our friends are not satisfied with spending Rs. 3-5-4 for a man at Madras, when they know . . ."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Are they spending it on Madras only?"

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Yes, Sir. I have given the figures. If I am wrong I may be corrected. It will therefore work out at 2 annas 3 pies per head for the mufassal. That is what you are spending for a man in the mufassal. He is always called a mufassal man in somewhat deprecatory terms. That is the position.

"With regard to capital works, what are you spending on the city of Madras and what are you spending on the mufassal? You will see that what is provided this year is Rs. 15.97 lakhs, that is for the year 1927-28. What you spent last year was Rs. 9.35 lakhs. You are spending Rs. 6.60 lakhs more this year. Perhaps this is occasioned by providing Rs. 2 lakhs for the remodelling of the General Hospital and you also want a students' medical hostel at a cost of Rs. 1.92 lakhs. That means 2 lakhs for the General Hospital and another 2 lakhs for the students' hostel."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it for students in Madras alone or students from the mufassal?"

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Madras students are not excluded, I suppose. They get the greatest share in everything. Then another thing is this. You also get a share of Rs. 1.19 lakhs which is simply stated as the amount to be spent on minor works. No details are given. Perhaps the whole of it may be spent or only a half of it may be spent. The sympathy that the officials show in this matter will perhaps show that they will spend any amount for the city. I am not going to take into consideration all that. But what you are spending for the metropolis is Rs. 5.66 lakhs. When I stated that you are spending about 2 lakhs for the students' hostel, there

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[29th March 1927]

was an interruption whether it was for Madras or mufassal. Of course students come from the mufassal also. But if a correct account is taken, I think most of them come from the city. (Voices: 'No, no.') It does not matter, I am prepared to take it as correct. But even then, are you not spending Rs. 3-5-4 per head on medicine in the city compared with 2 annas 3 pies per head in the mufassal? When the figures are like this, why do you want to waste more money? Dr. Mallayya has helped me in this way. He says that the remodelling of the hospital is not just now necessary, but that the old thing may continue for some time. That is his idea. I quite agree with him so far as postponing the matter is concerned, or I may say postponing the evil day. I say it very consciously and deliberately because I know that every pie of what you spend for the city is really taking away so much money from the mufassal man. You want a very efficient hospital here. I admit that is a very laudable desire. But I would put it like this. If a man has five children, and if he says 'I will see how my first child develops, and see what a fine soldier he will make. I will feed him well and look after him, spending much, and nearly starve the other four children', perhaps he will be considered a very foolish man. There are villages and villages and even whole taluks where there is not any medical help provided by the Government. When we ask for contributions or moneys for the headquarter hospitals, the Surgeon-General always says 'No, no'. Moneys are provided for this and that but not for the mufassal. Even poor taluk boards are asked to take a heavy burden on themselves. Now, we have got a good Corporation here of which my leader was in charge for some time. The Corporation gets lakhs and lakhs and they plead inability to provide medical help for the people."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Question."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I know why my friend questions. I already submitted that the Corporation spends about Rs. 2.09 lakhs, but you depend upon your mufassal man for the Rs. 15 lakhs that is not provided. You ask the mufassal man to look after himself, to provide his own medicine, but you ask him to contribute Rs. 15 lakhs for your people here. That is not proper. Ordinarily speaking, if your theory holds good, all medical help should be provided by the Corporation. If you want to give a grant, give a grant proportionate to the money spent by the Corporation. Don't apply one rule to the metropolis and another rule to the mufassal, if you want to be taken as honest men. If you want to apply a rule, apply it to all people correctly. It has been stated that there is need for improving or constructing women's hospital, children's hospital, eye hospital, ear hospital and every kind of hospital. I have no objection, but what I say is this. Please wait till you provide for the mufassal man. Do not be in a hurry. There is no good spending more money here. There are very many people in the mufassal who are dying for want of medicine. I know many cases of people dying of cholera, of fever and other diseases, but never tasting any medicine during the progress of the disease. These are our difficulties. Of course, the Government may be very helpful here or some of our friends may join them, but in a matter like this I would request Members of the Government to remain neutral. It is a fight between metropolis and the mufassal. (Laughter.) If they go and join the stronger party, it means

29th March 1927]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

they show partiality. This is not a fight between the Government and the mufassal men. The Corporation wants to shirk its responsibility and tries to throw the whole responsibility on the Government. Are these schemes started for the benefit of the mufassal man? They may say 'why should we contribute more simply because we accidentally happen to be at the metropolis?' and so on; and the officials also happen to be here, and they sanction the schemes and for some time all these things have been happening for the benefit of Madras. I have to answer one thing. My Friend, Dr. Mallayya, said that after all, it is the mufassal man that gets the benefit of it. I may say that they have introduced a new rule in regard to headquarter hospitals. We asked contributions from taluk boards, and the Government said that taluk boards should contribute to the funds of the taluk headquarter hospitals in proportion to the number of patients that attend the hospitals from the taluk board area concerned. That is the rule introduced. In our district, the Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapur and other mufassal taluk boards were asked to contribute and when we could not agree the Government laid down the rule that each mufassal taluk board should contribute in proportion to the number treated at the headquarter hospital. A similar rule may be introduced here also. We undertake to pay towards the cost of the treatment of men we send to the hospitals here. I take this attitude, because I know the number of mufassal patients that come to Madras is very small. No doubt many patients come to Madras, but they always go to the private practitioners. Very few people go to the General Hospital where they have no facilities to get entrance unless the patient happens to be in Government service. So, I submit, the matter may be treated in a way similar to the headquarter hospital contributions. The Government must seriously think that they are not doing the right thing in spending lakhs and lakhs at the metropolis and neglecting the mufassal altogether in this matter. My Friend the Minister in charge has to answer two things. One is the spending of the money here on this hospital to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs. When we asked for money for the famine-stricken areas, the hon. the Revenue Member was saying 'no money, no money'.

"They could only give the help to the extent of 6 lakhs by way of works. 2-30
If a man has lost his crops and if he happens to be a middle-class man this P.m.
Government says 'go and work as a coolie'. Even for such laudable purposes they say 'no money'. But they want to put up a strong and palatial building. Then they want to build another and want half a crore. The Finance Member says 'no money' for anything and I do not know how he allowed this to get in. We have no power to initiate. We can only discuss. The subject has escaped our criticism because we could not manage among ourselves. Then there is the certificate of a great doctor, my Friend Dr. Mallayya. He says the thing can go on for some time. There is no urgent necessity for it. That is the certificate he gives on which I really pin my faith. So a gentleman belonging to the place, a doctor himself who is more interested in the matter says that this is not required at present. I say, till medical relief reaches the rural areas, whether it be within 10 years or 20 years, till you can provide for them in a tolerable manner, you cannot come up for very efficient model hospitals. We have not a model state. How can you have model hospitals? Being efficient in one place is no good. You have to look to the interests of the country. Even the foreigner and

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[29th March 1927]

the tourist judge the country from the point of view of the metropolis as well as the village. It may be good for the tourist that Madras is fitted with up-to-date improvements but of what good are they to the country as a whole? So I request hon. Friends to first vote for this motion and afterwards try by other means to get rid of it altogether. I request all our friends to help us in this matter. They have all been saying that they are always for the poor and all that. It is time to show whether they are true in their professions. If they are for the poor let them help them, if not by voting for them, by at least remaining neutral and leaving it to the representatives of the people to decide the matter."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Of the extravagances that disfigure the present budget this huge item of expenditure is perhaps one of the worst though of course not the worst. I call it extravagant not only by reason of the enormous amount that is sought to be spent on the scheme but also by reason of the purpose for which it is now going to be spent. I shall take up the second of these reasons first, for the reason that it appeals to the proposer of this motion as much as it does to the rest of those who are in agreement with him on this motion. Coming as he does, Sir, as a representative of the residents of Madras and holding also a similar representative position in the Corporation of the City it is perhaps not possible to expect from him anything more than an agreement on the second aspect of the question alone. It is enough for our purpose, Sir, if he and the other representatives of the Madras City are one with us on this second aspect and vote on that ground for this motion. There were three questions, Sir, engaging the attention of the Government with regard to a model hospital in the City of Madras. The three questions were 'location, construction and equipment of a hospital'. Spend 39 lakhs if you will or even more on the remodelling of the existing hospital, the first and most important question will still remain, viz., the location of the hospital, and it is that matter, Sir, which has appealed to Dr. Mallayya more than anything else. And it is only in the fitness of things that it must have appealed to him as a medical man himself. The hospital will still stand on that perennial stream of filth which has been dignified by being called a river and by being given a name—Cooum. On one side of it will still run a busy railway line with trains running every five minutes as the hon. Member for Madras told us and on the other side of it will still be the unceasing tumult of one of the noisiest thoroughfares of the city. That is the location of the hospital on which lakhs and lakhs are going to be spent. Well, Sir, that is the ground which has appealed to Dr. Mallayya himself and even if this alone is accepted it will be enough for the acceptance of the motion by the House. But, Sir, it is the first ground that appeals to myself and those of us who come from the mufassal and who come to voice the feelings of those people who are considered dumb and voiceless. It is the first portion of the argument more than the second that appeals to me. Time after time, year after year and Member after Member has appealed to the House that provision has not been made on an adequate scale for meeting the needs for medical relief not only in rural areas but in taluk and district headquarters. A promise was made long long ago, as was pointed out by the hon. Member for Bellary Mr. Siva Rao, that district headquarter hospitals are going to be equipped in the best manner possible and are going

29th March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

to be made at least such poor models as district headquarters are thought worthy of. That promise still remains unredeemed. In that connexion, during the budget discussion Member after Member pointed out in what a wretched condition these headquarter hospitals are. I myself spoke about it and compared our district headquarters hospital to a godown. Hon. Members coming from some other districts also characterized their hospitals in equally strong terms. Nothing substantial is going to be done for them. Nothing on any such lavish scale as on the hospital in the Madras City is going to be done for them. Again coming to the taluk headquarter hospitals, what is it that we have got from the Minister in charge of that department? What he proposes to give with one hand he proposes to take away with the other. He told us that there is a proposal that the taluk headquarter hospitals should be taken under the management of the Government. But if we take the taluk headquarter hospitals under our management we shall give you nothing for the purpose of rural medical relief. This is the statement which he made from his position on the Treasury Bench. Well, Sir, if it is a question of rural medical relief, if it is a question of taking over taluk headquarter hospitals, if it is a case of redeeming the long-standing promise that district headquarter hospitals will be converted into model ones—poor models though they may be—in all these cases we hear the story that there is no money for those purposes. If it is a case of remodelling an institution which admittedly is situated on a site which is most unsuited for the purpose of a hospital, lakhs are found to be spent. It is against that that we people coming from the mufassal do protest and we shall continue to protest as vigorously as we can till something better is done for the mufassal areas. May I tell the hon. Minister for Public Health or whoever is responsible for the launching of a scheme of such a gigantic magnitude that if he would hold his soul in patience for some time the scheme of remodelling would die a natural death. Other experts may be coming up or the present experts would themselves revise their opinion and tell him that this scheme of remodelling is a most unsuitable one and it ought to go and that a well-equipped hospital ought to be built on a site which is far from the madding crowd. He will get that advice in the course of a year perhaps and there will be no need at all for spending this 39 lakhs of rupees on the remodelling of an existing institution. Dr. Mallayya told us of a similar thing that happened in Calcutta. He said that a scheme of similar remodelling was sanctioned but before it was completed other expert advice prevailed; the remodelling scheme was abandoned in favour of another scheme costing perhaps more than the remodelling scheme and all the money that was spent on the remodelling was of course a waste. Are we going to have the same sorry spectacle here by launching a scheme which involves several lakhs and which does not meet the approval of anybody but those interested in spending money without getting adequate return for it? Well, therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that it will do little harm to anybody if the building stands in the same state as it is for some time more to come and we leave it to further expert advice to decide its fate. We have been told in the note that was circulated that from 1909 this scheme was hanging in the air, i.e., for a period of 18 years. Will it be too much for the Government, Sir, to wait for some time more? In the era of financial prosperity that has been promised to us by the release of the provincial contribution it should certainly be possible for the hon. the Ministers to make a substantial and a real advance in schemes of

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [29th March 1927]

rural reconstruction. Let them do that. Let them in the course of their programme of three years make a substantial advance in that direction. If they come in again after that period, they or if they do not, their successors can then come with better grace before the mufassalites and say we have done this much for you. May we now have more money for the improvement of institutions in the city? I might say not only on my behalf but on behalf of those present here from the mufassal areas that till then we shall not be a party to a scheme of such magnitude which is intended for the improvement of the City of Madras. It is on these grounds, Sir, that we support this motion and not on the ground that it is justifiable to spend lakhs and crores for institutions in Madras, but not on this scheme of remodelling."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I believe several hon. Members must have read Mrs. Caudle's curtain lectures. The very first lecture was about Mr. Caudle giving five shillings to some poor relation of his. Mrs. Caudle shows the very many ways and the hundred and one ways in which those five shillings might have been spent instead of being given to a poor relation of Mr. Caudle. When Mr. Krishnan Nayar was giving a very long catalogue of the various needs of the mufassal and of Madras and was stating all these in his usual, quiet and unobtrusive way how this 40 lakhs could have been spent on this and on that, I was forcibly reminded of Mrs. Caudle. It seems to me, Mr. President, Sir, that to advance an argument that we have several other means on which we can spend our money is no argument against spending money on this provided that that need is clear, that that need has got to be satisfied and that that need cannot wait. My second point, Mr. President, is this. I said, speaking on the excise motion, that I valued prohibition and that I valued swaraj but more than Swaraj and prohibition I valued honesty in public affairs."

"I understand, Mr. President—I speak subject to correction—that no scheme involving capital outlay to this extent is sent by the Finance Department to the Finance Committee unless it reaches the department before the 1st of November preceding the budget for the next year. I take it—if I am correct in that statement—that that scheme must have reached the Finance Department before the 1st of November last year when my hon. Friend, the Raja of Panagal, below the gangway was the Minister in charge. This scheme—I am speaking subject to correction—must have reached him some time before the 1st of November, secured his approval and then must have been sent up with his recommendation to the Finance Department for being placed before the Finance Committee. If I am wrong in that statement, I apologise in advance. But since no contradiction comes forward, I take it, Mr. President, I am right."

The RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I am not quite sure of that fact. I was going about in November in connexion with the elections."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The scheme did come before the Finance Committee. My submission is that schemes of this nature involving capital outlay are not sent by the Finance Department to the Finance Committee unless those schemes are sent to the Finance Department by the departments concerned before the 1st of November of the preceding year. If I am correct, I submit that the Raja of Panagal must have made himself responsible for

29th March 1927] [Mr. S. Satyamurti]

this scheme. If he did so, I ask my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar what is the political honesty behind him in not supporting the scheme, when his political chief whom he supported and whom he supports now, made himself responsible for this scheme?"

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"On a matter of personal explanation. I am not bound to support my political chief always."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Diarchy is an anomaly; there are many anomalies in this House; but I must say I am surprised beyond all anticipation, when a man of the antecedents, of the position, of the administrative experience, of the statesmanship, and of the wisdom of my friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar who acts as the spokesman of his party in this House, who is the Floor Leader, who makes motions, and who speaks on behalf of his party, gets up and says I am not prepared to support my chief. I repeat; I value prohibition; I value swaraj; but more than them all, I value honesty in public life and honesty in politics."

"Mr. President, Sir, now coming to the scheme itself, I recognize the very keen, the very earnest and the very sincere spirit in the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami. We are all impressed by his speech, and it is impossible not to sympathize with him. May I suggest, however in all humility, a different point of view from which he may look at the Madras General Hospital? Most of us are foreigners in Madras; most of us are mufassalites; I have no home in Madras; several of us who are called Madrasis are so merely by accident; our homes are in the mufassal; we go back to them during vacation time; we are here, because we must. Many of us who are Madrasis are so by mere accident. Madrasis as opposed to mufassalites is a wrong point of view to take."

"Secondly, Mr. President, in the General Hospital, I understand, not less than 50 per cent of the patients are mufassalites. I speak subject to correction. But I think my figures are correct. So far as Madras is concerned, I may say, from personal knowledge, several of us are not 'civilized' enough to go to the General Hospital for treatment. In Madras itself, speaking for the Indian community, I think a very large number of richer and middle classes do not go to the General Hospital for treatment. Poorer classes or some people who are 'civilized' enough or officials go to the General Hospital. So that, it is not a case of Madras *versus* mufassal."

"My next point is this. The point of my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya is that this General Hospital is the hospital from which future medical practitioners, surgeons and physicians are sent out. Do you or do you not want to gain experience of the highest kind available in a modern equipped hospital? I think, Sir, our Ophthalmic Hospital and our Maternity Hospital, both of them, are institutions by far the best in the far East if I am to believe the testimony of visitors who have gone to these hospitals. I want the General Hospital to take its place along with them."

"I could not make out what my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar was driving at. He, first of all, naturally tried to appeal to the mufassal feeling as against the metropolitan feeling and said that money must not be spent on the scheme. But later on, he said that there must be

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[29th March 1927]

a first-class hospital at a different site. Does my friend realize what it will cost? It will not cost Rs. 39 lakhs, but some crores. He said he would have no objection, if we acquire a site of a fairly central nature and put up a hospital dismantling the present structure. I do not know if he meant that argument seriously; he used it as an argument to put off the present scheme so that we may do something or nothing at all later on. As far as Dr. Mallayya's point is concerned, that is the point I want to enforce on the hon. the Minister and on this House. Dr. Mallayya is not satisfied, and we are not satisfied, that this amount of Rs. 39 lakhs is required for immediate expenditure. Alternative plans and estimates can be prepared whereby, spending less money, almost all the conveniences and advantages which the hon. Minister and his expert advisers want to secure, can be secured. I agree with the hon. Member Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar that the site of the General Hospital is anything but what it ought to be. But if the House and the hon. the Minister will accept Dr. Mallayya's proposal to build a new surgical block in the Medical College compound, you will not have to dismantle the present structure, and you will put it up in a better site a little farther from the maddening crowd than the present hospital, and you can secure all the advantages you want without giving up the contention of my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya.

"One word more, and I am done. I appeal to my mufassal friends here to look at this question from a broad point of view. I represent both Madras and the mufassal; I believe I am almost the only Member of this House who has the privilege of representing those who happen to reside in Madras and in every district. I think, Sir, I can therefore attempt to hold the scales even between the claims of Madras and the claims of the mufassal. We want a well-equipped hospital at Madras. If my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar or Mr. Swami Nayudu brings up a resolution that the district headquarter hospitals should be better equipped and that they should be model hospitals, they will find no more loyal, no more enthusiastic supporter than my humble self. Because you want better hospitals, do not deny Madras a first-class hospital. Vote for this, and you would have made a case stronger than ever, for first-class hospitals in the mufassal."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"Mr. President, the discussion raised by the adjournment motion of Dr. Mallayya has very largely centred round financial considerations. If the question in issue now were the remarks made by Dr. Mallayya, it would be quite unnecessary for me to say anything. What is it that was suggested by Dr. Mallayya's speech or by his arguments on which he could justify his having moved the adjournment of the House for the consideration of a matter of urgent and public importance? Simply that he thought that he could have devised a somewhat better scheme and that he would have placed certain buildings somewhere else. He made an elaborate resume of the various plans and suggestions that have been made from time to time with reference to the remodelling or reconstruction of the General Hospital. As he counted them up, the impression I had was that he omitted one or two. But that is perhaps immaterial. At any rate what he said proved conclusively that this is a scheme most carefully and exhaustively considered for the last ten years or more. There is little more that can be said on the question of finance. It is really a question between

29th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

building a new hospital and a new medical college with their appurtenances on a new site or remodelling or reconstructing the existing hospital and the medical college on their existing sites. The former, I may say, would cost us probably something like a crore and a half rupees. I think that would give even Dr. Mallayya reason to think. We have, after a very exhaustive examination of the whole problem, come down to a schemecosting Rs. 39 lakhs. I think I may leave Dr. Mallayya there. The waves have gone over him and I can leave his leader to deal with the embarrassment his motion has caused to his party.

"The other main argument which has been advanced in support of this motion is not akin to Dr. Mallayya's. It is that this amount may be better spent in the mufassal. As Finance Member, I welcome a manifestation of this spirit by the mufassal and I may say that on every due occasion, I shall welcome a healthy endeavour on the part of the mufassal interests to insist that Madras which is, after all, the wealthiest centre in this Presidency, should have its own needs provided from its own taxation and not be a burden on the general tax-payers in the whole of the Presidency. But (laughter) this is not a case of purely Madras interests and for my part I cannot agree to treat it as such. I am not dealing merely with the question that the General Hospital in Madras is one which is open to all people in this Presidency. I am not concerned merely with the fact, it is the case, that some 50 per cent of those who seek treatment there do belong to the mufassal. But our General Hospital, Sir, is not merely a hospital. It is a central and essential adjunct to our system of medical training; it has served this function ever since it came into being. I am not sure whether graduates have been sent out till now from the portals of the Medical College at Vizagapatam. I rather think not. I am open to correction. But the fact remains that practically every medical practitioner throughout the Presidency has received his instruction in the Medical College and his clinical instruction in the Madras General Hospital and that this will continue to be the case so far as a large portion of the Presidency is concerned for more years than we need care to anticipate.

"Now, much has been said about medical treatment, and about the medical services in the mufassal. There is no use of having hospitals in the mufassal, no use of having dispensaries unless you can get competent men. Where will these competent men come from? From your training centre, and that is Madras. What is more? The simple methods, the comparatively small amount of knowledge that could be imparted to the inferior kinds of medical practitioners of previous days, such as the hospital assistant dresser or apothecary is no longer sufficient to serve the needs of hospitals to-day. I suppose that there is nothing except perhaps aviation in which greater progress has been made in the last ten or fifteen years, than the practice of medicine. We cannot with our resources have fully equipped hospitals at numerous centres throughout the Presidency. We are hard put to it to maintain two or three. We hope to extend the number, it is true. But for many years to come such centres can be very few in number, and to those centres alone all specially difficult cases must be sent for treatment. Hon. Members must know that various new departments have been opened in our system of medical education in the past few years. Take radiology. A few years ago, the number of cases so treated was, I think, under 1,000, and

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[29th March 1927]

it is now over 30,000. Is it not essential that there should be a centre where medical practitioners will learn at least enough of radiology to be able to say when a case is brought to them, this is a case for the radiologist to deal with? Where can they get that knowledge except in a centre where subjects of that kind are adequately taught? You cannot do it in various centres distributed through the whole Presidency; there is not sufficient money for that. It is perfectly true that arguments which could be urged against the present location and other aspects of the existing General Hospital have some basis. But our funds are limited. I leave my hon. Colleague to deal with the question whether one building or another could be placed in the adjoining compound of the Medical College, but as far as I recollect, that space is earmarked for various schemes which have been put forward for the additional building which will have to be built in order to bring our Medical College in its turn up to date.

"Turning again to the financial aspects of the case, complaint has been made that the mufassal is unsatisfactorily treated. It may have been so in the past. But I do not think it can be urged now. Government have taken over all headquarter hospitals, and the following figures will give an indication of the change that has come about in respect of the varying schemes for Madras and the mufassal in the last three years. The budget grants for medical works, hospital buildings, in the case of Madras City amounted to Rs. 2.14 lakhs, and in the case of the mufassal they amounted to Rs. 10,73,700, and I have no doubt that that is a rectifying process which will rapidly continue. As far as I remember, it is not only for Madras that we are making provision next year for a remodelling of the General Hospital, but there is a considerable grant for a new hospital in Madura. I deny any insinuation that in these matters we are actuated by or have any desire to show undue favour to Madras because it is the metropolis, as compared with the mufassal. As I have said, it is only by having a properly equipped medical college and its necessary adjunct, a General Hospital in Madras, that you can guarantee to all those hospitals in the mufassal, to our dispensaries, to that system of rural medical relief, which my hon. Friend, the Raja of Panagal started, a supply of personnel adequately trained to meet the needs of the mufassal. As I have said at the beginning, it is rather difficult to know which of the arguments of the many who have spoken on this occasion—perhaps it is a misfortune that there should be resort to an adjournment of the House on a matter like this—is to be accepted granting our willingness to accept it. But the question really in issue is to my mind whether we are justified in receding from the scheme for improving and remodelling the General Hospital in Madras. I hope the House will give but one decision and with no uncertain voice, that we must go on."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I rise to support this motion. In doing so, I should like first to refer to my hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader of the Swarajist Party, for the courteous advice which he had tried to give us on this side of the House. Sir, this is not the first time, probably this is the hundredth time, when he speaks of political honesty, placing that honesty above swaraj which is so dear and near to him, and he began to taunt us by saying that we are wanting in that political honesty. May I tell him in the same words he told us the other day that we are not

29th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

here to take lessons from him? There is one thing which separates us from him, and so we are not going to take lessons from him. They came, Sir, as an obstructionist party, and we came as a co-operationist party; let the hon. the Law Member give his testimony as to how far the Swarajists carried out their policy. He says: 'Nothing but kindness and courtesy I am having from that party. . . .'

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"On a point of order, Sir, is he right in speaking about the policy of a party in this House?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not find anything objectionable in the policies of parties being referred to in this House."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Again, Sir, these people, who came to wreck diarchy are working diarchy, and that is the kind of political honesty they are treating us to. Those who profess to be in opposition are sitting neutral when voting comes, and that is the kind of political honesty we are treated to. Sir, why seek for political honesty in this House or elsewhere, while you have got it in the front Opposition benches? Sir, I hope my hon. Friend will not speak of political honesty hereafter in this House (Mr. S. Satyamurti: When you get out, I shall not speak.) If political honesty is wanting anywhere, it is wanting more in that quarter.

"So far as this question is concerned, we are here voicing the feelings of the millions of mufassalites. My hon. Friend said that he represents not only Madras but that he represents the whole Presidency. He said that he made no difference between Madras and elsewhere. But he represents only the intellectuals. Does he represent the feelings of the poor ryots whom we represent? Does he represent the millions for whom we are here to speak? But we as representing poor people who pay the taxes feel for them, and stand up and say, 'you shall not spend in this kind of fashion the money of the tax-payer.' Sir, it is said that Madras must be a centre for turning out trained men. All these years, we have had men enough trained and sent out, and a number of people who have been so trained have not been able to get employment, and that is why we want more rural dispensaries. We have already got enough and more trained men. We do not want Rs. 40 lakhs to be spent merely for turning out these men for being sent out to join the unemployed. If there is real political honesty, will my Friends in the front Opposition bench be bold enough to say that Government must not waste money like this, because people who pay the taxes do not get their real needs satisfied? Sir, our complaint has been this: we are in sympathy with all attempts to improve in whatever direction the General Hospital in Madras. But according to the Biblical quotation the principles of the Government seem to be 'to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not even the little that he hath shall be taken away.' True, Madras is a centre; all officials are here; the Surgeon-General is here, and the Ministers also are here. The hon. the Minister complained that in the X-Ray section in the General Hospital there are a number of people put up in the verandahs for want of accommodation. But did he go to the mufassal hospitals and see the thousands of people who are not able to get accommodation even in verandahs but under the shade of trees? Does he think it absolutely necessary to provide Rs. 40 lakhs first or for the five lakhs of people in the Madras City without providing at least even an equal amount

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [29th March 1927]

for the forty millions of poor people in the mufassal? Or does he think that these people have already been adequately provided for? By all means do spend for Madras but do not forget the mufassal. To-day you commit yourself to this expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs. It must come out from the general revenue; it is not from a loan fund, and you will have to find at least 8 or 10 lakhs in the course of each year from the general taxes. But have you come forward with any proposal for setting apart at least an equal amount for the mufassal each year? Where is the necessity for spending Rs. 40 lakhs? If there is real necessity for anything it is for the millions of His Majesty's subjects who are without any proper medical relief, and who pay all the taxes. Give us at least as much, and give us a guarantee that while you spend Rs. 39 lakhs for Madras you will spend at least an equal amount, if not more, in the mufassal. That guarantee is wanting. My hon. Friend the Finance Member says 'next year, you will have'. We come here to raise our voice and say 'why don't you see to the needs of those poor people before you spend 40 lakhs here?' Will you do that? Is it not merely a game to please the Madras constituency? And the game is for the so-called Opposition to endorse the measure that has been accepted by the Ministry. Then where is the obstructionist policy now? Well, Sir, this proposal went before the Finance Committee. What did the Finance Committee do? There are four Members of the Swaraj Party in the Finance Committee. (A voice: Three.) I am glad they are entitled only to three. You were there in the Finance Committee and the proposals were there, and my hon. Swarajist Friends there have passed it. May I ask my hon. Friend the Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party as to why, when they passed it in the Finance Committee, they raised this question here? Is it political honesty to turn round and say to us 'you shall not speak against it'? I do not think we are here to take lessons from him of such a nature. All that I submit is this, that while we support this motion it is not because we say that we are not willing to do anything to improve matters in Madras, but at the same time we want you to consider the position in the mufassal, the position of medical relief there; and what I implore the Minister to do is that for every pie you spend here you should give us a guarantee that you will spend at least an equal amount for the villages. With these words, Sir, I support this motion."

4-15
P.M.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member expressed some sympathy in my embarrassment while Dr. Mallayya adduced a set of reasons and other Members of the party adduced a different set of reasons in respect of this motion. But I take consolation in the fact that my imaginary embarrassment is nothing compared to that which the hon. the Raja of Panagal must have felt when his party men one after another began to attack the scheme for which he had made himself responsible. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Member from Chittoor talked of political honesty in connexion with the remarks made by my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti. I should like to know what kind of political honesty it is that he pursued when without ceasing to belong to the party, he began to attack their chief simply because his chief has left the Treasury bench to that of the Opposition. Apart from this, let me confine myself to the merits of this question. It is necessary in the first place to make some distinction between the so-called claims of city and mufassal. It is not with

29th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

a view to support the claims of the city that I rise to speak on this motion. I do not mean to draw any such distinction in treating about this subject. Mufassal Members should consider any expenditure upon any institution that is located in the City of Madras as expenditure on the public revenues and not as money spent on Madras population. There are several institutions including colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, the Government House, and the Council Chamber where the expenditure that has necessarily to be incurred on these institutions should be shown against Madras. The question will be clarified if only hon. Members from mufassal would view this question from this point of view, viz, what is the proportion of Madras population that is benefited by expenditure of this kind? In the first place, there seems to be an impression that all the 40 lakhs are going to be spent this year and if this money is diverted to the mufassal it would benefit the people in the mufassal. After all, the provision in the present year's budget is two lakhs. What district or taluk or village would the mufassal Members like these two lakhs to be diverted to if it is not to be spent in Madras? If it is a question that it is to be spent in any one village against several thousands of villages which will go without any benefit, that will be an expenditure on one village in preference to several thousands. Again, there is an impression that this money is going to be spent on a new project. The General Hospital is there and whether it is to be improved or reconstructed is the question. By merely rejecting the grant of two lakhs that is allotted in the budget, you will not be helping the mufassal. Is it your desire that the existing institution should deteriorate in quality and also in the equipment that is necessary for an institution of this sort? My hon. Friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami attacked the Corporation of Madras of being negligent of the needs of the city population and almost was about to say that the city population is parasitical on the mufassal tax-payers. Whatever may be the reasons which would compel any capital city to be parasitical upon the village population, so far as medical relief is concerned, I am in a position to state that the Madras City population does not depend on the medical relief of Government. The Corporation of Madras spends seven lakhs on sanitation and medical relief. Besides this, it was contributing to the General Hospital 50 thousand every year until a few years ago when on representation made by the Corporation of Madras that it has established a number of dispensaries for its own population, the contribution was reduced to Rs. 20,000. I do not think that any respectable proportion of the city population seek relief in the General Hospital. On the other hand, we are not only maintaining hospitals but also maintaining choultries. (Mr. Satyamurti to Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu: For you and your friends from Chittoor.) And several philanthropic gentlemen in the City of Madras have provided choultries for parties from mufassal when they come here for medical relief in the hospital.

"Sir, my hon. Friend from Tinnevely, Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, said that this is one of the worst extravagant items of expenditure in the budget. And he said that this money should be spent after the question of location is settled. As has been pointed out by the hon. the Finance Member, if it is only a question of location it will mean a crore and a half. If the hon. Members from mufassal are pleased to grant this 1½ crores, I for my part, as a citizen of Madras, would not take any objection, but as a Member of the Legislative Council I would certainly take objection for this extravagant expenditure. As a matter of fact, the very motion made by my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya is to avert any extravagant expenditure. In his

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [29th March 1927]

speech he made suggestions for economy, and that itself shows that he is more careful of the spending of the rate-payers' money than the hon. Members from the mufassal themselves.

"Mr. Swami Nayudu said that in the capital works, about Rs. 15,90,000 is spent in the City of Madras. It is our fault, Sir, that there should be so many permanent buildings much in excess of what there are in the mufassal? For instance, there is the Penitentiary, and is the Madras population to be responsible for the expenditure there? (Mr. Satyamurti: Lunatic Asylum!) Sir, apart from the population of the City being dependent on the rural population, our trouble has been how to make the stay of the mufassalites as comfortable as possible. We have been spending a lot of money to see that they are comfortably housed and comfortably looked after and get good things. If you begin to pit mufassal districts against the City of Madras, then it amounts to this, that no proposal for the City of Madras would possibly have any chance of sanction in this House. After all, the Madras City can be represented only by four people, but there are Members coming from all the 26 districts who can outvote any demand for the City of Madras. It is not from that point of view that the question should be looked at. There is the question of remodelling the hospital. For what purpose that hospital should have been located in its present place or anywhere it is for the Government to say. We do not attach much importance to that. It may as well be shifted to some other place. If the existing institution is to be improved, money should be spent. Two lakhs is not too much from the general revenues. It may be necessary other should be a larger expenditure next year. You may find fault with the Members of Madras only when we object to any grant being given to the village water-supply or sanitation or medical relief. We are more enthusiastic than yourselves to see that more money is spent on village sanitation, on village roads and so on, not only for your sake but also for the sake of the population living there. After all, 20 per cent of the population of Madras itself consists of the mufassalites who have got temporary residences in the City of Madras. During cultivation season, they go to the mufassal, look after their lands and come back here. It is more for that kind of population that these hospitals and other institutions exist. I daresay Mr. Muniswami Nayudu was a resident of Madras when he was a student, and certainly he never objected to any amount being spent on Christian or Presidency College simply because it was situated in the City of Madras. He as a mufassalite must have been benefited a good deal. (Mr. Muniswami Nayudu: Question (Laughter).)

"One other important thing I would like to mention is this. Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital is maintained out of the local revenues, out of municipal funds, and yet the patients that get benefit there are mostly mufassalites. I would only say one word with regard to the suggestion made by Dr. Mallayya, that there could not possibly be different opinions on the particular manner in which this hospital may be remodelled. The very fact that schemes have been engaging the attention of Government for more than 1½ years would leave no room for doubt that there can be further suggestions that can be considered. If the hon. the Minister gives an assurance that the suggestions will all be considered by constituting a committee or by any other method, I do not see any reason why this motion should be pressed."

29th March 1927]

* Sir ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL:—"Mr. President, Sir, the trend of the arguments this afternoon has surprised me as I have been unable to learn from the speeches the urgency and public importance of this motion. The reason for the motion being made evidently is to ventilate the grievances of people in the mufassal. This subject was considered when we had the three days' discussion on the budget. Since then we have had ten days' budget discussion and on these thirteen days we have been discussing village and mufassal grievances. I thought this would have been sufficient and I am surprised therefore to find this subject is still being talked about this afternoon. I was glad to hear my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, cut the ground from under the feet of the Opposition and make the finest speech of the afternoon on behalf of the General Hospital scheme. He was followed up by the Leader of the Opposition, and I take it that party discipline will make the Congress Party vote against the motion. Dr. Mallayya's reason for proposing this adjournment is not that he has any objection to the scheme, but that he only requires it to be reconsidered in view of the extra knowledge that he hopes to bring on the subject. Mr. President, this subject, I understand, has been before the Government for the last twenty years. The need for remodelling and reorganization of the hospital has been accepted by every section of the House. Much has been said on the subject of cost but the estimates have not been definitely settled yet. I have no doubt that what has been said by the proposer of the motion will be taken into consideration by this Government, and, I have no doubt that those connected with the scheme will go into the matter very carefully and in remodelling or rebuilding every care will be taken not to disturb the patients."

"Dr. Mallayya suggests that, in order to avoid disturbance to patients, it would be better to build a new surgical block on a new site and when that block was finished, the patients could be removed to it with little or no trouble, after which the alterations to the existing Surgical Block could be taken in hand. This would avoid any disturbance to patients or hospital administration. I have no doubt his suggestion will be considered and I have sufficient confidence in the officials in charge of the hospital to carry out the scheme of remodelling with the least disturbance possible."

"Now, the question of the city *versus* the mufassal has, I think, been fully dealt with by my hon. Friends of the Opposition. There is one point that my Friend from Tinnevely lost sight of in speaking of location. I quite agree with him that the hospital should be located in beautiful surroundings, with huge open spaces all round and with no disturbance from railway or tramlines and no smelly river. Everything must be beautiful and handsome and pleasing to the eye. I agree with him. But in this work-a-day world we have to face facts. And what are the facts regarding the hospital? A hospital to be useful to the people must be situated in a locality where the people have easy access to it, where transport to it is easy and where there is no difficulty about accessibility. Mufassalites, 10 per cent of whom form the patients of this hospital, arrive at the Central Station with their friends within a short distance from the hospital gates. People from every part of the city can be brought to the hospital gates by tramcars or by motor buses or if they have got rich friends, in private cars."

[Sir Alexander MacDougall] [29th March 1927]

"The matter of the Cooum can be got over. My hon. Friend the Law Member in the budget debate a year ago made a definite offer on the floor of this House to the Corporation of Madras to take up the question of cleansing the Cooum. He assured the Corporation that Government would pay two-thirds of the expenses. It is up to the Corporation to find the third. I have no doubt the Corporation will find their share and between them cleanse the Cooum and make it a sweet-smelling beautiful river. (Laughter.)

"One hon. Member said among other things that nothing had been said this afternoon to prove the case of the necessity for this hospital. I would ask those friends from the mufassal who have spoken against it whether their case is not one of 'Do not give anything to the city. Give it to me.' The whole province, I say, derives the benefit of this hospital. Much is being done at present; more than 20 lakhs of rupees extra will be spent this year in excess of last year on hospitals. Most of the amount, I believe, is going to the mufassal. Further, the headquarter hospitals in the mufassal have been taken over by the Government and well looked after by them.

"Finally, I would ask the party to which my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar belongs, as they were responsible for the hospital scheme being in power when the scheme was brought forward and sanctioned by the Local Self-Government Department, to rise to the occasion and vote against the motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think, Sir, on the whole I may say that I am glad this debate has been raised. I have reason to believe that at least in some quarters our scheme as regards the General Hospital has been to some extent misunderstood. I believe and I shall proceed presently to show that the scheme is a sound one and that on the whole it is one which has been very carefully examined. I believe that if hon. Members are only aware of the details of the scheme it will not be very difficult for Government to enlist their hearty support.

"Hon. Members are aware, Sir, that the scheme for improvements to the General Hospital has been under consideration now for well over 20 years. That fact in itself affords ample testimony to the conviction based upon experience that our present General Hospital is in need of improvement. We have been struggling for many years past to devise improvements. There were those that considered that the General Hospital is past improvement and that the only remedy open was to build a brand new hospital at some other site. It cannot be said that the scheme now brought forward by the Government has not received due consideration and examination. The first scheme that was put up was to build a new General Hospital on the Spur Tank. But it necessarily meant that we should have had to commit ourselves to the expenditure of building also a new Medical College. That scheme at the time was estimated to cost Rs. 75 lakhs and, at present rates, it would possibly cost double that amount. We had then various schemes examined from time to time. Hon. Members are aware that we examined proposals for locating the out-patient block in some of the buildings at the site now occupied by the Ordnance Lines. It was found unsuitable and costly and then the scheme for locating a new building on the Island ground was examined. That scheme was estimated to cost about 77 lakhs of rupees. It was after the examination of all possible alternatives that the Government

29th March 1927] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

came to the conclusion that it was possibly the best and cheapest alternative available to improve the present buildings, to bring them up to date so as to make the General Hospital a modern hospital and a model teaching institution, the centre where the best treatment will be given and an institution that will meet the requirements of present day medical science.

"I am only surprised, Sir, that my hon. Friend the Raja of Panagal who was really the author of the scheme and who was acquainted with every stage of it, should not have risen in his place to defend it."

The RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"May I just say a few words as a personal explanation? I was not the author of the scheme. It is true that several schemes were brought up and were considered. I thought this was the least objectionable of them."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"As I said, Sir, the scheme went forward with his approval and, in its present state while I can say that the Raja Sahib is its father, it has fallen to my lot to be its godfather. Not that the scheme in itself is not worthy of my support. I am prepared to support it, because I think it is the best of all the available ones. All that I said was that in this matter I was entitled to his support. (Mr. Satyamurti: Hear, hear).

"As for the present buildings, the proposals contemplate keeping and preserving all that is considered worth keeping. We propose to keep in tact the whole of the main hospital buildings. We propose to improve sanitary arrangements in it, to improve lighting and ventilation and to improve and bring it in every way up to date. When it is improved, it will be our main medical ward.

"The out-patient ward, Sir, as hon. Members who have visited the hospital will have noticed, is a most unsatisfactory building. It is a very old building and is very cramped. There is neither room for patients, nor for doctors nor for students in it. It is therefore proposed to construct a new out-patients block.

"One point, Sir, that I might emphasize in this connexion is that we must bear in mind that the General Hospital is not merely a hospital but a teaching institution also. In arranging the beds, for instance, we cannot crowd them as we could in the mufassal hospitals. We have to provide room for students going round with their teachers. At present the arrangement in the wards is such that the patients are huddled together and the students crowd round them and this is causing a great deal of inconvenience. It is in the midst of such inconveniences that teaching is carried on at present. In planning our improvements we have been keeping this important fact in view so that even if the arrangements might not in themselves be quite up to date, the teaching work that is now being carried on with the greatest inconvenience may be carried on properly with the least amount of discomfort to the patients and with every possible advantage to the numerous students who have to be taught clinics in the Medical College.

"In the new surgical wards we are providing an up-to-date operation theatre. Hon. Members who have visited the General Hospital will join with me in saying that the present operation theatres do no credit to the premier hospital in the city. I really think that they will compare unfavourably

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [29th March 1927]

even with some of the operation rooms in the mufassal hospitals. At present operations are not always carried on in the present operation theatre. An operation theatre is improvised sometimes in the verandas. We cannot tolerate this state of things in a metropolitan hospital. Apart from its having to be a model institution, it will at least have to provide reasonable amenities for the numerous patients who seek relief there.

"Concerning the new venereal block, I might say that at present the venereal beds are scattered all over the building in temporary sheds. Our proposal is to remove these sheds altogether and build a new venereal block which will also be an important teaching centre. Hon. Members are aware of the great stress that the British Social Hygiene Delegation laid on the importance of venereal work. We propose when the new venereal block is put up to be able to meet the demands of medical science in tackling this serious disease.

"Concerning the X-ray department, as I said in connexion with the budget speech, it is unsatisfactorily housed. It is in a temporary building the roof of which is not in a satisfactory condition and the accommodation is quite insufficient. The apparatus is not properly housed and it appears that the accommodation is not even sufficient to secure privacy in the treatment of female cases for instance. The kitchen and the store-room are buildings of hoary antiquity. I do not know how many years ago they were built; but they are hardly worth anything and they are a disgrace to a premier hospital like the Madras General Hospital. The sooner they are removed and up-to-date kitchens and store-rooms are provided the better it will be to the credit of the medical profession.

"In the present buildings there is very little accommodation for House Physicians and House Surgeons. We propose in the coming year to add to the number of these. There has been a complaint in the past that the number of these officers was insufficient. We cannot possibly meet public demands without being able to provide living accommodation for these officers.

"Another provision made in the new scheme is quarters for the nurses both Indian and European. At present Indian nurses are accommodated in temporary structures at the back of the General Hospital compound. The arrangement is thoroughly unsatisfactory and in the new scheme it is proposed to accommodate these nurses on the second floor of the new building.

"One of the points raised in the debate was the question of the mufassal hospitals, *versus* the Madras hospital. In order to satisfy the hon. Members coming from the mufassal I might state once again what I stated before on several occasions in connexion with the budget motions. I am in hearty sympathy with the claims of the mufassal. If hon. Members will look at the budget they will find that we have not only provided for the General Hospital, but we have also provided for the mufassal hospitals. We are constructing a large headquarter hospital at Madura. We have got other schemes of reconstruction or improvements to the existing hospitals. If the scheme of taking over the taluk headquarter hospitals matures, then we will be committing ourselves to large schemes of reconstruction and improvements to those hospitals. I cannot say at present what this large scheme is going to cost. Certainly, it would require large sums of money. I merely mention this to show that the Government are in perfect sympathy with the claims of the mufassal stations."

29th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit fixed by Standing Order 23. I request him to finish his speech in another three minutes."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In connexion with the claims of the mufassal stations it has been stated that the cost per head of the patients treated in the General Hospital comes to Rs. 3-5-0 whereas the cost per head in the mufassal hospitals comes to As. 2-3. I am sure hon. Members can see this is not correct when I say that 50 per cent of the expenditure on the General Hospital can rightly be credited against the mufassal. Another hon. Member referring to the scheme of taking over the taluk headquarter hospitals said that I was trying to take away with one hand what I was giving with the other. I do not think that he need be under any such apprehension.

"I have very little to add to what I have already said except to say that I shall have great pleasure indeed to consider objections. I shall be glad to consult Dr. Mallayya for instance who has got some ideas in the matter. I shall also be glad to constitute a small informal committee if other hon. Members have got any suggestions of economy to make. I shall be very glad to accept any suggestions as far as possible with a view to securing economy."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded by the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 19. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 2. " K. Koti Reddi. | 20. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 3. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 21. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 4. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 22. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " P. Siva Rao. | 23. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 6. " K. V. R. Swami. | 24. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 7. " D. Narayana Raju. | 25. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 26. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 9. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 27. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " G. Ramasomayajulu. | 28. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 11. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 29. Kadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | 30. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi. |
| 13. " A. Kaleswara Rao. | 31. Rao Bahadur B. Muniawami Nayudu. |
| 14. " K. S. Sivasubrahmaniya Ayyar. | 32. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 15. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 33. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 16. " L. K. Tulasiram. | |
| 17. " K. R. Karant. | |
| 18. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | |

[29th March 1927]

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Baha- |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | dur, m.v.o. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 26. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nam- |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | budripad. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | 28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 29. " O. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 30. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 31. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 32. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 33. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 10. " J. F. Hall. | 34. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 11. " P. L. Moore. | 35. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 12. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 36. " S. Venkayya. |
| 13. " G. T. Boag. | 37. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 14. " V. Pandrang Row. | 38. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 15. " S. H. Slater. | 39. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 16. " C. B. Cotterell. | 40. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul-ul-Jab | 41. " Tajudin Sahib. |
| Sahib Bahadur | 42. A. S. Sahajananda Swami. |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 43. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 19. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetti. | 44. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 45. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 21. " V. Ch. John. | 46. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 22. Mahmud Sebammad Sahib Bahadur. | 47. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 23. Mr. Muppil Nayar. | 48. " C. E. Wood. |
| 24. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 49. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 50. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Neutral.

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 8. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 2. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 9. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 10. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 4. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 11. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 12. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 6. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 13. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 7. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 14. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |

Ayes 33. Noes 50. Neutral 14.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It being 5 o'clock, the Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

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

29th March 1927]

[Vide answer to question No. 623 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1099 supra.]

Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Subjects.	Text-books used for			Unani.
	Ayurveda.	Siddha.	Notes prepared from many original works of Siddhas.	
1. Fundamental Principles of Medicine.	Ashtanga Hridayam—Sootrastanam ..		Yamuga Venba by Theriyar; Kaviyams, Chenduram and Bhassam by Agasthyar, with additional notes.	Ifadai Kabee Kulliyathai Nafeesi.
2. Materia Medica— (a) Minerals	Rasaratnasamubhayan, Bhava Prakash and Sarangadhara samhita (selected portions).	Bhava Prakash (Dravyaguna portion) and Dhanvantari Nigantu.	Patharthaguna Chintamani with additional notes from the various works of Siddhas.	Madanul Akceer.
(b) Non-Minerals			Yamuga Venba, Jeeva Rakshamaritham and Maruthu Bharatham by Theriyar; Kaviyams, Chenduram and Bhassam by Agasthyar.	Easthannul Mufardath and Illmul Advia by Nafeesi; and Funnai Dayasazi.
3. Medicine—General	Ashtanga Hridaya (Chikitsa) and portions of Uttara Tantram.		Visha Pradhi Visham, Sitharudam and Nagarudam by Agasthyar.	Thibbhai Akbar.
4. Medicine—Special (Toxicology, etc.)	Sushruta (Kalpastanam) and Visha-vaitya Saram.		Notes from unpublished manuscripts of Agasthyar and other authors of old with additional notes.	Illajus-Sumyath.
5. Midwifery and diseases of women and children.	Portions of Sushruta Sariram and Arogya Kalpadruma.		Bala Bahatam (a selection from various original works of Siddhas).	Thaleemul Khabila by Peerjee.
6. Eye diseases	Portions in Charaka, Sushruta and Vagbhata.		Nayana Vidhi Sutram by Agasthyar ..	Anisul Kuhal.
7. Surgery	Sushruta Samhita and Vagbhata Uttaram (selected portions).		Rana Vaidyam by Agasthyar ..	Kamilas Sana-a.
8. Pathology	Madhava Nidanam ..		Yamuga Venba, Jeeva Rakshamaritham, Neerkkuri and Naickkuri by Theriyar; Nadi by the 18 Siddhas.	Humioathai Khancon and Sharha Asbab—four parts.

Government School of Indian Medicine—cont.

Subject.	Whether all are given courses.	Text-books used.	Teachers.
Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical..	Yes.	Elementary courses in Theory with a few demonstrations.—A class book of Chemistry by Donington.	Chemistry—T. S. Natarajan, M.A. †
Physics—Theoretical and Experimental.	Do.	A class book of Physics by Gregory and Hadley.	Physics—Y. Prasad, M.A., B.Sc. (London). †
Biology and * Pathology (including Bacteriology).	Do.	Elementary Biology by B. C. Gruenberg	Biology—M. S. Sabesan, M.A. † Fundamentals of Physical and Biological sciences special to Indian Medicine—Principal. †
• Anatomy (Theoretical and Practical).	Do.	Green's Manual of Pathology (selected portions only).	Dr. P. Satyanarayana, B.A., M.B.B.S.
• Physiology (Theoretical and Practical).	Do.	Mustafi's Practical Anatomy	Anatomy—D. Nagarajan, L.M.S.
• Hygiene and Preventive Medicine ..	Do.	Lyle and Desouza-Mannual of Physiology ..	Physiology—Dr. P. V. Krishna Rao, M.B.B.S.
• Materia Medica (S.P.)	Do.	McNally's Sanitary Hand-book for India—Russell.	Fundamentals of Anatomy and Physiology special to Indian Medicine.—Principal.
• Surgery (Clinical)	Do.	Ghosh's Pharmacology (A few lectures on general principles and a few selected drugs of proven efficiency not yet included in current books on Indian Materia Medica).	Hygiene—Dr. P. Satyanarayana, B.A. M.B.B.S.
• Operative	Not yet begun..	Surgical Diagnosis—Gould	Preventive Medicine—Principal.
• Medicine (Clinical)	Yes	Clinical Methods—Hutchison and Rainy ..	D. Nagarajan, L.M.S.
• Midwifery	Do.	Text-book of Midwifery by Jellet	Out-patient department.—Resident Medical Officer and teachers of Indian Medicine. †
• Ophthalmology	Not yet begun..	....	In-patient department.—Clinical Assistant and teachers of Indian Medicine. †
• Insanity	Do.	....	Out-patient and In-patient departments.—Teachers of Indian Medicine and Resident Medical Officer (Clinical Laboratory).

* For text-books of Indian Medicine on these subjects—vide Statement A in answer to (d) ii above.
† The present lecturers are all distinguished teachers of their subjects in the Arts Colleges; they are giving their services honorarily at the request of the Principal.

‡ Under the directions of the Principal.

[29th March 1927]

29th March 1927]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 628 asked by the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1106 supra.]

Statement showing the distribution of Rs. 6.25 lakhs among district boards for the improvement of the water-supply in their areas.

Name of district board.	Amount of grant sanctioned in 1925-26.	Date of the order in which the grant was sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 31st March 1926.	Amount of unspent grant reallocated in 1926-27.	Date of the order in which the balance was re-allotted.
	Rs.	1925.	Rs.	Rs.	1926.
Anantapur	20,000	18th September.	6,579	13,421	11th August
Arcot, North	20,945	17th ..	3,525	17,420	
Arcot, South	25,000	17th ..	6,333	18,667	
Bellary	20,000	21st ..	15,369	4,631	
Chingleput	12,900	17th ..	4,166	8,734	
Chittoor	6,000	17th ..	303	5,697	
Coimbatore	30,000	17th ..	16,562	13,438	
Cuddapah	30,000	17th ..	15,260	14,740	
Ganjam	20,000	17th ..	10,601	9,399	
Godavari	28,350	21st ..	17,132	11,218	
Guntur	25,000	17th ..	21,403	3,597	
Kanara, South	30,000	17th ..	21,208	8,792	
Kistna	59,290	18th ..	35,267	24,023	6th July.
Kurnool	32,370	18th ..	13,890	18,480	
Madura	33,970	18th ..	20,267	13,703	
Malabar	14,000	21st ..	3,359	10,641	
Nellore	29,000	18th ..	7,331	21,669	
Nilgiris	30,000	21st ..	25,073	4,927	
Ramnad	14,000	18th ..	11,705	2,295	
Salem	20,000	18th ..	16,116	3,884	
Tanjore	45,000	18th ..	26,675	18,325	
Tinnevely	10,863	18th ..	3,351	7,512	
Trichinopoly	7,062	18th ..	1,044	6,018	
Vizagapatam	20,000	18th ..	9,898	10,102	
Rayadrug Union Board ..	* 14,650	29th ..	* 14,650	..	
Guntakal Union Board ..	* 26,600	24th ..	* 26,600	..	
Total ..	6,25,000		3,53,667	2,71,333	

* For Rayadrug and Guntakal water-supply scheme. These works are to be executed by the Public Works Department and, therefore, the grants have been placed at their disposal.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 647 asked by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1120 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926.

In G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, the Government pointed out that the following classes of clerks, not possessing the qualifications prescribed in article I of the Public Service Notification, were not entitled to draw increments in the time-scale of pay as a matter of course:—

(1) clerks specifically exempted from the provisions of the above article for promotion only up to a prescribed limit of pay in the old graded scale of pay; and

[29th March 1927]

(2) clerks not exempted who were confirmed in posts on Rs. 20 in the old graded scale of pay either with reference to G.O. No. 991, Home (Education), dated the 29th July 1918, or with reference to the old Public Service Notification which required no educational qualifications for posts on Rs. 20.

2. With reference to these orders heads of departments have made proposals which raise the following questions :—

(i) what pay in the time-scale should be allowed to clerks exempted for promotion up to a specified limit in the old graded scale of pay ;

(ii) whether exemption from examination rules may be granted to the unpassed clerks referred to in paragraph 1 above by the heads of departments themselves ;

(iii) what principles should be followed in the grant of exemption in future ;

(iv) whether retrospective effect may be given to such exemption ; and

(v) whether the recovery of the increments overdrawn by the clerks may be waived.

3. The Government are pleased to pass the following orders on these questions :—

(i) *Pay to be drawn by clerks exempted up to a specified limit of pay.*—The Government observe that some heads of departments have permitted unpassed clerks who have been exempted for promotion up to a specified limit in the old graded scale of pay, to draw increments in the new time-scale in excess of that limit without further exemption. This is inadmissible. These clerks can, without further sanction, rise only up to the stage represented by the limit of exemption plus the temporary increase in pay subject to the efficiency bar at Rs. 50. If, however, the aggregate of the pay up to which they have been exempted and the temporary increase is less than the minimum pay of the time-scale, they may draw the minimum pay. Where for any special reason it is proposed that any of these clerks should be allowed increments above the stage referred to or the minimum pay, as the case may be, their cases should be submitted to Government for exemption from Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

(ii) *Grant of exemption by heads of departments.*—It is observed that since the issue of G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, some heads of departments have sanctioned the exemption of unpassed clerks in their departments with a view to enable the clerks to draw increments in the time-scale of pay. Under G.O. No. 722, Law (Education), dated 13th June 1922, exemption can be given by heads of departments only if they can certify that 'bona fide efforts were made without success to obtain passed candidates'. Under present day conditions it is very doubtful whether such a certificate can be truthfully given save in the most exceptional circumstances. It is necessary therefore to prevent inequalities of treatment in different departments that all such cases where exemption has been granted should be reviewed by the Government and continued only where the conditions stated in clause (iii) below are satisfied. All such exemptions will therefore be held in abeyance for the present pending orders on the lists to be submitted in accordance with the following instructions.

(iii) *Principles for the grant of exemptions.*—The Government do not consider that exemption should be granted as a matter of course to the clerks in question. There is *prima facie* no justification for the grant of exemption

[29th March 1927]

to clerks who were employed in service prior to 1st March 1921, the date on which the new time-scale of pay was introduced. For, if any such clerk was deserving of exemption his case would have been recommended at the time for special treatment. As regards clerks appointed after the above date, if the head of the department considers that exemption should be granted to any particular individual he should submit his recommendations to Government explaining

(a) why an unpassed man was appointed at all having regard to the number of passed men by that time generally available and the attraction of the enhanced time-scale of pay introduced, and

(b) the special qualification of the individual concerned.

Heads of departments should submit all such cases for the orders of Government in consolidated lists which must reach the Government before the 1st August 1926.

(iv) *Retrospective effect to orders sanctioning exemption.*—The question of giving retrospective effect to the orders sanctioning exemption will be considered by Government on receipt of recommendations of heads of departments with reference to the previous paragraph.

(v) *Waiver of recovery of increments overdrawn.*—The Government are pleased to sanction the waiver of the recovery of all increments drawn by the unpassed clerks referred to above before the 1st March 1925, by which date G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, had been communicated to all offices. Where, however, a head of a department had pointed out to heads of offices under him the inadmissibility of increments in the cases referred to earlier than the above date, recovery of increments drawn up to the date of receipt of the orders of the head of the department may alone be waived.

In cases where recoveries of increments drawn prior to the dates referred to above have already been effected, the Government direct that such recoveries be refunded.

4. From the list of unqualified clerks received from heads of departments the Government observe that a large number of such clerks have been employed in Government service. The Government are unable to believe that qualified candidates were not available for all the posts held by the unpassed clerks. Having regard to the number of qualified candidates now available, they consider that unpassed men should be employed in Government service only in very special circumstances and in such cases the sanction of Government should be obtained. They therefore withdraw the power of granting exemption from the examination rules delegated to heads of departments and officers in G.O. No. 722, Law (Education), dated 13th June 1922. If there are specially backward localities where it is even now really difficult to get qualified candidates, heads of departments may report the names of such localities so that the Government may consider whether an exception should be made in respect of those localities.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Gazette.
" the Accountant-General.
" Departments of the Secretariat.

[29th March 1927]

II

G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926.

G.O. No. 698, Public, dated 15th July 1926.

Order—No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926.

Under G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, heads of departments have submitted their lists of unpassed men.

Government observe that so long as heads of departments had to get the sanction of the Government for promoting unpassed men beyond the lowest rate of pay or beyond a previously sanctioned rate, applications and recommendations were comparatively rare and were made only in selected deserving cases. When heads of departments received authority to grant exemptions, however, the discretion conferred was exercised in most cases with an inadequate sense of responsibility. Men in respect of whom no head of department had thought fit to approach Government were exempted indiscriminately. In the circumstances, no great value can attach to the statements now made by heads of departments as to the competence and suitability of the men they exempted and allowed to draw rates of pay that were obviously never intended for persons of negligible educational qualifications.

2. The Government have in G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, prohibited the recruitment of unpassed men for employment in Government service and withdrawn from heads of departments the power to grant exemption from Examination Rules. This withdrawal of power to grant exemption applies to temporary and acting appointments as well as to permanent appointments.

3. The individual clerks and other officers affected, however, are not to blame for what heads of departments have done. Government are pleased to direct therefore, in modification of all previous orders, as follows:—All unpassed men in the permanent service of Government on the date of this order who were exempted by heads of departments and whose cases have been put up to Government for approval under G.O. No. 773 of 1926 should, whether appointed before or after 1st March 1921, the date on which the new time-scale of pay was introduced, be allowed to go up to the efficiency bar at Rs. 50 in the inferior time-scale, viz, Rs. 35--35--1½--50--1--60 in the mufassal and Rs. 40--40--1½--55--1--65 in the Madras City. This concession is extended to those clerks who, exempted by Government only to a specified limit, were allowed by heads of departments, without further formal exemption, to rise in the lower time-scale of $\frac{\text{Rs. 35--60}}{\text{Rs. 40--65}}$ and whose cases have been included by heads of departments in their lists for Government's approval. No man not already exempted by Government themselves to reach a figure above the efficiency bar may rise beyond that bar without the precise sanction of Government: such sanction should be applied for only in

29th March 1927]

most exceptional cases. If any unpassed clerks have already gone above the efficiency bar without proper sanction these cases should be reported to Government for orders.

4. Any orders so far passed on the lists of unpassed clerks submitted by heads of departments are hereby cancelled to the extent that they deviate from the directions in paragraph 3 above.

5. Lists by departments of the cases coming under paragraph 3 of this order will be compiled and communicated to the Accountant-General.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Government Press (for publication in Gazette),
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Departments of the Secretariat.
,, all heads of departments (including Collectors and District Judges).

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 654 asked by Mr. K. Koti Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1124 supra.]

Village.	Name of tank.	Ayacut.	Assessment.	Class.	Precarious or non-precious.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	RS.		
Ontimitta village.	(1) Reddikunta ..	3	9	V	Precarious.
	(2) Peddacheruvu ..	1,014	7,144	III	Non-precious.
Gangaperur village.	(3) Gangalcheruvu ..	349	2,275	IV	Precarious.
	(4) Chinnacheruvu ..	93	540	V	Do.
Mantapampalli village.	(5) Kutalammecheruvu ..	38	151	V	Do.
	(6) Chalamareddicheruvu ..	124	646	IV	Do.

[29th March 1927]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 661 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1131 supra.]

List of newspapers subscribed for by Government

Serial number and names of newspapers and periodicals.	Number of copies.	To whom supplied.
1. Madras Mail	11	Law Member, Home Member, Finance Member, three Ministers, Chief, Revenue, Law and Education, Development and Public Works and Labour Secretaries.
2. Hindu	7	Four Members of Executive Council, Second Minister, Third Minister and Chief Secretary.
3. New India (Daily) (ceased to exist as a Daily from 16th March 1927).	9	Four Members of Executive Council, three Ministers, Chief Secretary and Public Works and Labour Secretary.
4. Swarajya	6	Law Member, Home Member, three Ministers and Chief Secretary.
5. Justice	7	Law Member, Revenue Member, Home Member, three Ministers and Chief Secretary.
6. Daily Express	6	Law Member, Home Member, three Ministers and Chief Secretary.
7. Pioneer	2	Law Member and Chief Secretary.
8. Statesman	1	Second Minister.
9. The Times of India (Daily) ..	2	Finance Member and Chief Secretary.
10. The Times of India (Illustrated Weekly).	1	Law Member.
11. Wednesday Review	2	Finance Member and Chief Secretary.
12. Young India	1	Law Member.
13. Servant of India	1	Do.
14. Swadesamitran	3	Law Member, First Minister and Third Minister.
15. Andhra Patrika	1	Second Minister.
16. Dravidan	1	First Minister.

Other periodicals subscribed for by Government.

1. Stock Exchange Year Book ..	1	} Secretariat Library.
2. Directory of Directors ..	1	
3. Dod's Parliamentary Companion.	1	
4. Fergusson's Ceylon Directory.	1	
5. The Indian Annual Register ..	1	
6. The Catholic Directory of India, Burma and Ceylon.	1	
7. Indian Year Book	1	
8. Thacker's Indian Directory ..	1	
9. Statesman's Year Book	1	
10. Who's Who	1	
11. Court Minutes of the East India Company.	1	
12. Nautical Almanack	1	
13. Colonial Office List	1	
14. War Office List	1	
15. Foreign Office List	1	
16. Halsbury's Laws of England Supplements.	1	
17. Biennial Survey of Occupation and Directory of Christian Missions in India, Burma and Ceylon.	1	

29th March 1927]

Other periodicals subscribed for by Government—cont.

Serial number and name of periodical.	Number of copies.	To whom supplied.
18. India Office List	9	Members of the Executive Council, Chief Secretary and Secretariat Library.
19. Asylum Press Almanack and Directory.	31	Members of Executive Council, Ministers, Secretaries and other Gazetted officers of the Secretariat and Secretariat Library.
20. Whitaker's Almanack	5	Members of the Executive Council, Revenue Secretary and Secretariat Library.
21. The Times Literary Supplement.	1	} Secretariat Library.
22. The Agricultural Journal of India.	1	
23. The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture.	4	(1) Development Department; (2) Secretariat Library; (3) Registrar of Co-operative Societies and (4) Deputy Director of Cinchona.
24. Capital	1	} Secretariat Library.
25. The Educational Review ..	1	
26. The Indian Review	1	} Secretariat Library.
27. The Economist	1	
28. The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Bangalore.	1	} Secretariat Library.
29. Public Health	1	
30. Indian Trade Journal	2	} Secretariat Library.
31. Indian Law Reports (Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Rangoon and Patna).	1	
32. English Law Reports	1	} Secretariat Library.
33. Indian Appeals	1	
34. The Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation.	1	} Secretariat Library.
35. The Madras Weekly Notes ..	1	
36. The Madras Law Journal ..	1	} Secretariat Library.
37. Bombay Labour Gazette ..	1	
38. London Gazette	2	} Secretariat Library.
39. The Fouji Akbar	1	
40. Yearly Digest of Indian and Select English Cases.	1	} Secretariat Library.
41. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.	1	
42. Indian Journal of Economics ..	1	} Secretariat Library.
43. The Asiatic Review	1	
44. The Indian Railway Magazine.	1	} Secretariat Library.
45. The Modern Review	1	
46. The Law Quarterly Review ..	1	} Secretariat Library.
47. The Journal of Public Administration.	1	
48. The Journal of Indian History.	1	} Secretariat Library.
49. The London Mercury	1	
50. The All-India Reporter	1	} Secretariat Library.
51. The Economic Journal	1	
52. Higginbotham's Directory ..	3	} Secretariat Library.
53. The Madras District Official Directory.	1	
54. The Surveyor	1	} Secretariat Library.
55. The Local Government Journal and Official Gazette.	1	
56. The Journal of the Town-Planning Institute.	1	} Secretariat Library.
57. The Local Self-Government Gazette.	1	
58. The Town-Planning Review ..	1	} Secretariat Library.
59. Bombay Co-operative Quarterly.	1	
60. Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.	1	} Secretariat Library.

* Copies for (3) and (4) are supplied by Development Department.

[29th March 1927]

Other periodicals subscribed for by Government—cont.

Serial number and name of periodical.	Number of copies.	To whom supplied.
61. Mysore Economic Journal ..	1	Development Department. Deposited in the Secretariat Library after perusal by officers of Development Department.
62. Indian Veterinary Journal ..	1	
63. Bulletin of Imperial Institute.	1	Development Department. Sent to Secretariat Library after perusal.
64. Empire Cotton Growing Review.	1	
65. Review of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of India.	1	
66. Statistics of Factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.	3	Development Department and Labour Commissioner.
67. Report of the Central Public Accounts Committee.	3	
68. History of Services of Gazetted Officers.	28	Members of Executive Council, Ministers, Secretaries and Library.
69. Office International D'Hygiene Publique.	1	Forwarded to the Connemara Public Library after perusal.
70. Bulletin of the New York Public Library.	1	

APPENDIX VI

[Vide item V "Amendments to the Standing Orders of the Madras Legislative Council", a page 1141 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to report on certain draft amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 19, 26, 28, 33, 39, 47 and 49 of the Madras Legislative Council moved by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1927, have the honour to submit the following report:—

1. There was a meeting of the Committee on 28th February 1927 at which the following Members of the Committee were present:—

- (1) The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu (President).
- (2) Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (3) Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (4) „ J. A. Saldanha.
- (5) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
- (6) Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
- (7) „ A. Balakrishna Shetti.

The hon. the Law Member was also present.

2. The draft amendments of Mr. Saldanha are dealt with below seriatim:—

FIRST AMENDMENT.

After Standing Order No. 19, add the following:—

“19-A. Every question admitted shall be given an answer unless the answer be against public interests.”

Instances in which Members of Government have refused to give answers to questions put to them on other grounds than those of public interests have been rare and we therefore consider that this amendment is unnecessary. We also consider that even if passed, it would be hard to enforce.

29th March 1927]

SECOND AMENDMENT.

Standing Order No. 26.

- (i) After the words “from his place” insert the words “or from any other special place provided by the President”.
- (ii) After the words “shall address the President” add the words “and the Members of the Council facing the latter”.

As regards the first part of the amendment, we (except Mr. Saldanha) are opposed to the provision of a rostrum or tribune for Members to speak from, at their option. We also consider that as it has for some time been the practice in this Council for Members to speak from any seat in the Council Chamber, the amendment is unnecessary.

The second part of the amendment is intimately connected with and must follow our decision regarding the first part of the amendment. Further, it must be remembered that at present a Member of the Council, while speaking, is allowed to face the other Members of the Council, though he is required to address his words to the President. We consider by a majority that for the decorum of debate hon. Members should address only the President, and not the other Members of the Council.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

Standing Order 28.

After item (vi) add the following as a new item:—

- “(vii) refer to any personal or semi-official correspondence between himself and any Minister or Executive Member of the Council or any other official.”

We are unanimously of opinion that this amendment would be an unwelcome restriction on freedom of debate in the Council, as a Member may sometimes be under the necessity of referring to personal or semi-official correspondence to justify his action. Reference to the kind of correspondence mentioned must therefore be left to be made or not according to the good taste of the Member and Mr. Saldanha has consequently agreed to withdraw this amendment.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

Standing Order No. 33.

Add the following as sub-clause (4):—

- “(4) No debate may be closed unless the motion that ‘the question be now put’ has been carried.”

We think that this amendment is unnecessary. No President would close a debate and put a question to the vote unless he thought that the sense of the House was with him. To require him to obtain the vote of the Council for closing every debate may sometimes involve delay and waste of time.

We are however of opinion that to prevent allegations of partiality being made against the President, it may be justifiable in due course to amend Standing Order No. 39 by enumerating the methods by which a debate should be terminated, one of which might be to the effect that the President may close a debate in case he thought that the sense of the House was with him after asking the House whether he might put the question to the vote.

[29th March 1927]

FIFTH AMENDMENT.

Standing Order No. 39.

Add at the end the words "unless twenty or more Members present object to such suspension".

We consider (Mr. Saldanha dissenting) that this would be putting the majority of the Legislative Council Members at the mercy of the minority, and that either the majority of the Council should have the power to suspend the Standing Order or that the President should have it. As it is, we think that the present practice may continue.

SIXTH AMENDMENT.

Standing Order No. 47.

Add at the end the words "and from day to day without adjournment of the sitting for a period exceeding three days unless the House decides in favour of a longer period".

We are of opinion that as non-official days are fixed under Rule 6 of the Legislative Council Rules by His Excellency the Governor, this amendment would be *ultra vires* so far as non-official Bills are concerned. As regards Government Bills, under Standing Order No. 5 (1), the right is now vested in the Government to arrange their business during days intended for official business, and the recognition of this right seems reasonable.

In the circumstances, we consider that there is no object in passing this amendment.

SEVENTH AMENDMENT.

Standing Order No. 49.

Add the following at the end of sub-clause (2) :—

"Such powers shall not be exercised if twenty or more of the Members present support the Member who objects to the passing of the Bill at the same sitting."

For the same reasons as those stated in connexion with the draft amendment to Standing Order No. 39, we (Mr. Saldanha dissenting) are opposed to this amendment also.

C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI.

J. A. SALDANHA

(subject to a minute of dissent).

M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.

S. SATYAMURTI •

(subject to a minute of dissent).

T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR.

S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR.

A. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY.

29th March 1927]

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I

New Standing Order 19-A.

What I intended to say was "Every question admitted shall be given an answer with the information sought unless", etc. The words "with the information sought" were omitted inadvertently in my draft and may be added now. Instances of answers not giving the information sought are frequent, though the information is available or can be got.

Standing Order 26.

I did not wish that a rostrum or tribune should be erected. What is wanted is a small platform near the President's seat or at the foot of the House opposite the President, from which an inaudible Member could speak and be heard by the majority of the House distinctly. We are, I submit, in this respect slaves of the antiquated habit of the British House of Commons. We have a *President* of the Council, not a *Speaker*, who, in former times, was the spokesman of the House of Commons to the King and had to be addressed rather than the Members. The practice of addressing the Chair which was once insisted upon by the first President and more than once by the late President, tends to turn the back of a Member speaking to the majority of the other Members and makes his voice inaudible to them to a great extent in a House of which the acoustic properties are very poor. We go to the House not merely to speak, but to hear and to be heard, the reversal of which makes a sitting unpleasant and useless to a great extent. I would urge therefore that we should have recourse to the natural and rational practice of ordinary meetings of assemblies and congresses and conferences, with all their dignity, decorum and impressiveness. With strict limitations of time and the use of closure, if need be, we need not fear long harangues, uncalled for and wasteful.

Standing Orders 39 and 49.

For the reasons given by the Committee, I would substitute the words 'the majority' for 'twenty or more'.

I propose to move the amendments accordingly, or for remitting the amendments for re-consideration of the Select Committee.

J. A. SALDANHA.

7th March 1927.

II

I think that the fifth and the seventh amendments may be made.

S. SATYAMURTI.

5th March 1927.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 30th March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muham-mad. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Mr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Meston, Rev. Dr. W. Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. B. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Rajin, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabba Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H. Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie. Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. B. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Statnam, Mr. R. M. Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S. Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S. Swami, Mr. K. V. R. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V. |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Baz-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Congreve, Mr. C. R. T. Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B. Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. Hall, O.B.E., Mr. J. F. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V. Karant, Mr. K. R. Khadir Mobidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. Malleyya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. | |

[30th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. 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

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

Civil Justice

Cases disposed of by the District Munsifs' Courts at Chingleput.

* 670 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to furnish a statement of cases disposed of in the several District Munsifs' Courts located at Chingleput during the year 1926?

A.—A statement is furnished.

Statement showing the number of cases disposed of in the several District Munsifs' Courts, located at Chingleput, during 1926.

District Munsifs' Courts.	O.S.	S.C.S.	O.P.	M.P.	Ex.P.	I.P.
Chingleput	520	1,493	16	2,571	2,066	22
Madurantakam at Chingleput.	635	821	27	2,067	1,461	20

Criminal Justice

Alleged capsizing of the Palampuzu ferry boat.

* 671 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House the facts connected with the alleged catastrophe of drowning of two girls as a result of the capsizing of the Palampuzu ferry boat on 16th February 1926, and to state—

- (a) whether the ferry boat was leaky and unfit for carrying passengers;
(b) if so, how this fact escaped the attention of the authorities giving the contract for the ferry;
(c) how the accident was caused and who is responsible for it;

30th March 1927]

(d) whether the ferry boats elsewhere in the Ponnani taluk are in a fit condition; and

(e) what steps have been taken to punish the persons responsible for the catastrophe?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Irrigation

Irrigation under the Dusi, Urlam and Wadada channels.

* 672 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the extent of irrigation under the Ganjam minor rivers system and what is the expenditure incurred by Government up to date on this system and the revenue accruing therefrom;

(b) whether the Dusi, Urlam, Wadada channels are parts of the Ganjam minor rivers system and what is the expenditure incurred on these channels up to date and the income thereunder;

(c) whether the Government are aware that irrigation under these channels depends on the earthen cross bund or korambu works put up across the Langulya river to divert water in these channels;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the annual korambu works are found to be unsafe and inadequate to safeguard proper supply of water into these channels;

(e) whether the Government are aware that crops on the lands irrigated by these channels failed during the last ten years and great distress was caused in the area;

(f) what is the amount of remission recommended by the revenue authorities for failure of crops in this area for this fasli; and

(g) whether the Government are aware of the fact that large area under the channels seriously suffered for want of adequate supply of water?

A.—(a) Area irrigated in 1925-26—

	ACRES.
First crop	65,115
Second crop	5,255
Expenditure incurred—	

	RS.
Capital outlay incurred to end of 1925-26 ..	2,83,976
Revenue—	
Gross revenue during 1925-26	66,073
Net revenue after deducting working expenses ..	18,264

(b) Yes; figures of revenue and expenditure in regard to each channel separately are not available. The accounts are kept for the Ganjam minor rivers system as a whole.

(c) Yes in the case of Dusi and Wadada channels. The Government have no information as regards Urlam channel.

(d) These korambu works have been in vogue for a long time and the Government have no reason to think that they are unsafe or unsatisfactory for the purpose for which they are intended.

(e) & (g). The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.
(f) The Government have not the information.

[30th March 1927]

Irrigation projects in Ganjam district.

* 673 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) a list of the projects in the Ganjam district investigated from time to time and allowed to lie over without necessary action (1854—1926);

(b) the reasons in regard to each of the several projects for the delay in executing the same;

(c) whether Mr. F. E. Morgan made a survey of the several projects in 1920 and whether there was difference of opinion between local Public Works Department officials and the special officer;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the report or reports of Mr. Morgan and the orders of Government on each of the projects dealt with by him;

(e) whether Mr. F. E. Morgan recommended that full development of Rushikulya reservoir system known as the Boradapalli project as the most promising for improving Rushikulya system;

(f) what are the projects in Ganjam recommended by Mr. F. E. Morgan; and

(g) in view of periodical scarcity occurring in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee to investigate into the necessity and practicability of the several projects proposed from time to time by the Public Works Department and Revenue Officers as necessary in the interests of the people of the district?

A.—(a) & (b) A list is placed on the table.^a

(c) to (f) Mr. Morgan's report has been placed on the Editors' Table. The orders of Government are indicated in the appendix to the report and in the list placed on the table—vide (a) and (b) above. The Baguva reservoir project mentioned in paragraph 8 on page 3 of the report has since been abandoned on account of the poor return anticipated and the uncertainty of securing the additional ayacut required.

(g) The irrigation possibilities of Ganjam have been very fully investigated, and it is doubtful if the appointment of a committee would serve any useful purpose. The suggestion will, however, be considered.

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"With reference to answer (g), may I request the hon. Member to remember (I will not say 'promise') the assurance that he would appoint a committee to consider the irrigation projects in the Ganjam district?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I think orders are under issue in regard to the committee."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Thanks."

Construction of a dam across the canal from Ponnani town.

* 674 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a mud and stone dam at a place called Viyyam, two miles from Ponnani town, across the canal extending south from Ponnani

30th March 1927]

town, to prevent the ingress of salt water, and whether the Government have given any contracts for the demolition of these dams and the construction of a new one with granite;

(b) to whom such contract was given and the amount that was spent for the construction;

(c) whether the construction was under the supervision of Public Works Officers;

(d) whether, as a result of the defective construction of the new embankment, salt water enters the canal and has made a large extent of paddy lands yielding about two lakhs of paras of paddy, on both sides of the canal and backwater, quite unfit for cultivation; and

(e) what steps, if any, the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 660. The Government have no information in regard to the other matters referred to.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for information in regard to the other matters?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes."

Cement required for the Cauvery Mettur project.

* 675 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total quantity of cement required for the use of the Cauvery-Mettur project and its probable value at the average market price of the first quarter of 1927;

(b) whether the Government would consider the advisability of establishing a cement factory either at Bezwada or at some suitable centre in the Villupuram taluk of the South Arcot district for the purpose of supplying cement for the Mettur project; and

(c) if the answer to the above question is in the negative, whether the Government will consider the advisability of using lime instead of cement in the Mettur dam?

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

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 8 of the Press Communiqué issued on the 23rd March 1927. If it is decided to use cement instead of lime, there is no intention of using any but Indian manufactured cement on the Mettur dam and the establishment of a factory at a suitable place in the Madras Presidency will be considered by the Government.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for information as to the quantity of cement required for the Mettur project?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Government say that they have no information. That is because, as was answered by me in regard to some other questions, we are taking steps to get that information and find out what the cost will be in comparison with the cost of lime. The result of the investigations as to the use of cement or lime will be placed on the table of the House."

[30th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the Government have information that in some parts of the Presidency, such as Salem, etc., materials for making cement can be found ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes, those enquiries are being made now. "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Are the Government aware that the cement factory may be continued afterwards also ? "

The hon. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Cement factory once started may be of use for many other purposes. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the hon. the Law Member would agree not to come to a conclusion on this matter till we meet again and the matter is placed before us ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I cannot give any such undertaking. I want to make that point perfectly clear. It is likely that some time may be taken for coming to a decision and it is possible that the decision will be placed, as soon as it is arrived at, before the House. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. Member to place the matter before the House and then come to a final conclusion with the help of the advice of the House ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be borne in mind. "

Motor Vehicles Act

Motor busses in this Presidency.

* 676 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many motor busses are now run for public traffic in this Presidency ;

(b) how many such busses are run for the said purpose in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara ;

(c) what arrangements have been made by the Government for the examination of such busses ; and

(d) how many times are such busses examined every year ?

A.—(a) The number of busses registered in the Madras Presidency was reported to be 3,071 in January last.

(b) The corresponding figures for South Kanara and Malabar are 135 and 172 respectively.

(c) & (d) Under rule 30 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules every motor bus has to obtain a permit in form 'G' from the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and the District Magistrate in the mufassal. Condition 4 of the 'G' permit requires every bus owner to get the bus examined once in six months by an officer approved by the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate as to its structural strength, condition

30th March 1927]

and general running order. The Government have issued the following general orders regarding the half-yearly examination of busses :—

(i) In districts in which the number of busses to be examined is large and the income from fees would justify it, the half-yearly inspection should be entrusted to a single professional officer on a suitable salary, the fees being credited to the Government.

(ii) In districts in which the fees collected are not sufficient for appointing a separate professional officer, a competent engineer should be associated with the District Superintendent of Police in the work of inspection, the fees being divided between them ; and

(iii) In the few districts in which neither of the above arrangements can be introduced, the District Superintendent of Police should be entrusted with the work.

In addition to the half-yearly examinations, the vehicles are inspected once a month by magistrates of or above the second class and police officers not below the rank of inspector for the purpose of verifying at short intervals the general fitness of the vehicles for use on public roads.

Fees collected from bus-owners for examination of busses in South Kanara.

* 677 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of busses in Malabar are less than that in South Kanara ;

(b) what is the total amount of fees collected per year from the bus-owners for the examination of busses in South Kanara ;

(c) whether Government have any objection to appoint a Bus Inspector in South Kanara ; and

(d) whether such appointment will result in a considerable saving from the fees collected from the bus-owners ?

A.—(a) The number of busses registered in the South Kanara district was reported to be 135 in January 1927, the corresponding figure for Malabar being 172.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected as fees for the half-yearly examination of motor busses in South Kanara district during 1925-26.

(c) In the South Kanara district a competent private engineer is associated with the District Superintendent of Police in the work of inspection of motor busses. The District Magistrate has reported that this system is working satisfactorily and the Government have decided to continue it.

(d) It is not possible to say whether the appointment of an Inspector will result in any saving.

[30th March 1927]

Press and Registration of Books*Prescription of a social novel.*

* 678 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what were the reasons for proscribing, "Malapelli" a social novel, written by Mr. Unnava Lakshminarayana, as per *Fort St. George Gazette* Notification, dated May 14, 1923, G.O. No. 396, Public;

(b) upon whose opinion was it proscribed;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a translation of the passage which are alleged to be seditious;

(d) whether the Government intend to reconsider and remove the ban on the book?

A.—(a) Because the Government found that the novel contained passages which offended against section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(b) The Government acted on the opinion of their legal advisers;

(c) They do not consider that any public interests will be served by such a procedure;

(d) No necessity has arisen to reconsider the order of Government.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"In view of the fact that non-officials like myself who have read the novel do not think that it contains any seditious passages, may I know upon whose complaint, the Government first investigated the matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"We received a letter with regard to this matter and placed it before the legal advisers. I may say, for the information of hon. Members, that there are only six or seven passages and if those passages can be expunged, I do not suppose there will be much objection to the novel."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In view of the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member why, if they really found that the novel contained passages which offended against section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, they did not prosecute the author?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"We were asked to do so, but we came to the conclusion that we need not do so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In view of that answer, may I ask, since the Government are not prepared to test their opinion in a competent court of law, why should they hit Mr. Lakshminarayana below the belt by proscribing the novel, without having the courage to test their opinion in a court of law?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am perfectly willing to advise the Government to initiate prosecution. We have no doubt about the result."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am asking the Government what they mean by not testing their opinion before a court of law, while they are acting on that opinion?"

30th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"There is section 99-A, as my hon. Friend is aware, enabling prosecution. On the whole, it was thought it was not necessary or expedient to give further publicity to this matter and to hit the gentleman by prosecution, which is provided for under section 99-A. As I had suggested to my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, there are only six or seven passages to which objection is taken and if those passages are expunged from the novel, the social novel would not be proscribed. If hon. Members are of opinion that the strict procedure of law should be followed, Government have no objection."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I do not happen to be the Law Member of the Government of Madras. It is not for me to advise the Government what they should do. I am asking the hon. the Law Member why he considers it proper for the Government to either proscribe the novel or to offer to my hon. Friend that he may accept the literary criticism of the Government and expunge portions from the novel, in which case, it will cease to be a novel. If the Government think that they cannot or need not or ought not to prosecute the author of this novel for infringing section 124-A, may I ask if the proper course for them is not to take any action against a novel of this kind?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Government will consider the desirability of starting prosecution."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member whether those specific passages were communicated to the author as objectionable?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Will the hon. Member kindly indicate to the author the objectionable passages and take his opinion whether he thinks it proper to expunge them?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes; if a request is made by him."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, if Mr. Lakshminarayana would consult the legal advisers of the Government and settle the matter, whether the Government are prepared not to proscribe the novel?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is exactly that possibility that I was indicating."

Minor Irrigation*Irrigation schemes in Kollegal taluk.*

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

(a) whether any irrigation scheme in the Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district, has been ordered to be taken up for execution in the immediate future in view of the existence of what may practically be considered to be famine conditions in that taluk; and

(b) whether any remissions have been granted so far in that taluk and if so, to what extent?

[30th March 1927]

A.—(a) So far as the Government are aware there is no irrigation scheme ready for execution in the Kollegal taluk.

(b) The remissions granted in the taluk up to the end of February 1927 amount to Rs. 957-4-0. The total remission during the current fasli is estimated at Rs. 10,040.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“In view of the fact that one scheme in Kollegal taluk has been approved by the Superintending Engineer, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to send those papers to him?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“There is no objection to send those papers to him.”

Public Service

Refund of increments to unpassed clerks in Government service.

* 680 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to state whether any orders have been passed with reference to the assurances given in answer to Question No. 1750 (b) and (c), dated 23rd March 1926, and, if so, what?

A.—The reference to assurances is not understood. Orders have been passed on cases submitted by heads of departments. In passing orders the general policy adopted has been that retrospective effect cannot be given to orders of exemption, but where in consequence of his increments being ante-dated a clerk has drawn or is drawing more pay than he was or is entitled to draw, the recovery of any sum overdrawn in the past is waived and the clerk is 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.

Settlement

Resettlement operations in the Kistna district.

* 681 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the resettlement operations in Kistna district are;

(b) when the resettlement is intended to come into force in Kistna district;

(c) whether the Government have given any instruction to the resettlement officers as regards the percentage of increase over the existing kist and as regards the poorer ryots paying Rs. 10 or less; and

(d) whether the Government intend to postpone the resettlement of the district till a Land Revenue Settlement Bill is passed in this Council?

A.—(a) The work usually done at a resettlement, viz., the correction of the registration by the issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections thereto and the checking of the registration of waste and poramboke lands, is now in progress.

(b) The present settlement expires with the revenue year 1928-29.

(c) No orders have been issued regarding the rates of assessment to the Settlement Officer whose proposals have not yet been received.

(d) As a change in the rates of assessments cannot take effect before the revenue year 1929-30 this question does not arise now.

30th March 1927]

Prisoners in this Presidency.

* 682 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons convicted of offences under chapter VI or under section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code or imprisoned for failure to give security against commission of such offences are confined in the jails of this Presidency;

(b) how many of them are natives of other Presidencies;

(c) whether there are any such persons who are not released though their terms have been completed for want of consent on the part of the Local Government by whom they were sent to this Presidency; and

(d) if so, how many and from which provinces?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for information.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“Since the question was given notice of a month ago, may I know whether the hon. Member has got the information now?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“No; but I will hurry up this matter.”

Military

Alleged circular for officers to attend “The Sport of Kings”.

* 683 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular has been sent round to all Civil officers in Madras under the signature of the Chief Secretary to the Government, announcing that His Excellency the Governor will attend the performance of “The Sport of Kings” at the Elphinstone Theatre on the 3rd March 1927;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said circular notice directs that all Government officials, Naval and Military officers should wear mess dress and that non-official gentlemen should wear evening dress with decorations;

(c) whether the performance styled “The Sport of Kings” is a Government function where all Naval, Military and Civil officers were invited to attend or a mere private function where they would have to pay for their admission;

(d) if the answer is that it is a private function, whether the Government thinks it proper to prescribe to its officers what dress they should wear;

(e) whether the notice circulated to all Civil officers was not intended to be an order to Government officers to attend the performance with a view to patronizing the same; and

(f) whether the Government can point out any precedent in India justifying such an action?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The performance was not a Government function.

(d) The Government regard it as most desirable that officers should be informed of all occasions on which His Excellency the Governor will be present and of the appropriate dress to wear if they attend.

(e) No.

(f) The question does not arise.

[30th March 1927]

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" If it was not a Government function, may I ask the hon. the Member for Finance why officers of departments were asked to attend the function of 'The Sport of Kings'?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Nobody was asked to attend."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I have in my hands a circular asking all the Naval and Army officers to attend the function. If necessary, I shall place it on the table of the House."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I should be very glad to see it."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" For the benefit of hon. Members of the House, I shall place on the table of the House the communication which began as a notice and ended as a circular."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I shall be obliged to the hon. Member."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are officers of the Government similarly invited when His Excellency the Governor attends any benefit or other performance as 'The Sport of Kings'?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir. In most cases, so far as I know."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know under what budget grant the item of expenses for printing and sending circulars round comes and how the Finance Department sanctions expenditure for cinema performances?"

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to answer (d), in view of the answer that it is a private function, may I know the reasons why the Government regard it as most desirable that all officers should be informed of all occasions on which His Excellency the Governor is present in his private capacity?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Because, Sir, there are many persons who are in doubt as to what would be the proper dress when His Excellency is present and this is to assist them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask my hon. Friend the Revenue Member if he is aware, in the cases of His Majesty the King attending the various theatres, whether any circular is issued asking various officers to come in uniforms?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot say, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I can say, Sir. No such circular is issued. With reference to answer (f), may I ask whether the Government can point to any precedent in India justifying such action? May I ask how the question does not arise? Thirdly, may I repeat the question whether the Government, in acting as they did in this matter of practically advertising a private performance, were guided by any precedent in any part of the civilized world?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" There was no necessity to refer to a precedent. The question assumes that this was a notice requiring officers to attend and the answer says they were not; it was not thought

30th March 1927]

necessary to seek a precedent, because no such order was issued. The notice was sent for the guidance of officers regarding the dress to be worn if they attended the function. I have myself received such notices on other occasions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if notices are sent with regard to cinema performances?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I don't know that a cinema is different from a theatre."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government considered it proper and necessary to issue a notice practically advertising the performance in the Elphinstone Theatre in order to enable that theatre to make more money?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The notice was sent for the assistance of those officers who wanted to attend, as to what dress should be worn."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask if there are any words in that notice or circular making the people to conclude clearly that it was not the desire of the Government that they should attend?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot say that, because I have not seen the circular."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" When the officers receive a circular letter from the Chief Secretary stating that the Governor will be present at a particular performance and that the officers should wear particular dresses, are not they likely to take it that it is an order requiring them to attend it?"

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

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government do not consider that such a circular as this issued under the signature of the Chief Secretary would be interpreted by the officers as an order to them to be present at that particular function?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, they will quite well understand the significance of the order."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether he will make an enquiry into the existence of the circular and place it on the table of this House as early as possible?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, I would not do it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, why he says that he cannot do it."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I did not say I could not do it, I only said I would not do it."

[30th March 1927]

Corporation of Madras*Appointment of Health Officer and Engineer by the Madras Corporation.*

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

(a) whether the Government have vetoed the appointments made by the Corporation of Madras for its Health Officer and Engineer, and if so, the reasons for the same in the case of each officer;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of the Engineer's appointment the Government have stated as one of its reasons that the person appointed by the Corporation did not possess a specific European qualification; and

(c) whether the Government are considering the advisability of removing the necessity for a European qualification and to insist only on some good Indian qualification, and whether the Government will be pleased to have the change made at an early date?

A.—(a) Yes. The reasons are as follows:—

(i) *Health Officer*.—The Government considered that the person appointed by the Corporation was not suited for the post of Health Officer in Madras, having regard to the conditions of health prevailing in the City. They have since allowed his appointment to continue temporarily for six months from 1st March 1927.

(ii) *Special Engineer*.—The Government considered that the Special Engineer should have completed a full time course of not less than three years in Civil or Municipal Engineering at one of the Universities recognized by the Institute of Civil Engineers and should have had not less than ten years' practical experience in the design and execution of water-supply and drainage schemes of large towns, five years of which should have been in superior independent charge of such works.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to answer (a) (ii) above.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Appointment of the Special Engineer of the Madras Corporation.

* 685 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend confirming the appointment of the Special Engineer of the Madras Corporation in view of the resolution of the Corporation in respect of it; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know, Sir, if the Engineer has been permitted to continue in the present post?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The hon. Member is quite right in his presumption. He has been allowed to continue for six months on certain conditions.”

30th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know the conditions?”
The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The conditions have been communicated to the Corporation, Sir, and I do not like to give them out until the Corporation has considered them.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Does the hon. the Minister say that it has been sent as a confidential communication, or is it going to be discussed publicly in the Corporation?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It will be discussed publicly by the Corporation, but I would not like that the question should be raised here before the Corporation discusses it.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“My question arises as a supplemental question on the answer given by my Friend, the hon. Minister. He may refuse to give the answer, no doubt; but I am asking whether those conditions are so confidential that they cannot be publicly discussed in this House but can be discussed publicly in the Corporation?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It is a matter for the Corporation, Sir. I thought my hon. Friend would wait and see what the Corporation has got to say before raising a debate on the floor of this House.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“We are also very much concerned, Sir, and if we wait till the Corporation raises the question, it may be too late. We are just requesting the hon. Minister to mention those conditions to us, so that we may also help the Corporation in coming to a decision.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I think the Corporation is well able to take care of itself.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“But I think that is not the opinion of the hon. Minister; otherwise, he would not have cancelled the order as he did, at least temporarily. It is said in answer to clause (c) that the matter is under consideration. May we know, Sir, when the Government are expected to come to a decision? Is it likely to be before the six months are over?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Sir, with regard to the answer to clause (a), may I ask for some elucidation? Have the Government any right to veto the appointment of the Special Engineer, and have they, as a matter of fact, vetoed the appointment?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“As far as I understand the section concerned, Sir, this Government have no power to veto the appointment of the Engineer, but they have power to stop the contribution of funds to the Corporation.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know, Sir, if, at least to the extent to which the supplementary answer says that, the statement in the answer that the Government have vetoed the appointment, is wrong?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“As far as I understand the matter, Sir, the Government have power to veto the appointment of a new individual, though not the office or the post concerned.”

[30th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I see the inspiration in the second answer. But may I ask the hon. the Chief Minister to answer in an uninspired manner as to what is meant by saying that the Government can veto the appointment of a Special Engineer? I do not want to give information, Sir, but I should like the hon. the Minister to answer after some deliberation whether, as a matter of fact, the Government have vetoed the appointment of the Special Engineer."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, Sir, as things stand at present, the Government have not actually vetoed the appointment."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If he will kindly look at the paper, Sir, and not at my face, all the time the question is whether the Government have vetoed the appointment made by the Corporation for its Engineer, and the answer is 'yes'. May I therefore take it, Sir, in view of the answer given by my hon. Friend, that the Government have not vetoed the appointment of the Engineer?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, he may take that to be so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Thank you, Sir. May I ask whether the Government had not issued orders that they would not make the usual loans and contributions towards the special works, unless the Special Engineer appointed by the Corporation possessed the qualifications mentioned in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of the answer?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is so, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether he has not yet withdrawn that objection, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said in answer to clause (c), Sir, that matter is under consideration."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I remind him, that since that answer was given, the Corporation has received a communication withdrawing the objection?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is true, Sir."

Education

Alleged grievances of managers of aided elementary schools in Ponnani taluk.

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorial in February 1927 from certain managers of aided elementary schools in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, on their various disabilities and grievances; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken or has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 634.

[30th March 1927]

Representation of teacher-managers in the Malabar District Educational Council.

* 687 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any representative of the teacher-managers on the District Educational Council of Malabar; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (g) of question No. 634.

Government Order regarding Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government Order, Law (Education), dated 15th January 1924, was issued and communicated by the Director of Public Instruction to the District Educational Officers whereby the two cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants were treated as similar for a period of two years from 1st March 1922 for purposes of initial pay of officers transferred from the one to the other;

(b) how many school assistants were transferred, in accordance with the above Government Order, as permanent Deputy Inspectors of Schools; what was the pay of such school assistants before their transfer to the Deputy Inspector's cadre and on what pay they were put when transferred as Deputy Inspectors;

(c) whether there was another Government Order whereby Government directed that for purposes of rules 22 and 30 of the Fundamental Rules, Deputy Inspectors of Schools and school assistants should be considered as being on the same scale of pay and that they should not be given higher initial pay when transferred from one cadre to another, followed by a communication from the Accountant-General to the effect that the orders in G.O. Mis. No. 94 should be considered in conjunction with G.O. Mis. No. 60, and that it must be considered to apply with effect from 1st March 1922;

(d) whether retrospective effect was given to the view of the Accountant-General from 1st March 1922, and if so, why;

(e) whether there were any proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction calling for statements from subordinates of the department affected by the decision of the Accountant-General; whether these statements were communicated to the Accountant-General and his orders taken before refund was ordered by the Director; and

(f) what are the names of the subordinate officers affected by this decision and what was the amount ordered to be refunded in each case, and whether their pay at present has been brought down by one increment?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government Order did not require the transfer of any permanent school assistant as permanent Deputy Inspector; but only enunciated a rule for the fixing of initial pay of officers without substantive appointments transferred from one cadre to the other; the latter part of the question does not arise.

(c) Yes.

[30th March 1927]

- (d) Yes, on the advice of the Accountant-General.
 (e) Yes, the orders of the Accountant-General are unnecessary for ordering refund of the excess pay drawn.
 (f) The information is furnished below :—

Name.			Amount ordered to be refunded.		
			RS.	A.	P.
(1)	M.R.Ry. T. Krishnama Achariyar	...	85	0	0
(2)	" K. S. Nagaratnam Ayyar	...	122	5	0
(3)	" S. Krishna Sarma	...	125	0	0
(4)	" T. V. Nilakanta Sastri	...	393	5	0
(5)	" N. S. Jambunatha Ayyar	...	330	0	0

The pay of all the above officers except that of Nos. (1) and (3) has been reduced by one increment.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I know whether it was through oversight that the department allowed the extra pay to be drawn by the officers concerned ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, considering the hardship to which these officers have been put, in one case the loss of one increment and in the other case a much larger amount, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education to tell us whether there is any proposal to compensate these officers in some other way ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no such proposal."

Vernacular test for Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 689 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any and if so how many Deputy Inspectors of Schools with Sanskrit or other classical language as their second language in their college course were exempted permanently from passing their compulsory vernacular tests in one or both vernacular languages and on what grounds were such exemptions granted ?

A.—Two Deputy Inspectors of Schools with Sanskrit as their second language in their college course were granted permanent exemption from passing the linguistic portion of the Deputy Inspectors' test. One of them was exempted on account of his age. He is due to retire in two years. The other was confirmed on Rs. 100 and subsequently on Rs. 125 a month in the cadre of Deputy Inspectors of Schools prior to the introduction of the time scale of pay.

Proposal to hold two examinations a year for Deputy Inspectors' Test.

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to hold two examinations a year for the Deputy Inspectors' Test, Parts I and II; and
 (b) if the answer is in the negative, what are the reasons to this test not being held twice every year ?

[30th March 1927]

A.—(a) No.

- (b) If the hon. Member will give reasons for holding the test twice a year, they will be considered.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, in answer to clause (b), I am asked to give reasons. Might I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether seeing that the University holds its examinations twice and also that examinations in public tests are held twice a year the department also may not hold examinations twice a year ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That matter will be considered."

Alleged levy of fines by the Principal, Presidency College.

* 691 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Principal of the Presidency College has collected as fine Rs. 500 from the students of the B.A. class, as some students created some noise in the class ;

(b) whether it is a fact that part of the amount so collected was spent on furniture and part of it was diverted to the Sports fund ;

(c) whether any receipt duly signed was granted to the students ;

(d) whether the Principal possesses power to levy such fine on the students under the Educational Rules ; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter and stop such heavy fines on innocent students being levied for mischief done by one or two individuals.

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 359 was collected from the students of the junior B.A. class for making such a noise that the Professor was unable to begin the lecture and had to dismiss the class.

(b) The whole amount of the fine was credited to the athletic fund of the college. The Principal purchased some articles of furniture for the athletic clubs out of this fund.

(c) No. Entries were, however, made in the register of the college, initialled by the clerk in charge of the register and checked by the Principal.

(d) Yes ; under rule 97, Madras Educational Rules.

(e) Government see no reason for taking any action in the matter. They do not accept the presumption that heavy fines have been inflicted on innocent students.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education what he thinks the maximum amount should be which the Principal of the College can levy as fine under rule 97 of the Madras Education Rules ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no maximum fixed. It is levied by the Principal as a disciplinary measure, in order to keep proper discipline ; and hon. Members will readily admit that, on a matter of discipline, the Principal should have the final voice."

[30th March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister if there is no other alternative to levying fine on students for the mere fault of making some noise, or for making such small mistakes as that ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If discipline required that, I suppose the Principal had no other alternative."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Has the hon. the Minister satisfied himself Sir, that that was necessary in the case now under consideration ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said before, Sir, that is a matter of discipline. I think if political heads are going to interfere with matters of discipline, it would become rather difficult."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, if the Principal is infallible and will not commit any mistake, and cannot the hon. the Minister, the highest authority on Educational matters, go into the question of the treatment of students ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I quite admit, Sir, that it is quite possible for human beings in the world to commit mistakes; but in a case like this, I feel the Principal knew what he was doing."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister to elucidate me on the question whether in inflicting this punishment, the Principal took into consideration the fact that group punishments of this kind, i.e., insisting on all the students of a particular class to pay a fine for the sin committed by a few boys and girls of that particular class, are immoral, demoralising and are calculated to lower the standards of discipline in any institution ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the other hand, Sir, I feel that group punishment is a good thing and makes people united."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, in view of that statement, may I take it that so long as my hon. Friend happens to be the Education Minister, group punishment will be the order of the day in all schools and colleges ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not say that, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, Sir, with reference to clause (a) of this question, whether as a matter of fact only the girls in that class made the noise, but the sin for that was put on the whole class ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I must have that matter enquired into before I can give the answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, with reference to clause (b), whether the Government approved of the action of the Principal in adding to the funds of the club and of the Government institution the fines collected from these boys and girls ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member will see that it was not added to the Government funds but added only to the athletic funds of the College."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, with reference to answer to clause (a), from how many students this sum of Rs. 359 was collected ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give the exact number."

30th March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Can he give me the approximate number, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not sure."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Minister consider that in fining the students, the principal is actually punishing the parents and it is not proper to punish the parents for the fault of the boys ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think it is punishing the parents, Sir, in this sense that the parents can make their children go without some of the luxuries if their children have not behaved properly."

Mr. P. BARTHAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the whole class, i.e., the full strength of the class was fined, or only a certain number were fined, if he cannot give out the exact number ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said, Sir, the fine was inflicted on the whole class."

Local Boards

Repair of the road to Tippasamudram.

* 692 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has been asking the Vellore Taluk Board and the District Board of North Arcot many a time, to have the road to Tippasamudram branching off from the 102nd mile from the Madras Trunk road repaired, and that the Boards have neglected repair the same; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will have its desire enforced ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member presumably refers to the cart-track from Tippasamudram to join the Madras-Bangalore road. It does not appear that the Government have at any time asked the District Board or the Vellore Taluk Board to repair this cart-track. The Vellore Taluk Board has not been able for want of funds to convert it into a road, but the Government understand that the District Board now proposes to take the matter up and form a road from next year.

Utilization of the Railway bridge across the Netravati for public traffic.

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

(a) what action the Government have taken or propose to take on the memorial submitted to them by the inhabitants of Mangalore, Ullal and neighbouring villages in November 1926 on the subject of utilization of the Railway bridge crossing the Netravati river for cart traffic;

(b) whether the Government are disposed to contribute any amount and, if so, what proportion of the expenditure required on the bridge and what proportion Government expect from local bodies; and

[30th March 1927]

(c) whether Government will be pleased to examine the question of utilizing Railway bridges elsewhere for the purposes of public roads also and the contributions to be made by local bodies concerned when so utilized?

A.—(a) The Government have since received the memorial referred to. It is under their consideration.

(b) The question will be considered by Government when specific proposals for the construction of a cart-road on the bridge in question are received by them.

(c) The Government see no need to undertake the examination of any such general question. The matter is primarily one for local bodies to consider in consultation with the Railway authorities. If any specific case comes up to Government, it will be examined.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"As regards clause (b) may I inquire from whom the specific proposals have to come for the construction of the road?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"From the District Board."

Lease of the collection of tolls in Chingleput district.

* 694 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 President of the Chingleput District Board has leased out the collection of tolls in the district for three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was not specifically stated in the auction notice that the lease would be for three years;

(c) the income for the last three years to the Chingleput District Board and to the Madras Corporation from the tolls;

(d) whether it is a fact that while the figures for the Madras Corporation have gradually risen, those for the Chingleput District Board have gradually fallen;

(e) whether the lease was confirmed for three years after the auction took place; and

(f) whether the tolls are levied at the maximum rates?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have called for the information.

(c) The gross receipts from toll gates were—

Year.			Madras City.	Chingleput District Board.
			RS.	RS.
1924-25	...	...	63,318	1,52,256
1925-26	...	...	54,037	1,54,400
1926-27	...	...	60,360	1,44,020

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

30th March 1927]

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the fact that the lease was given for three years and in view of the fact that the lease was for the lowest possible amount for the last four years, will the hon. the Minister for Education interfere and ask the President to re-auction the lease for one year?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As the law stands at present, we have no power to interfere."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Suppose the President leased it for more than three years, even then will the Minister not be able to interfere?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No, Sir, the law as it stands says so."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Does the Minister know that 90 per cent of the toll gates was taken by one individual?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANBYULU :—"Is there not a rule, Sir, that if the lease is for more than three years, the Government may interfere?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"There is no such rule as far as I know."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister if the President has got the discretionary power to fix the period of the lease or is it obligatory on him to fix the period for a particular number of years?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister what accounts for the gradual fall in the toll income of the District Board, while the Corporation income from tolls has been progressing?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not know."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Are Presidents of District Boards allowed to take presents from contractors and others on marriage and other occasions?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That is contrary to rules, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Is there any rule permitting the President of a District Board to auction these leases for more than a year?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"There is no such rule, fixing any time-limit."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know, Sir, whether the District Board was consulted as to the period of this lease?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether it is not necessary that this matter should be placed before the District Board and its sanction obtained if it is for a period of more than one year?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As I have said, I should like to have the matter looked into before giving an answer."

[30th March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Is it not a fact that, so far as the local boards are concerned, this kind of collecting tolls for three years is irregular according to the rules?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is asking for opinion."

Mr. L. K. TULASTRAM :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that this system of giving leases consecutively for three years entails loss of revenue to the local bodies?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I cannot say anything in reply to that until I find out exactly what it is."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Considering the fact that these tolls are causing great annoyance to the motorists and other tourists, will the Government consider the question of minimising the inconvenience to them?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The matter will be considered."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Does the hon. the Minister know that the buses in the Chingleput district are going on increasing, while the income is falling? How can the two be reconciled?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no information."

Bifurcation of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

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

(a) whether the Government have recently received a memorial praying for the bifurcation of the Tindivanam Taluk Board which comprises three taluks;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the taluks of Cuddalore, Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram have each a taluk board, and that the District Board of South Arcot has recently passed a resolution recommending the bifurcation of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board with effect from April 1928;

(c) whether any and what steps have been taken by the District Board in the direction of bifurcating the Tindivanam Taluk Board; and

(d) whether any action has been or is proposed to be taken on the mahazar aforesaid?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The mahazar has been referred to the President, District Board, South Arcot, who has been requested to place the matter before the District Board and report its views together with the views of the Tindivanam Taluk Board. The District Board's views have not yet been received by the Government.

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will consider the proposal favourably?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I shall have to wait till I get the proposals of the District Board, before I can give an answer."

[30th March 1927]

Road contracts of the District Board, Kistna.

* 696 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the President, District Board, Kistna, has recently advertised for tenders for road contracts for three years;

(b) whether the Government are aware that hitherto contracts were given only for one year; and

(c) in view of the fact that the District Board is going to be bifurcated very shortly, whether the Government propose to order the giving of all road contracts to be postponed till the bifurcation is effected?

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

(c) The matter is one which is within the discretion of the District Board. The Government will, however, point out to the President, District Board, the doubtful propriety of entering into three years' contracts at the present time.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know when the bifurcation is going to take place?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I think the bifurcation will take effect on the 1st May. There has been some delay."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know why it is not to be given effect to in April according to the promise given by the hon. Minister in the last question?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I only said that we were trying to give effect to it before 1st April and naturally it will be given effect to on 1st May as it was found not possible to give effect to it on the 1st April."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether complaints have been received against the President, District Board, that in the matter of giving contracts to roads he is showing partiality?"

Village Panchayats

Control of village pounds by village panchayats.

* 697 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA 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 it is a fact that the Government have issued orders that the control of cattle pounds should not be given to village panchayats;

(b) if so, why such orders were made in the face of section 15 (14) of Act XV of 1920; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, refused to hand over control of the Vangal pound to the Vangal Village Panchayat, and if so, why?

A.—(a) The Government in 1923 informed the Registrar-General of Panchayats that they were not then prepared to sanction the transfer of individual cattle-pounds to the control of village panchayats.

[30th March 1927]

- (b) The hon. Member is referred to the speech of the hon. Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur on pages 515—517 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 6th August 1921, which explains the attitude of the Government regarding the transfer of the control over cattle-pounds to local boards of all descriptions including village panchayats.

(c) The Government are not aware of it.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether, considering the fact that the speech of the hon. Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib was made on the 6th August 1921, the Government have, after six years, not yet decided whether the cattle-pounds should be transferred to the local boards ? "

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

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May we know whether Government will continue the attitude which was expressed in 1921 ? "

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

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask, with regard to what Sir Habib-ul-lah said in 1921 that when local boards are willing to take over all the pounds they would be transferred to them, did the Government ascertain whether they are willing to take over all the pounds ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is an hypothesis, Sir. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether in view of the transfer of the pounds to village panchayats, it is not the duty of the Government to find out whether they are willing ? "

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

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" That being one of the things that the Government contemplated, that the local boards should take over all the cattle-pounds, may I ask whether Government do not think that the time has become ripe for their transfer ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It is a question relating to the administration of the Act. "

Refund of illegal taxes collected by the President of the Therkupatti Village Panchayat.

* 698 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : With reference to the answers to questions No. 2394, dated 28th August 1926, No. 30 (85), dated 25th January 1927, and No. 59 (86), dated 26th January 1927, regarding the refund of illegal taxes collected by the President of the Therkupatti Village Panchayat and the report of the Therkupatti Village Panchayat on the levy of house-tax, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the reports called for from the Registrar-General of Panchayats have been received, and if so, whether he will place the same on the Council table ?

A.—Yes. The reports received from the Registrar-General of Panchayats are laid on the table.*

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 1290-1291 infra.

[30th March 1927]

Civil Veterinary Department

Appointment of the Veterinary Surgeon, Tiruvannamalai, as Inspector of Slaughter-houses.

* 699 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the Veterinary Hospital, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, has also been appointed by the Tiruvannamalai municipality as Inspector of Slaughter-houses in that municipality ;

(b) whether he draws any allowance from the municipal funds for this work and whether this is allowed by Government ;

(c) whether the Tiruvannamalai municipality has no qualified Sanitary Inspector in its employ to inspect its slaughter-houses ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that this Veterinary Surgeon has served in the same station for nearly ten years ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. This is allowed by Government.

(c) The Government understand that the municipality has a qualified Sanitary Inspector.

(d) He has been in charge of the Veterinary Hospital since 12th September 1918.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it a fact that the Veterinary Surgeons are allowed to take up the work of Slaughter-house Inspectors and is it simply because there is not work enough for them in the Veterinary hospital ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is not that. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it a fact that the average number of cases in the Tiruvannamalai Veterinary hospital is less than six daily ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have no notice of that question and so I cannot answer that. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it a fact that some gentlemen are daily using this hospital as a reading room for communal journals like " Dravidan " and " Kudi Arasu " with the encouragement of the Veterinary Surgeon ? "

Industries

Staff of the Leather Trades Institute.

* 700 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the staff attached to the Leather Trades Institute and how many students are trained there ; and

(b) how does its expenditure compare with those of the Trades School and Madura Technical Institute ?

[30th March 1927]

4.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 334 and 340 of the Civil Budget Estimate for 1927-1928. The number of students in the Leather Trades Institute is seven.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether he considers that the expenditure on the Leather Trades Institute is justified by the number of students trained, which is a glorious number of 7 ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have asked for a report from the Director of Industries and will come to a decision in the matter."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister consider the possibility of sending these seven students to a big private leather factory like the one at Chromepet, instead of incurring a heavy expenditure by continuing an expensive school ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Not so long as we have an institute here."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Can that be a justification for you to have an institute at such a cost, at such waste of public funds ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question has already been answered."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Can the hon. Minister say whether the students turned out of this institute have got employment either in that institute or elsewhere ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" That will be one of the matters the Director of Industries will report upon."

Excise

Proposals for the reduction of arrack shops and toddy shops.

* 701 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to paragraph 22 in section X of the Season and Crop report for fasli 1335 under the heading wages where reference is made to drink as a serious factor affecting the economic condition of the agricultural labourers in spite of increased wages; and

(b) if so, whether he has under consideration any proposals for the gradual reduction of arrack and toddy shops in the rural areas and also the reduction in the supplies of drink, so as to improve economic condition of the agricultural labourers?

A.—(a) The Government are aware of the fact that the writer of the report in it expressed his view that "in spite of the high wages and the fall in the price of food-grains and cloth, the condition of the casual labourer who was paid in money and not in kind was not much improved owing to drink though he was somewhat better off than before as compared with the small agriculturist and the tenant farmer."

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of the Legislative Council question No. 362 answered at the meeting held on 17th March 1927.

[30th March 1927]

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Can the hon. Minister for Excise say whether the condition of the agricultural labourers referred to in the season and crop report has reference to the area where the prohibition of the sale of arrack is now being tried ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot answer the question without making further enquiries."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Can the hon. Minister for Excise say whether any licences for liquor other than arrack in the prohibition areas have been granted ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I think, for toddy."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Any licences for foreign liquor have also been granted ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I presume so, Sir."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" We have been trying a very good experiment of prohibition in some of these rural areas and the hon. Minister for Excise the other day said that he was going to try prohibition in several other areas. Will the . . . ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Will the hon. Minister call for a report of the state of affairs in these prohibition areas ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" We do receive a report from the Commissioner of Excise every year."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister knows that a new beer shop has been opened in the Khansamedu in Madura against the protest of the residents of that street ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I have no information, Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I have a telegram that the street residents protested . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When the Minister says he has no information, the better course for the hon. Member is to table a question with due notice."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon. Minister be pleased to call for information as regards the opening of the new beer shop in the heart of Madura near the Minakshi temple, which was protested against by the inhabitants of the locality ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I shall call for the information."

Reduction of arrack shops in Calicut.

* 702 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Excise Advisory Committee for Calicut Municipality decided to reduce the number of arrack shops by two during 1927-28 ;

[30th March 1927]

(b) whether the Commissioner for Excise has vetoed the proposal; and
 (c) if so, the reasons adduced for overriding the decision of the Advisory Committee?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not the information asked for.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Will the hon. Minister make enquiries with regard to this question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Medical Administration

Professor of Pathology in the Madras Medical College.

* 703 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) who is the Professor of Pathology in the Madras Medical College and the Third Physician;

(b) what are his qualifications;

(c) whether he has had any previous teaching experience in any Medical College; and

(d) whether he has ever previously worked in any civil hospital;

(e) why he was appointed in preference to men in the Civil Medical Department;

(f) whether the Government will consider the feasibility of filling up the Professorships of the Medical College by open advertisement in newspapers?

A.—(a) Captain P. N. Basu, I.M.S.

(b) His qualifications are—

(i) M.B. (Calcutta).

(ii) M.R.C.P. (Edin.).

(iii) D.P.H. (Lond.).

(iv) D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) The Government of India have ordered that the claims of officers of the Bacteriological department should be considered whenever the Chair of Pathology in the Madras Medical College has to be filled and that intimation should be given to them in good time of any impending vacancy in that appointment in order that an opportunity may be given to them to suggest the names of suitable candidates. When the permanent Professor of Pathology (Major Forsyth, I.M.S.) was about to retire from service, this Government accordingly intimated to the Government of India that a vacancy would arise and applied for the services of a qualified officer. The Government of India thereupon selected Captain P. N. Basu, I.M.S., for the appointment.

(f) The suggestion will be considered by the Government when there is no officer in service possessing the necessary qualifications, experience and ability.

[30th March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, why the appointment was not given to men belonging to the Provincial service?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It was a temporary appointment."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government made any endeavour to get back to Madras any Madras outside this province in the Indian Medical Service?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"We left it to the Government of India to decide. We wanted a man and we asked for one to satisfy our requirements."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"When they left the matter to the Government of India, did the Government of Madras qualify that they would prefer a Madras to come back to Madras?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think we said so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (e), may I ask the hon. Minister, in view of the fact that it is a Provincial subject and a Transferred subject, what is the authority on which the Government of India acted when they ordered that the claims of officers of the Bacteriological department should be considered whenever the chair of Pathology fell vacant and that intimation should be given to them in good time of any impending vacancy in that appointment in order that an opportunity may be given to them to suggest the names of suitable candidates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I should like to have notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask another question? Does the hon. Minister in charge of this department merely carry out the orders of the Government of India or is it a case of their merely suggesting a name and the Government appointing either that man or some other man according as they think? I want to know whether it is a case merely for the Government of Madras to carry out the orders of the Government of India or the Government of Madras considering the suggestion of the Government of India and acting according to circumstances?"

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"What happened was this, that, on the retirement of Major Forsyth, we asked the Government of India to send a suitable officer and they sent Captain Basu."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I want some reconciliation between the first sentence and the second sentence of the answer in clause (e). Is it a case as represented in the first sentence of the Government of India merely ordering that the claims of officers of the Bacteriological department will be considered and that the Government of India should be given an opportunity of suggesting names, or is it a case of their appointing officers, the power for all practical purposes being vested in the Government of India—which is it, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Government of India do not appoint, but they have certainly asked us to consult them whenever vacancies arise and to suggest suitable names."

[30th March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Under what provisions of the Act the appointment of officers of the Bacteriological department should be considered?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the last sentence of the answer, 'The Government of India thereupon selected Captain Basu to the appointment,' is it the Government of India or the Government of Madras that appoint the officer?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think it is the Government of Madras that is appointing, but as Captain Basu was sent for a specific purpose satisfying our requirements he was naturally appointed as the Professor of Pathology."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Have the Government of Madras abdicated their right of selection or appointment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know. The circumstances necessitated our consulting the Government of India in the matter. That is how the order stands at present."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask what the orders are and consequently whether the Government of Madras have exercised their discretion in this matter or merely acted as the amanuensis of the Government of India in this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think I can give more information."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"When was the appointment made, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I should like to have notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Was it made by the hon. the present Minister Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."*

Improvements of the status of the nursing staff.

* 704 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government propose to improve the status of the nursing staff of the hospitals under the Government by reducing their hours of work and by increasing their opportunities for recreation?

A.—No such proposal is under consideration.

Recommendations of the committee on the indigenous systems of medicine.

* 705 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what are the recommendations of the committee appointed to report on the indigenous systems of medicine with hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad

* This answer was modified later. Please see page 1241 infra.

30th March 1927]

Usman Sahib Bahadur as Chairman in 1923 regarding (1) the amount of first year's expenditure for the promotion of Indian medicine, (2) the various steps to be taken for achieving the said object;

(b) what sums have been spent so far during each of the last three years for the promotion of Indian medicine;

(c) how far have the other recommendations been carried out; and

(d) whether the Government propose to put into force all the recommendations, and if so, when?

A.—(a) A committee to report on the question of the recognition and encouragement of the indigenous systems of medicine practised in the Presidency was appointed in 1921 with Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur as Chairman. The committee submitted its report in 1923 and recommended an expenditure of Rs. 5,00,000 during the first year on the following object:—

	RS.
(1) Grants to local bodies and private agencies...	1,00,000
(2) Expenditure (including furniture, appliances, clothing, bedding, drugs, etc., on account of College of Indian Medicine and Associated Dispensary Hospital, laboratory, herbarium, etc.	3,00,000
(3) Staff (Commissioner of Indian Medicine, six Graduates of Western Medicine and twelve Graduates of Indian Medicine).	60,000
(4) Establishments of the Offices of the Commissioner of Indian Medicine, Principal of College and Superintendents of the Hospital, herbarium, etc.	10,000
(5) Library and Text Book Committee ...	5,000
(6) Miscellaneous expenditure ...	25,000
	5,00,000

	RS.
(b) 1924-25 ...	16,805
1925-26 ...	31,956
1926-27 (revised estimate) ...	1,47,000

(including a provision of one lakh for the purchase of permanent buildings for the school).

(c) Effect has only been given to the recommendation for establishment of a School of Indian Medicine and the appointment of a Principal and the necessary staff.

(d) The Government do not at present propose to give effect to the other recommendations.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the public depend for the cure of their bodily ailments upon the Ayurvedic medicine, why Government content themselves with making experiments only on one item of the recommendations of the Usman

[30th March 1927]

Committee, namely, the starting of the Indian School of Medicine, because in answer (d) it is stated that Government does not propose to take into consideration the other portions of the recommendations of the committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think it is a bit premature to consider the other portions of the recommendation. I am sure I will take into consideration the other points in the course of this year."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"The committee have sent their recommendations four years back in 1923. What is the use of postponing their recommendations like this for years together?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I cannot answer that, but circumstances necessitated that postponement. I hope to consider them in the course of this year."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"In answer to clause (b), various figures are given showing the amounts spent for the years 1924-25, 1925-26, and for 1926-27. May I know for what purposes this money was spent in these years, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I can hardly give a correct answer offhand, Sir. But I believe the amounts were spent on rent for buildings, and on staff."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"Has the Government established any medical stores for the manufacture and supply of medicines, Ayurvedic and Unani?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think so, Sir."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the Government take steps to establish one, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think the matter arises in connexion with this question which is about the School of Indian Medicine."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"It does, Sir. May I point out that one of the recommendations of the committee is to establish a medical store for the manufacture and supply of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not to furnish information. He has to put supplementary questions."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am asking the hon. the Minister whether the Government will take immediate steps to establish a medical store for the manufacture and supply of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines for all the dispensaries in the Presidency as recommended by the committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the hon. Member kindly refer me to the part of the answer mentioned by him, Sir? I do not see anything about it in the printed answer."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"Clause (d) of the answer says that the Government do not at present propose to give effect to the other recommendations. I want to know whether the Government will at least take steps to give effect to one recommendation?"

[30th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Government have already answered that they are not prepared to take the other recommendations into consideration."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister for Public Health and Excise has formulated any policy with regard to the improvement of the Indian systems of medicine except continuing the School of Indian Medicine?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I shall have to consider the matter, Sir. I think, Sir, circumstances will arise when we will have to consider other matters than continuing the old school."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know how the hon. Minister proposes to improve the school as it stands now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think it has been answered in connexion with another question, that we are going to have more beds, that we are going to have a herbarium and so on."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government propose to start more schools, say one in the Telugu country and one in the Tamil country, as indicated in some of the Budget cuts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Not at present, Sir."

Provision of dental treatment in the Madras General Hospital.

* 706 Q.—Dr. P. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(1) whether dental cases are not now treated in the Madras General Hospital;

(2) whether all patients suffering from diseases of teeth in the City of Madras have to resort only to the Rayapuram Hospital;

(3) the average attendance of such dental patients *per day*, *per month* and *per year* in the said Rayapuram Hospital *during each of the last five years*;

(4) whether there is a record of return to show what percentage of these patients belong to the different medical districts or city municipal divisions; and

(5) whether the Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to the patients, in the absence of such provision for dental treatment in the Madras General Hospital and the Royapetta Hospital, and whether the Government propose to make provision in them for treatment of dental cases as in the Rayapuram Hospital?

A.—(1) Dental cases are not treated in the General Hospital.

(2) Yes.

(3) & (4) The information has been called for from the Surgeon-General.

[30th March 1927]

- (5) The Government have received no specific complaint that inconvenience is caused by the existing arrangement to persons requiring dental treatment. The question of establishing a Dental Hospital and School in Madras is under the consideration of the Government.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know from the hon. the Minister what arrangement they are making to teach dental surgery to the students in the Madras Medical College."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think we are proposing to have a dental hospital in Madras, but I am not aware of any proposal for teaching as yet."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"If patients have to be treated in the General Hospital for dental troubles, why should they be taken to the Rayapuram Hospital for treatment? Why not bring the dental surgeon to the General Hospital and make him attend on the patients that are in there?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I will consider that suggestion, Sir."

Public Health

Installation of oil-engines in the congested parts of the Tiruvannamalai town.

* 707 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council has granted permission on 25th January 1927 for the installation of two oil-engines in the congested quarters of the town;

(b) whether such permission was granted in spite of (i) the adverse report of the sanitary inspector concerned, (ii) the opposition of the councillors representing the wards and (iii) mahazars sent from the residents of the streets affected;

(c) whether the District Collector also issued an order prohibiting the installation of the oil-engines in the quarters above mentioned;

(d) whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government has himself received petition from the municipal councillors and the affected rate-payers and what action, if any, has been taken; and

(e) whether, in view of the fact that such issues of licences have resulted in a considerable number of suits in civil courts, the hon. Minister will make it obligatory on the part of municipal councils to refuse licences within or near living quarters in future and to conform to the provisions of G.O. No. 21 M., dated 4th January 1921?

A.—(a) & (c) Yes.

(b) The Government have no information.

(d) Representations on the subject addressed to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government have been received from three municipal councillors. A copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the rate-payers of the II and III wards held on the 16th February 1927 has also been received. The Government have called upon the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council under section 36 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920,

[30th March 1927]

to show cause why the Collector's order suspending the Council's resolution in the matter should not be made to continue in force permanently.

- (e) The discretion in the matter of granting permission for the establishment of factories in municipal areas rests with municipal councils under section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. A copy of G.O. No. 239, P.H., dated the 8th February 1927, in which the views of the Government on the subject have been conveyed to local bodies, is laid upon the table ^a.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"In conformity with G.O. No. 239 herewith appended, I want to know whether the Health Department was consulted by the municipal council before the permission for the installation of the oil-engines was granted by the municipality of Tiruvannamalai."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That has been already answered, Sir, to the effect that the Government have no information on the matter."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"Is the hon. the Minister aware that the Government Order herewith appended and the prohibitory order of the District Collector of North Arcot are disobeyed by the Municipal Council and if so, what action does the hon. the Minister propose to take against the Municipal Council?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The Government have no information on that point, Sir."

Installation of two oil-engines in Tiruvannamalai town.

* 708 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council granted on 25th January 1927 permission for the installation of two oil-engines in the most congested parts of the town;

(b) whether this has been done in spite of the opposition of the residents of the locality and in spite of the recommendation of the sanitary officers of the municipality that licence should not be granted;

(c) whether mahazars protesting against the grant of licences have been received by Government as well as by the District Collector; and

(d) what action has been taken in the matter by the Collector and by the Government?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 707.

Insanitary condition of the Anuppanadi channel.

* 709 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state in continuation of my questions on the subject, what has been done further in the matter of removing the highly insanitary condition of the Anuppanadi channel running through the heart of the Madura town?

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 1291 infra.

[30th March 1927]

A.—In 1919 the Government sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 65,100 for certain improvements to the Anuppanadi channel in the Madura Municipality and agreed to make a half grant towards the cost of the scheme, the remaining half of the cost being met by the municipal council. In 1922 the Council refunded Rs. 28,541 out of this grant. The scheme was subsequently revised in 1926 and the revised estimate amounted to Rs. 80,500. The Council has agreed to meet from municipal funds the extra expenditure of Rs. 15,500 on account of the revised estimate. The work will be carried out by the municipal council through its own agency. The Government have no information as to the further action taken by the municipal council in the matter. A report has been called for from the Chairman.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Minor Irrigation

Anicut across the Gunjana stream near Chaparallapalli village.

710 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) if there was any anicut across the Gunjana stream near Chaparallapalli village, hamlet of Pottapi village in Rajampet taluk of the Cuddapah district;

(b) whether that anicut fell into disrepair some time ago;

(c) whether the ryots of that village repeatedly petitioned to the Revenue authorities to get the anicut repaired;

(d) whether they were informed on 13th July 1909 in Collector's Dis. No. 2519 D.R. of 1909 that the work will be classified as a famine work;

(e) whether the Revenue authorities have recommended any repairs to the anicut now;

(f) if they have not done so, whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders to do so this year at least; and

(g) if that is not found possible, whether the Government will permit the villagers to get the work executed at their cost on condition that special rates will be charged for their lands?

A.—The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Industries

Working of the Vellore Trading Union.

711 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 23 regarding the working of the Vellore Trading Union in the North Arcot district answered on 24th January 1927—

(a) whether he will be pleased to call for a report;

(b) whether he is aware that the interests of shareholders are involved in this matter; and

(c) whether he will be pleased to lay the information on the table of this House?

30th March 1927]

A.—(a) & (b) A report has been called for.

(c) A note embodying the information is placed on the table.*

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I make a personal explanation, Sir? I find that the answer I gave to the hon. Member for the University on his supplementary question to question No. 703, that it was I that passed the order appointing Captain Basu, is wrong."

II

ELECTION TO THE FINANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that as a result of the election held yesterday, the following hon. Members have been declared elected to the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee respectively:—

Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
" V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
" Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
" S. N. Dorai Raja.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
" Khadir Mohideen Sahib.
" Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.

Finance Committee.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
Mr. K. P. V. S. Meera Ravuttar.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
" K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
The Zamindar of Kallikota."

III

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the under-mentioned Act which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the date noted against it:—

"Presidency Small Cause Courts (Madras Amendment) Act of 1927—
25th March 1927."

IV

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. No. 2048 W., Public Works and Labour Department, dated 23rd December 1926, appointing a committee for the survey of power demand for hydro-electric schemes.

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

V

DISCUSSION REGARDING QUESTION TIME.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"For to-morrow, 98 starred questions and 16 unstarred questions are ready. There are 19 questions for which answers are yet to be received, and I was told that during the course of the day answers to most of these questions would also be received. Out of these 19 questions, 14 are starred and 5 unstarred. I wish to know the wishes of the House, whether the House wants more than the usual time of one hour to go through these questions and answers."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Two hours may be allowed, Sir."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I think one hour will quite suffice."

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 1292 infra.

b Printed as Appendix V on pages 1292-1293 infra.

[30th March 1927]

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" So far as we on this Bench are concerned, we are willing to answer for two hours."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Since there are a good number of questions, I think it will be more convenient to the House to have two hours for questions to-morrow. If answers to any of the questions are not received in time to-day, they will be placed on the table to-morrow at 10 o'clock."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I make a request? As more than 98 questions are to be gone through to-morrow, the answers may be given to us a little earlier than usual."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no objection to place the answers on the table at half-past nine to-morrow."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" This evening, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That cannot be. That would be a serious departure from the usual practice."

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I rise to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1923 and to move that it be read in Council. I am obliged to my hon. Friend from Malabar, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, for the preliminary skirmish in which he engaged this House for nearly two hours yesterday. I hope, Sir, that that preliminary skirmish has cleared the air to some extent. But wild accusations have been made against me, particularly in the ex-Ministerialist organ 'Justice', that I am, by means of this Bill, aiming at Brahmanising the Senate, whatever that phrase may mean, and that therefore this Bill should be attacked tooth and nail. I hope to prove to this House, if it will view this Bill without passion or prejudice that there is no attempt, certainly no conscious attempt, on my part to Brahmanise the Senate. To the extent to which there is any attempt, it is only an attempt to academicise the Senate, if I may inproveise a word of that kind, to make the university more and more academic and more and more calculated to serve the purposes for which universities ought to exist. But, Sir, there is a far more serious charge made against my hon. Friend the Chief Minister and myself that I am the *de facto* Education Minister and that I am really forcing the pace of the Bill with the consent of the Government and that it is a Government Bill masquerading as a private Member's Bill. Sir, they are all of them terminological inexactitudes. Mr. President, Sir, up to this moment, I have not had any discussion with either the Education Minister or the hon. the expert Members or anybody connected with the Government about the principles or details of the Bill. I am wholly and entirely responsible for this Bill. I do not know my hon. Friend the Education Minister's opinions on several of the principles or details of the Bill. In fact, I may have some bones to pick with him before I resume my seat this morning. Therefore, Sir, I can understand the ex-Ministerialist organ which is quite familiar with a *de jure* Ministry and a *de facto* Ministry, in its present editor indulging in such accusations against the honesty and honour of hon. Members of this House. But, Sir, I think it my duty, as much in my own interests as in the interests of the hon. the Chief Minister, and the interests of this House, that no false turn should be given to the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

debate on this Bill by attributing any dishonour or dishonest motives either to the Government or to myself. As and when we on this side of the House choose to be Ministers, we shall be *de facto* and *de jure* Ministers. But till then, we are not going to play at this game in which other parties may excel. So much for the wild statement, which I should not expect any serious-minded person to take any serious notice of.

"With regard to this Bill, Sir, I do not claim that this is a perfect Bill. No Bill was yet perfect, and no Bill could ever be perfect. But I do claim that there is an earnest and serious-minded attempt in this Bill to reform some of the glaring defects in the Madras University Act as it stands now, in order to bring it more into line with those ideals for which Universities must stand according to my humble lights.

"Sir, I may now deal with this cry of Brahmanizing the Senate. But before I deal with that cry, may I suggest to those that indulge in that cry that that criticism involves that the previous attempt at reforming the Madras University was an attempt at non-Brahmanization. I will not stoop to attribute that motive either to the ex-Minister or his advisers. We ask them to play the game but not indulge in wild accusations. They may tear this Bill to pieces if necessary by meeting reason by reason, argument by argument, principle by principle and not reason by unreason, argument by passion, principle by prejudice.

"I only plead for a fair treatment of my Bill on its merits. Now, Sir, this talk of Brahmanizing the Senate is brought more especially on two grounds, that I am removing or seeking to remove the principle of proportional representation in the election by the registered graduates of the Madras University to the Senate. Sir, I entirely agree with my Friend the Chief Minister that we have to provide for representation of minority communities and that proportional representation is a much better method than communal electorates or reservation of seats. I remove or seek to remove proportional representation mainly on the ground that it did not have the effect which the authors had in mind but produced results quite contrary. May I give some facts? Since the beginning of the Act, there has been two elections on the principle of proportional representation. On both the occasions, out of 30 men elected as many as 21 in the one case and as many as 23 in the other case happened to belong to my unfortunate community. Do you suggest, therefore, Mr. President, that proportional representation has effectuated that attempt at giving proper representation to minority communities with which I entirely agree? It has not, because I know it has failed and it is bound to fail for some time to come, say five or six years, till the number of non-Brahman graduates in the list becomes much larger than at present. To-day, proportional representation does not bring about the result which the authors wanted to bring about. On the other hand, it has worked in a mischievous manner. There are about 3,000 graduates on the electoral roll. There are thirty places. Then the quota comes to about 160, so that the rich and influential candidate can go about creating literally pocket boroughs. I do not want to indulge in personalities. I am sure anyone who has watched the proceedings will agree with me when I say that this proportional representation has not only proved a failure, but also mischievous inasmuch as it has enabled rich and influential candidates to create pocket boroughs for themselves. Now, Sir, that is why I suggest in my proposed Bill

12 noon.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[30th March 1927]

that this proportional representation may go. But that is a matter entirely of detail. My hon. Friend from Cuddapah was saying the other day that that may be a matter of principle. I have examined the matter very well over-night and subject to the ruling of the Chairman of the Select Committee and of you later on, I venture to think that the manner of representation of a small portion of one of the academic authorities of the University cannot certainly be exalted into a question of principle. If hon. Friends here or in the Select Committee feel that proportional representation is necessary for the purpose of protecting the interests of the minorities, I am not irrevocably committed to it and I am sure hon. Members will convince me to retain the proportional representation. But may I suggest in all humility another method to give more effective representation to the minority communities? Hon. Members will notice that I have suggested in my Bill that the number of elected representatives by the registered graduates should be raised from 30 to 40, and, Sir, noticing the results of the elections you will find that Muhammadans, ladies, depressed classes, and men belonging to certain professions like Medical and Engineering, do not get their adequate representation on the Senate by means of this law. I am perfectly willing, Mr. President, speaking for myself that a certain number of these 40 seats on a general electoral roll may be reserved for Muhammadans, ladies and depressed classes and for men belonging to the Engineering and Medical professions, who largely should be represented. I suggest that this is a far more effective means of securing a minority representation than this proportional representation which I submit I have shown conclusively to be ineffective and has gone further and proved mischievous. Then, Sir, I am told that there is an attempt at Brahmanizing the Senate in my desire to deprive the district boards and municipalities of their right to send representatives to the Senate. Sir, there I stand on the very high academic authority of the influential Sadler Commission. I have read this Commission's report this morning from cover to cover, and I did not see anything throughout their voluminous reports in favour of giving representation to district boards and municipalities, to the Senate of the Calcutta University which was comprised of as many as 400, and out of this 400, the Sadler Commission did not recommend any seat to be given to district boards or municipalities. And I may also add, Mr. President, that the Committee of the Syndicate which has reported the amendments to be made to the University Act have unanimously recommended that either this representation should be altogether reconsidered, or that it should depend upon financial contributions made by these district boards and municipalities to the coffers of the University. And throughout this Province, except the Salem Municipal College whose chequered career must be a matter of concern to all those interested in higher education, no district board or municipality maintains a single college. Therefore their interest in the higher education of our students is very indirect. There is no precedent for it. There is no authority for it. That is why I suggest, Sir, that district boards and municipalities should not have representation on the Senate of the Madras University."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Question, Sir."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If my hon. Friend questions my opinion, he is free to question it. But I think questions are usually put in that form only when statements of fact are questioned. My opinion, Sir, is that so long as the district boards and municipalities do not contribute to the coffers of the

[30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

Madras University directly by means of funds or indirectly taking part in the diffusion of higher education in the Province, they can have no right to send representatives as such. (Hear, hear). I am willing again in a matter of such kind, more to abide by the wishes of the majority of this Council than to ride my own pet theories by some means or other, so long as it is agreed that the representation on the Senate should be such as to reduce it to a manageable academic body. I do not hesitate to say that, if you confine your representation to district boards and municipalities, which contribute to the funds, or if you reduce the number, or if you insist on some academical qualifications of the representatives, some via media may be found by which you may reconcile the clamant claims of my friends who have the imperial interests of the University. Again, Sir, I may assure this House, the only matter of principle I am asking this House to commit itself is the number on the Senate should be reduced, so that you may make it more academical and less unmanageable. Then, Sir, even with regard to the district boards and municipalities, nearly a third if not more of these representatives happen to be Brahmans. Therefore, whatever my other motives may be, there is no motive of Brahmanizing. Sir, may I also suggest that the one reason why I want to send less members to the Senate than are sent to-day is the absence of interest taken by a large number of members of the Senate in the proceedings of the Senate. We have had meetings of the Senate yesterday and the day before and we are meeting to-day again at 2-30. The statutory strength of the Senate is 188, the maximum attendance was 110, the average attendance during all hours was 70 to 80. Sir, when you have on paper a strength of 188, when the collective strength for all purposes of debate and discussion never exceeded 100 and more often centres round 70 or 80, when during my long experience of three years since the reforms, those who count for purposes of debate by their presence, and vote and speech are only about 60 or 70, why are you having these men who do not take or exhibit any direct or indirect interest in the deliberations of the University?

"One other matter, Sir, to which the Sadler Commission referred to is very important. Sir, the finances of the University are very small. Government are slow in making contributions, and with the multiplication of the Universities, the demands on the purse of the Government are going to become more and more insistent and I think, Sir, it will be idle to expect the Madras Government to continue to make increased grants to the University without making similar grants to the Andhra University, to the proposed Tamil University and other Universities that may come hereafter. Now, Sir, I ask if you increase the bill for travelling allowance to something like Rs. 50,000 to meet the travelling expenses of the representatives on the Senate, the Academic Council, the Affiliated Colleges and so on and so forth, I submit it is a matter to be considered also. My hon. Friend the Chief Minister did much less than justice to myself and to my Bill, when he said, *ex-cathedra*, that my Bill does not deal with procedural defects. I claim it does, and I will tell him how. With regard to Regulations made by the Academic Council, the present Act confines the opportunity to the Senate to cancel or modify these Regulations only to the next meeting of the Senate when the Regulations are reported. In practice, this has given rise to great inconvenience. Therefore, I have suggested in my Bill that the right of the Senate to cancel or modify these regulations should not be confined to only one meeting, but may extend to subsequent meetings also."

[30th March 1927]

(The hon. the Deputy President occupied the chair.)

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Where is it said so?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I thought the ex-Education Minister would have read the Bill better than he has done."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Such a trash does not deserve to be read." (Cries of 'Order, order.')

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of order, Madam, is he in order in using the word 'trash'? Will the hon. Member withdraw that word?"

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I think it would be well not to comment like that."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"If it is the Chair's wish I shall withdraw it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Some people can act on some occasions at least with grace. Some people can never act with grace."

1-16 m. "The next point I should like to invite the attention of the House is with regard to the appointment of examiners and professors of the University. The present Act leaves greater power to the Syndicate than the Senate in the matter of appointment of professors and with regard to the examiners it gives the right to the Boards of Studies, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges. I have suggested in my Bill, Madam, that the right of appointment of professors should vest in the Syndicate, while the conditions relating to their salaries, duties, etc., should be fixed by the Senate. With regard to the examiners, I have suggested that on the recommendation of the Boards of Studies, the Syndicate should make the appointment. Then, Madam, the Syndicate has some considerable difficulty, and the Academic Council has found equal difficulty, in not having power to appoint sub-committees of their own and to delegate their powers to them from time to time. That is a power which almost all statutory bodies possess, and I have provided, Madam, in my Bill that the Syndicate and the Academic Council should have power to appoint such sub-committees of their own and delegate their powers to them. Then, Madam, I have provided for two statutory meetings of the Senate instead of one, so that the Senate may exercise that continual supervision and control which was the object of the original framers of the Act. Then, there has been a conflict between the Syndicate and the Academic Council on the one hand, and the Academic Council and the Senate on the other on various matters. In order to obviate that conflict or to minimise it, I have provided, Madam, that the members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council shall be ex-officio members of the Academic Council, so that a nexus may be established between the supreme executive authority and the supreme academic authority of the University, so as to ensure harmony in the working of the University machinery. Lastly, Madam, I have provided that the Senate may have power to appoint, if it chooses, an honorary part-time Vice-Chancellor. I am sure hon. Members of this House will recognize it is a proper innovation. I am not providing that always and for ever there shall be only an honorary Vice-Chancellor. If the Senate at a particular time finds that the services of eminent educationists or other men are not available, they are free to appoint a Vice-Chancellor and pay him Rs. 2,000 a month. If on the other hand the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

services of such eminent men as we had to my knowledge in the Madras University, as Vice-Chancellors, Sir John Wallis, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. Justice Oldfield and last but not least the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, as honorary part-time Vice-Chancellors, if you can get such men, I suggest, Madam, that it ought to be open to the University to have a part-time honorary Vice-Chancellor and devote the twenty-four thousand rupees a year which will thereby be saved to other educational or academic purposes. That is only a power which I want to be given to the Senate. I claim, Madam, that these are some of the matters on which I have tried according to my humble lights to correct the defects of procedure in the working of this Act. In view of that statement, I trust my hon. Friend, the Education Minister, will concede that he was less than just to me and to my Bill when he said that I have not attempted to deal with procedural defects in the Act.

"Now, Madam, with regard to the general principles contained in this Bill, I desire to say the following words. One defect in the present constitution of the Senate and of the Academic Council has been that Oriental Colleges—we have got twenty of them now training students for University examinations, for Oriental Titles examinations as they are called—have no representation in the Senate or in the Academic Council. Considering, Madam, the considerable advance we have made in Oriental studies in the Madras University, and still more considerable advance we are likely to make in the years to come, I am sure every hon. Member will concede that these Oriental Colleges or Training Colleges in Arabic or Persian or Sanskrit or any of our Dravidian languages, Tamil or Telugu or Malayalam, should have some representation on the Senate and the Academic Council. I have confined myself only to the Oriental Colleges and given them a small representation on the Senate and the Academic Council. I have also defined, Madam, professional colleges, which are not defined in the Act as it stands, and which require to be defined.

"Then, with regard to the freedom of religious faith and conviction, I want to make a provision also. The Act as it stands says that no privileges of the University shall be withheld from any man or woman because of his or her religious belief, profession, practice or persuasion. I want now to provide that privileges of the University shall be denied to no man or woman, because of his or her political faith or practice.

"Then, Madam, I have omitted from the authorities of the University the Minister who is now ex-officio Pro-Chancellor. I think, Madam, expert academic opinion will agree that it is inconvenient both to the Government and to the University, that the political head for the time being of the Education Department, who has got to deal with delicate questions concerning University finance, University administration, should be also an authority of the University entitled to preside at all meetings of the Senate and other statutory bodies there. I do not know what my hon. Friend the Chief Minister thinks. But it seems to me, Madam, that any Minister would be only too pleased not to be identified with a statutory creature of this House and be the Pro-Chancellor of that body. I have already mentioned that the other clauses of amendments do merely seek to improve the drafting and the language of the Act.

"I may, in passing, mention that more than two-thirds of the amendments I have suggested are amendments suggested by the Syndicate Committee on

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[30th March 1927]

which the Justice party was fully represented by my able and enthusiastic friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. That Committee has unanimously expressed its feeling in favour of two-thirds of these amendments. The suggestions in the other third are mine, for which I take entire responsibility.

"With regard to the power of nomination vested in the Chancellor now, the provision that that nomination should be exercised with a view to satisfy communal claims is sought to be deleted by me, because as I said I want these communal claims to be satisfied by election and not by nomination. Therefore, I would rather provide for them on the general register than leave it to the nomination power vested in the Chancellor."

"The next important matter is the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. When the Sadler Commission recommended a Mufassal Board for the Council of Affiliated Colleges—I have not got the time to quote the extract but I think the House will take it from me because I have read it this morning—a recommendation was made with a view to vesting the settling of the course of studies and the curricula entirely in the Council of Affiliated Colleges. But that statutory creation in Madras has been reduced to a mere Advisory Committee having no powers worth mentioning. Therefore, the Council of Affiliated Colleges is proposed to be abolished by the Syndicate Committee and by myself, and in order to guarantee that the interests of the mufassal shall be properly secured, I am providing statutorily that on the Academic Council and on the Senate and on the Syndicate, the mufassal colleges shall be properly and adequately represented."

(At this stage, the hon. the President resumed the chair.)

"Hon. Members will notice—when I come to those sections I shall draw attention to them—that the representatives on the Academic Council and the Senate and the Syndicate have also to be partially men from the mufassal colleges. As regards the composition of the Senate on which all this attack has been concentrated, I have reduced, I grant, Sir, the proportion of ex-officio members. As it is, you will find that the Chief Engineer, the Advocate-General, the Director of Industries, the Director of Agriculture, the Surgeon-General, have got ex-officio places on the Senate. I do not think there is any place necessary for them there. For with regard to the departments they represent in the Senate as it is, they are equally, if not better, represented by others with regard to the Agricultural Department, by the Principal of the Agricultural College; with regard to the Engineering Department by the Principal of the Engineering College, with regard to the Law Department by the Principal of the Law College, with regard to the Medical Department by the Principal of the Medical College and as regards my hon. Friend, the Director of Industries, there is nobody yet there. If as I see from the feeling in my block and in other blocks my proposal to omit the representation of Chamber of Commerce is not liked, it will fall through, and the Chamber of Commerce will send its representatives. Thus there will be representatives representing that branch of learning on the Academic Council, so that the Director of Industries need not be an ex-officio member of the Senate and will be replaced by them."

"Then, with regard to the life-members, there is a provision that people who pay Rs. 20,000 or more for the purpose of the University may become life-members. So far as it is concerned, it is a provision to which I shall be slow to reconcile myself. For it smacks of sale of office. You can buy a

[30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

seat in the Senate of the University if you pay Rs. 20,000. I do not think anybody will agree to that, unless there are positive arguments in its favour. But it has been in existence for four years, and I do not think a single man has been foolish enough to buy a seat on the Senate of the University by paying Rs. 20,000. There is another class of life members, members whom the Chancellor may nominate by reason of eminent educational services rendered by them. Such men deserve a place on the Senate. That power may be exercised so that ex-Vice-Chancellors and other eminent educationists may find a place on the Senate. But so far as the Rs. 20,000 is concerned, I do not think it ought to be allowed to remain there. I may add the Syndicate Committee themselves recommended that these donors if they are to become life members should give the donation, not for endowments or prizes, but for the general purposes of the University without any trust on them. That makes it, human nature being what it is, almost impossible; for no one would give away money, without attaching any condition to it, to the University."

"Then I come to one matter on which this Council may feel somewhat touchy, viz., the representation of the Legislative Council on the Senate. Now we send twelve members. The Sadler Commission recommended only five members from the Bengal Legislative Council to the Court of the Calcutta University which was intended to consist of three hundred to four hundred members. But in a Senate of 188 members, it seems to me that that twelve members from this Council should be returned is really too much of a proportion. And moreover, Sir, may I suggest that to my knowledge I do not think Parliament sends representatives to the Senates of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities? If this Council can send representatives to the Senate, why not to the Corporation of Madras and the other municipalities? It seems to me, Sir, that we have got the right to give them funds or to supervise their activities by means of questions, resolutions and Bills, and there we may leave their activities well alone. Lest I should offend susceptibilities, I may add that even that representation is not a question of principle. I do feel that it ought to be abolished or, at least reduced, and if hon. Members feel that a smaller number should be sent from this House I am certain the interests of the University will not suffer, but the number of members of the Senate will be kept under manageable proportions."

"Then, we come to clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8. So far as those clauses are concerned, Sir, I have already dealt with the district boards and municipalities and with the Chamber of Commerce. Then the other bodies concerned are the Corporation of Madras and the Madras Landholders' Association."

"Now, I find that so far as the Corporation of Madras is concerned, there is a feeling that being in Madras they ought to have at least one representative on the Senate. And I may add that while in regard to district boards and municipalities, the Sadler Commission make no provision for representation, they provide one or two representatives from the Calcutta Corporation to the Court of the Calcutta University. So I am willing to treat it as on a different footing from district boards and municipalities. As for the Chambers of Commerce, I have already stated, that since I gave notice of this Bill I have realized that we are shortly introducing a degree in commerce in our own University, and in view of that fact, I think one or two representatives of the two Chambers of Commerce may be useful."

12-3
p.m.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[30th March 1927]

"Then we come to clauses 9 and 10, which is again a question of sale of office, associations and persons paying money for seats. I believe Dr. Swaminathan was the only swallow who did not make a summer and who bought a seat for Rs. 500. I think he has become wiser now.

"So far as the power of nomination vested in the Chancellor is concerned, I have reduced it from 30 to 10. I feel, Sir, that the right of the Chancellor in regard to nomination is too much, when people are able to come in by one door or another. I know there are a few men whose presence on the Senate would be invaluable and who cannot come in by any of these doors. I therefore leave to the Chancellor the right to nominate ten persons, leaving it to his discretion to nominate men of approved service in the cause of education and others holding eminent positions in life, on the Senate of the University. With regard to the Syndicate also, now the Chancellor possesses the right to nominate three persons to the Syndicate. I have removed that. I do not think, at any rate, so far as my friends in my block in this House are concerned, they require any argument to show that the right to nominate should be taken away from a single person, namely, the Chancellor. I increase the representation on the Academic Council and provide that two of them should be men from the mufassal affiliated colleges.

"There is only one other matter. With regard to the constitution of faculties, there is also a defect which I have tried to remove. The Academic Council can nominate members to a faculty only from among themselves. And the result is that, for example, with regard to the faculty of law—I mean no offence—only four comparatively unknown lawyers constitute the entire faculty of law. I have provided that faculties may be constituted not only of the members of the Academic Council but also of outsiders who are eminent in particular subjects. I have thus tried to show, so far as the principles of the Bill are concerned, there has been an attempt for improving the Senate, for the better working of the University and to introduce a few constitutional changes, intended to make the university more academic and less unmanageable. So far as the Court is concerned, the Sadler Commission recommended a committee of reference to be appointed which was to function on behalf of the Senate. That has not been done to Madras, I do not know why; and the result is a large Senate without an executive body to deal with the Syndicate on difficult and delicate questions as and when they arise.

"These are the main matters, Mr. President, with which my Bill deals. I want my Bill, as I said when I began my speech, to be dealt with on its merits and not to be scrutinized as if it has any sinister motive behind it. I have tried to translate into words my ambitions to make the University the proper University it ought to be. And I venture to say, in all humility, Mr. President, as having the honour of representing the University for two terms in this Council, I can have no ambition save the ambition of making the University, as I said yesterday, a workmanlike institution for the diffusion of higher education on sound lines, on which alone the future of democracy and swaraj in this province will rightly depend.

"There is one word more, Sir. At this stage, I am only anxious that this Bill be introduced. I have been considerably impressed by statements from my Friends, especially on this side of the House, that they have not had enough time to read, learn and inwardly digest all the various provisions in this Bill.

[80th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

I want to give them as much time as they want. I know time will be on my side, and I lose nothing. And if time shows I am wrong, I will own I am wrong. In that sense, I move that the Bill be read in Council, and I hope that the Council after a refreshed study of the provisions will be able to vote for my Bill being referred to a Select Committee. With these words, I introduce my Bill to amend the Madras University Act, and move that it be read in Council."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It has been moved and seconded

'that the Bill to amend the Madras University Act, 1923, be read in Council.'

"The motion is before the House for discussion."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, after hearing at great length the hon. Member for the University, my enthusiasm for opposing some portions of this Bill, particularly that relating to the deletion of representation of the Chambers of Commerce, has cooled down. It is conceded that he is prepared to retain the representation of commercial bodies, viz., the two seats which we have now got, both for the Madras Chamber and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, will be reinstated. At our last meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce we considered the amending clauses of the Bill and have referred the Bill to a sub-committee of the Chamber and we propose to submit our views on this matter, and I hope this House will see to the necessity by retaining the representation of the Members of the Chambers of Commerce on the legislative body of the University, because I feel that commercial education in this country will take a definite shape in future. Even in England to-day there is a move in the direction of making commercial education a part of the national system of public instruction. There was a time when the sole object of education was to train men for ecclesiastical purposes: at another period its aim was to qualify men for civic duties. We have already entered upon a period when men are recognized as parts of an industrial order, and education must, therefore, train the people for an economic citizenship. The needs of education were therefore never more keenly felt than at the present day. My view, therefore, is that we ought to work towards a greater democracy in education by providing training that will fit the student for various professions and vocations of life, each in accordance with his own choice. If that be the aim of the present day education, then I do not see why commercial bodies or other interests already included in the Act should not find a place in the Senate of any university. The portals of the university are open not only to the products of the university but also to those representatives of the great mass of people who have to grapple with hard facts of life without a varsity education. I hope the House will recognize that business, agricultural or industrial education to-day forms as much a part and parcel of the university education as medicine, law or engineering. If that is conceded, I ask this House why any body or any interest already included in the Act should not find a place in the university faculties. We have been told that some of the causes of the present day unemployment in the country is due to defects in our educational system, and the education that is to be imparted should be such as to fit young men for the economic struggle. I ask is the educational system of to-day doing any service in

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

[30th March 1927]

that direction? We have heard it said that there are too many lawyers in the country, too many teachers and too many medical men and unemployment is rife among them. I might ask is this not due to the fact that the number of people who are able to view the whole national situation in education from an entirely dispassionate standpoint is extremely small. Those who care for the affairs of education become drawn into party politics. The hon. Member himself has pointed out that his Bill is not to be considered as a party Bill and he wants help from all sections of the House to give it a final shape. Therefore I request the House not to treat the Bill as a party measure. It is not from experts alone that the Bill should receive the closest attention. Sometimes experts are apt to be guided by their pet theories and vital issues may appear trivial to them. I find that the hon. Member wants to omit ex officio members such as the Pro-Chancellor, the Director of Industries, the Director of Agriculture and the Advocate-General. We are already beginning to feel that rural reconstruction is a thing long overdue and, if that be the fact, practical training and practical knowledge in agriculture is an essential thing for the agricultural population who form the backbone of this country. So, education whether university, secondary or elementary, must receive a hand in shaping not only from the Principal of the Agricultural College, as the hon. Mover has pointed out, but also I say from the Director of Agriculture who is controlling the whole department and the Director of Industries with regard to industrial education as he deals with the industrial problems. Expert educationists need the advice of these men and we cannot omit these functionaries for shaping the university and training the future citizens of this country. Mr. Henry Ford once said that 'we want in shaping our educational system all those who can mould the political, social, industrial and agricultural mass into a sound and shapely whole.'

"Coming now to the subject-matter of the objects and reasons of the Bill, the reason assigned by the Mover for omitting the Pro-Chancellor is that he is the political head of the Government department. I may in this connection point out the relationship between Government and education in England.

"I shall read it out from Mr. Herrick's book—

12-45 p.m. 'From many quarters there are evidences of a new regard for commerce in that country. There is now constituted a new Commercial Committee of the House of Commons to supplement the work of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office. In the Commons, a resolution was introduced as follows:—

'That the constitution of the Board of Trade has become obsolete, and this House is of the opinion that a department presided over by a Minister of Commerce and Industry, having a status of a Principal Secretary of State, should be substituted for the present office.'

'Two things about which the English public is becoming aroused are the commercial future of the Empire and the system of education, and it is coming to be felt that these are inseparably connected. It would seem that the public is more interested in these matters than is the Government; but if this be true, under the English system, the Government will ultimately be made answerable to public opinion.'

"The Minister in England is made responsible by the public with regard to educational matters. In the same way, if the people in the country are going to make the Minister for Education responsible for our education, I do not see why the Pro-Chancellor should not be an ex officio member of the Senate."

[30th March 1927]

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

"The hon. Mover in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to his Bill says:

'The representation of the Corporation of Madras, the District Boards and Municipalities, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and of the Madras Landholders Association on the Senate has been abolished, as it has served no useful purpose in practice; and it is felt that their presence is inconsistent with the main purpose for which the Senate is constituted.'

"I am rather sorry that the hon. Member should have made out that the presence of the representatives of the commercial bodies on the Senate has done no useful purpose. Because, as far as some of us are concerned, of course I am not returned to the Senate by the Chamber of Commerce but by this hon. House; but I am actively connected with the Chamber of Commerce. I may say that the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce have taken a very important part in framing the syllabus for the faculty of commerce during the last two years. I am myself a member of the Board of Studies for Commerce. We have gone through the syllabus of the intermediate examination. Some of us who are businessmen with their usual business habits have been able to do much practical and solid work with regard to the framing of the syllabus of the faculty of commerce. I had a talk with the hon. Mover yesterday and I am glad he has conceded my point and has no objection to give us the representation due to us.

"Then, with regard to the Madras Corporation, he has agreed to give that body one seat. As far as I can see in all the newly constituted Universities in England, say for instance, Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool, Leeds and Glasgow, County Councils, City Councils and Chambers of Commerce have seats and are taking a great deal of interest in the University work. So we cannot say that the presence of a representative of the corporation of any country will not serve any useful purpose."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"May I ask what book he is reading from? He never mentioned the name of the book."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Meaning and Practice of Commercial Education,' by Mr. C. A. Herrick. I will pass it on to the Minister when I have finished. Another instance, when the old Victoria University was divided into three universities, the Manchester University, the Liverpool and the Yorkshire University, the re-constitution of the Owens College was entirely carried out by the Manchester merchants and the City and County Councils in Manchester. This was the case with the Yorkshire College of Leeds also. What I say is that some of these interests that are already included in the Bill must find a place on the Senate although I myself feel that the Senate is rather an unwieldy body and that its strength might be reduced. But then there will be this cry that the University Act has been in operation only for the last three years and that it is not yet time to withdraw the franchise once given. There will be a good deal of heart burning. I therefore think that we shall have to meet this cry in some way.

"I find that there are 46 ex officio members. All the principals of the first-grade colleges are there and also the principals of the second-grade colleges. It may be left to the Select Committee to decide how many could be retained.

"Another thing I find in the Bill is that the number of members to be elected by the registered graduates has been increased from 30 to 40. This can be reduced. Twenty members are to be elected by the Academic

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

[30th March 1927]

Council. I do not see why there should be ten members though, of course, it is proposed to abolish the Council of Affiliated Colleges. There are to be ten members of the Academic Council and ten members of the mufassal colleges. It remains to be seen how we can adjust this number.

"With regard to the number of members to be elected by the Legislative Council, I think that the number twelve is rather large. I believe that one or two members would be enough to represent our interests. It is proposed to give five seats to the second-grade colleges. I do not see why there should be five seats for them when there are so many ex officio members from first and second grade colleges. Then there are four persons elected by the Corporation of Madras and we propose to reduce the number to one or two. With regard to the number of members to be elected by the District Boards, we must fix a minimum of say six. We may divide the districts for this purpose into groups—the southern group, the eastern group, the western group, the central group and so on—and give them a certain number.

"There are 82 municipalities in the Presidency and in some of the districts there are three municipalities having a voting population of three lakhs returning only one member. Here also the electoral area is a wide one. One seat cannot be considered inadequate. We have to find a way of giving these 82 municipalities in the Presidency some sort of representation on the Senate.

"The two seats given to each of the Chambers, viz., the Madras Chamber and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, I consider to be not at all large. We should try to see that these are retained. As the big landholders must have their own representatives on the Senate, the two seats given to the Landholders Association should not be reduced. With regard to the nominations by the Chancellor, of course ten may be there. But even there there is a sort of contradiction. For, the hon. Mover says:

'The right of nomination is not necessary to be vested in the Chancellor at all. But still to provide for cases where some persons whose presence on the Senate may be very valuable, and who may not otherwise be able to secure seats it is provided that the Chancellor shall have the right of nominating ten members.'

"In one sentence he says nomination may be abolished and in another sentence he says the contrary thing. Some nomination, say ten, must rest with the Chancellor for the purpose of protecting the interests of communities who are unable to come on the Senate through any other way.

"Anyhow, I am glad that the hon. Member for the University has brought forward this Bill. We feel that the Senate is rather an unwieldy body and it is for this hon. House to devise a method of reducing the number without causing any heart-burning to the different interests which now enjoy the right of representation under the Act."

*Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, we are now concerned only with the main principles that are embodied in the Bill and not with the details thereof. My hon. Friend said that he has introduced certain provisions with reference to the appointment of lecturers, examiners and so on. These provisions may be desirable or may not be desirable. As I submitted, at the present moment we are discussing only the main principles contained in the Bill, and the result of my hon. Friend's motion must necessarily depend upon the verdict of this Council with reference to these main principles. If this Council by its majority is of opinion that the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

general principles embodied in the Bill are sound and acceptable, then my hon. Friend must necessarily succeed in this motion, viz., that this Bill be read in Council. If, on the other hand, though there may be certain beneficial provisions regarding minor matters in the Bill, the Council, as a whole, is of opinion that the main principles are unsound, then the Council will necessarily reject my hon. Friend's Bill. So that I shall confine myself only to the main principles embodied in the Bill.

"My Friend began by referring to an article or articles that appeared in the *Justice* newspaper of Madras and stated that he had no intention whatever of Brahmanising as he put it, or, as the paper put it, the constitution of the Senate. He was thoroughly acting *bona fide* in the Bill that he brought. His intention was very good. I am certainly prepared to take my Friend at his word and, when he says that he was not consciously bringing or introducing any provision in the Bill which would have the object, as he put it, of Brahmanising the Senate, I certainly believe him and have no intention whatever, even directly or indirectly, to attribute any motives to him. But, in examining the provisions, apart from the intentions which may have guided the Mover or the motives which he may have in his mind, we should see what effect they will produce.

"Now, let us look at the provisions and see what effect they will have. I may say at once that I have no antipathy or prejudice whatever against the members of the Brahman community. In fact, there are many members of that community both inside this House and outside this House whom I value as my very intimate and personal friends and I, with the members of my party, shall only be glad if the Brahman community is very well represented in the Senate. But, in the very words of the party to which my hon. Friend himself belongs, there must be communal justice. The result of his Bill will, I fear, be not communal justice but communal injustice.

"Now, my Friend began with the observation that one of the provisions in the Bill is that the number of persons to be elected by the registered graduates should be increased from 30, as it is now, to 40. And he does not stop there. He says also that the election hereafter should be in the ordinary way, or, as he put it in the Statement of Objects and Reasons 'in the natural way', and not by way of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Now, let us look at the combined effect of both these provisions, namely, the increase of the number from 30 to 40 and the deletion of the provision relating to proportional representation by the single transferable vote. Now, Sir, I need not say—it is known to everybody—that a large percentage, in fact a very large majority of the graduates of this Presidency and also the registered graduates in this Presidency who have the right to vote are members of the Brahman community. And, election by the registered graduates, whether it be by way of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote or, in the words of my Friend, in the 'natural way,' would result in the same thing. My friend himself conceded that, in spite of the fact that it is now by proportional representation by the single transferable vote, the majority of the members that are elected to the Syndicate and the Senate are Brahmans. Now, what will be the result if the existing number 30 is increased to 40? The proportion of Brahman members in the Senate will naturally increase.

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[30th March 1927]

The increase from 20 to 40, combined with the deletion of the provision relating to proportional representation, must still more increase the number of Brahmans on the Senate.

p.m.

"As a matter of fact, if the principle of proportional representation is adopted, other communities such as the Non-Brahmans, Christians and the Muhammadans will have some chance of getting into the Senate. If this principle is given up, the chances of other communities getting into the Senate will be considerably reduced.

"My hon. Friend referred to another provision by which those who have given a sum of Rs. 20,000 or a smaller amount of money to the funds of the University are entitled to sit on the Senate. He characterised that provision as sales of seats in the Senate. He is entirely wrong in that idea. As a matter of fact, my Friend has admitted in his Statement of Objects and Reasons and it is also a well-known fact that our University is not particularly rich. Therefore it is necessary as far as possible to get funds from every quarter. It is only with that idea that these provisions were inserted there. There is no such thing as selling of seats. In England, persons who give donations to Universities are given seats in the Court of the University. For instance, in the Court of the Bristol University we find that benefactors and subscribers of a thousand pounds to the funds of the University are given seats in the court. I find that there are many such members. All these are life members besides the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor. The Court of that University corresponding to our Senate consists *inter alia* of the following persons:—

'Class 2.—The members for life who are named in the first schedule to the charter.

'Every other donor to the funds of the University to the amount or value of one thousand pounds or upwards whether by one or more donations shall be a Member for life.

'Any Corporation, local authority company, association or partnership making the requisite donation shall be entitled on one occasion to appoint one person to be a member for life.'

"So that, I submit that this principle of sales as characterised by my hon. Friend exists in other parts of the world, in the enlightened parts of the world. There is nothing wrong in the Madras University copying the procedure of other Universities in this respect. My Friend's argument on this point is entirely wrong.

"With reference to the election of members to the Senate by the Legislative Council—we have now a right to elect twelve members to the Senate to represent us on that body—I did not quite understand whether the hon. Member wanted to reduce that number or to abolish that system altogether. Here again look at our representatives there. Who are they? They are persons like the hon. the Leader of the Swarajya Party, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. Tulasiram and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. We cannot get better persons to represent us in the Senate and to advance the educational interests of the Presidency. Is it then advisable to deprive this Council and indirectly the whole Presidency of the services of these distinguished men? There, again, it is not without precedent. In other parts of the world, Members of Parliament are Members of the Senate. Not only are there one or two of them but any number."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether they are elected by the Parliament to the Senate?"

30th March 1927]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am coming to that. In the constitution of the Court of the Bristol University we see the following:—

'Clause 7.—The Members of Parliament elected for the divisions of Bristol.

'Clause 8.—The Members of Parliament for such of the boroughs and divisions of counties or boroughs in the said counties (other than the divisions of Bristol) as may be determined by the Court.'

"In the first case we see that the Members of Parliament are *ex officio* members of the Court, no election being necessary. In the second case, there is an election by the Members of the Court themselves. There again there is precedent.

"The hon. Member then referred to the members of the Senate elected by the District Boards and Municipal Councils. I do not know whether the hon. Member himself was a member of this Council when this Bill was passed. It will be remembered that this provision was not found in the original Bill introduced in this Council, but it was inserted by the Select Committee after a good deal of discussion. When the Bill was taken into consideration after the report of the Select Committee was presented to the Council, this provision was adopted after a great deal of discussion and deliberation. After all, what is the significance of this provision? This privilege is given to the District Boards and Municipalities because they represent respectively the rural and the urban population of those parts. It is therefore in the interests of these millions of people residing in this Presidency that this provision was inserted. Here again who are the members of the Senate elected by these local bodies? I find that a very large number of them are graduates and some of them L.T's. and naturally these are competent to take part in the deliberations of the Senate. I also find that some of the most eminent men in the Presidency are elected by the District Boards. Men like Sir T. Desikachari, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar are elected severally by their District Boards to represent them on the Senate. We cannot find a more competent body of persons than these to take part in the deliberations of the Senate. Are we to deprive the country of the benefits of their services to the cause of education? Here again there is precedent for the position taken by the statute. I refer again to the Bristol University. In the constitution of the Court of that University we find the following:—

'Class 3.—Ten persons to be appointed by the Municipal Council of the City of Bristol.
Ten persons to be appointed by the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of

Bristol.

Three persons to be appointed by the Honorary Staff of the Bristol Royal Infirmary.

Three persons to be appointed by the Honorary Staff of the Bristol General Hospital.

One person to be appointed by the Dolphin Society.

One person to be appointed by the Grateful Society.

Six persons to be appointed by Bristol Working Class organizations as fixed in the first schedule to the Charter or as Ordinances may prescribe.

One person to be appointed by the Bristol Teachers' Association.

One person to be appointed by the Bristol and District Workers' Educational Association.

'Class 4.—One person to be appointed by the Council of each of the following counties, namely:—Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset and Wilts.

Two persons to be appointed by the Council of the county borough of Plymouth and one person to be appointed by the Council of every other county borough (other than the City of Bristol) in the said counties

"There again we have got instances in other parts of the civilized world where local bodies are given representation on the Senate of the University.

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[30th March 1927]

"With reference to the other representatives, he said that the body was very unwieldy and he also said that the amount of travelling allowance was excessive. My Friend forgets that the travelling allowance is determined by the number of members attending the Senate, and those that do not attend the meetings of the Senate do not claim the travelling allowance."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation, I submit that only sixty or seventy members attend the Senate and does the hon. Member say that only those people draw travelling allowances?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That is done in this Council also. Without any disparagement to hon. Members, may I ask whether all the hon. Members who draw travelling allowances are present at the meeting always and on all days? Look at the attendance of the hon. Members at the present moment and what will be the number of hon. Members drawing travelling allowance? That is inevitable in any municipal council, in any district board and in any Legislative Council, and the Senate is no exception."

"My Friend says that the number of members actually present in the Senate is very small compared with the total number of members, and therefore the number should be reduced. What about the House of Commons? It consists of about 600 members and the average attendance is, I am told, somewhere between 40 and 60. Does my hon. Friend propose for that reason to reduce the number of members there? That is the logical sequence of my hon. Friend's argument; so that, the number of persons who attend, take part in the Senate discussions and vote at a particular hour of the day is not the criterion for judging whether those persons should have the right to be there or not. That is no argument at all."

"Then my hon. Friend says that we should have only persons who are competent to speak on these matters in the Senate. He wants to have an academic atmosphere. I may say that I have no confidence in experts of any kind. An eminent Irish Judge has stated that experts are persons who cannot be trusted even on oath. Other persons can be trusted when they speak on oath. I would not take the advice, the opinion and the decision of the expert alone. But I do not want to shut out expert advice. It is certainly necessary; it is very welcome. But I want the expert advice to be moderated by the advice of those who are not experts but who want to benefit the country. Such moderation can be found in the opinions of the Members of this Council, of the members of the Corporation, of the Chamber of Commerce, of District Boards and of Municipalities who are in the Senate."

"I did not catch what my hon. Friend said. I do not know whether he ultimately said that some members of the Corporation may be on the Senate. My Friend is an adroit and clever man. At the last moment when he found that members of his own party were opposed to him and when he found that there was strong opposition in his own party, he said, 'I am willing to concede that some members of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce may be in the Senate.'"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. My object is not to please anybody. My object was to recognize the genuine

[0th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

feeling that the Chamber of Commerce should be represented in view of the institution of a degree in Commerce which I omitted to note at the time of drafting the Bill."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am glad that he noted it at least now. Wisdom has dawned upon my friend."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"But, it never dawns upon you."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Hon. Members are requested to address the Chair."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I apologise. I do not in the least question the motive or intention of my hon. Friend. In order to allay opposition, he did it. There is nothing wrong in it. I do so myself. There is nothing wrong in it. I do not blame my hon. Friend. To get adherence to his Bill he consents to drop some of the provisions."

"My hon. Friend refers to another provision, namely, that 30 members shall be nominated by the Chancellor of whom not less than 20 shall be nominated to secure the representation of communities not otherwise adequately provided for. He wants to reduce the number 30. He wants to reduce it to 10. My hon. Friend wants that the Chancellor should not be guided by the necessity to have representation of communities. He wants the omission of that provision. He wants to give absolute power to the Chancellor to nominate not 30 persons but 10 persons. Without meaning any disparagement to my innumerable Brahman friends, may I ask what will be the result of this new provision? The result will be and the chances are that members of one Hindu community and the Europeans will get nomination. This will be the case judged by past experience. I do not want to deal with other provisions of this Bill. This is the central point and the pivot of this Bill."

"I do not agree with my hon. Friend that a part-time Vice-Chancellor will be able to fulfil the present functions. The functions of this body, as those of other bodies, are increasing rapidly. Formerly some eminent gentlemen, like Srinivasa Ayyangar, Subrahmanya Ayyar, etc., were able to devote their time and do justice to the work of the Vice-Chancellor. Hereafter, I do not think it will be possible for a part-time Vice-Chancellor to discharge the work satisfactorily. I have not been in the Senate. The Members of this Council, the expert Members and my hon. Friend Rev. Meston will be able to tell us whether it will be possible for an unpaid Vice-Chancellor who will devote only a portion of his time when he is exhausted with the work in the High Court or in some other place, to perform his duties satisfactorily. For these reasons, I oppose the reading of this Bill in the Council. My hon. Friend began by saying that this Council should take a dispassionate view. I wanted to take and I believe I have succeeded in taking a dispassionate view. If, on the other hand, I have not succeeded, I am extremely sorry. I wanted to take a dispassionate view even before the hon. Member told the House and when I was reading his Bill for the first time. I think I have succeeded; if not, I am extremely sorry."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Sir, I rise to support this Bill for the very reasons for which the hon. Member from Malabar has thought fit to

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

[30th March 1927]

oppose it. He said he proposed to deal with the general principles of the Bill. On that very general principles, I maintain that this Bill must invoke the support of the whole House. My experience of the University Act for the short time that I was on the Senate has convinced me beyond doubt that this body, the Senate of the Madras University, is an unwieldy one. As has been pointed out, it has a very large number of members, viz., 188. From my experience I may say that not more than a dozen members participate in the deliberations of that body, and the rest are there whether as Professors of various colleges or Principals of Government colleges and other colleges, to nod their head according to the dictates of the Director of Public Instruction or of some higher authority to whom they owe allegiance. From my experience, I may say that that body is no more than an advisory body. Most of the work that is done for the University is done by the Syndicate. There is very little connexion between the Syndicate and the Senate. Very little of what is done by the Syndicate is known to all the members of the Senate although a report of the work done by the Syndicate is circulated, I may say without fear of contradiction, two or three months after.

"Under the existing Act, the authorities of the University have been multiplied, the Academic Council, the Council of Affiliated Colleges and then the Senate. I am unable to see which is the body which is the real authority of the University. The Syndicate is the working authority. Then there must be another larger body which can really and effectively check and control the activities of the Syndicate. I am afraid that much of the work that ought to be really done by the Senate is not done on account of the fact that that body is really an unwieldy one. The very same gentlemen who belong to the Syndicate sit also on the Senate and carry on the work as if they were continuing the session of the Syndicate. Other members are there merely to say aye or no. There is absolutely nothing by way of check or direction or control over the activities of the Syndicate.

"Coming to proportional representation, I must say that it has not done anything for the representation of minority communities who ought to be represented on the Senate. I may say in this connexion, without fear of contradiction, that even with proportional representation not a single Muslim could get elected as a representative of the registered graduates. Last year, one Muslim graduate stood for election; he could get only about half a dozen votes. So he could not get elected, by the registered graduates, to that body. The Muslims who are on the Senate to-day were either nominated by the Government or they represent one or two of the municipalities. I know that members who are nominated by the Government are not free to act as they like. That was my experience in the Senate. They cannot move any resolution in the Senate. They cannot speak in the Senate for fear that the Director of Public Instruction would take note of their conduct. This is the fear of the members of the Senate who are nominated by the Government. It is a matter of fact, because, I have seen during the short time I was there the attitude which guided the member of the Senate nominated by the Government. When the representative of the Muslims nominated by the Government are handicapped in this way, it is absolutely necessary that the Muslims should come in by the door of election. For that object I wish that this Bill might go to the Select Committee, and the Select Committee, I hope, will decide the means by which the Muslim

30th March 1927]

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

community can send their representatives to that body who will certainly act without any fear. Even among the members who were sent from this Council there is hardly one Muslim. All these facts show that with the provision regarding proportional representation in the Act, we have not been able to secure representation for the Muslim community."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will continue his speech when the debate is resumed.

"The House will now adjourn for lunch."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

VII

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE ACQUISITION OF THE ANDHRA AYURVEDIC SANATORIUM AND DRUG FARM AT AVADI.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, my task this evening has been fairly lightened by the interest that the public have taken in this matter. A number of journals in Madras have already commented upon this subject and I believe the Government is already in possession of a great deal of the point of view of the people. The Land Acquisition Act contemplates two kinds of cases for the acquisition of land. One is termed 'public purpose' and the other is termed 'the purpose of a company' and companies are described as those coming under the Companies' Registration Act, Indian Companies Act and English Companies Act, etc., etc. Now, therefore, this Land Acquisition Act is intended to apply not merely to the convenience of the administration, be it local, central or foreign, but also for the convenience of more important public affairs and I am constrained to feel that the Government in launching upon any acquisition proceedings at all in this matter did err even in the very principle of their action. This company which has been in existence for over a decade, the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Limited, has its purpose to serve and it has been occupying that piece of land for a length of time and it proposes to occupy it for another length of time under a long lease and it is open to that company to negotiate the purchase of that land. Failing private negotiations, it would be open, I am sure, to that company to ask the aid of Government in getting this piece of land by the same Acquisition Act. When such is the circumstance, I wonder how the Government was advised in regard to this matter and how they launched upon any land acquisition proceedings at all.

"Now, Sir, with regard to the procedure that has been adopted in this matter, I have very grave doubts as to whether Government was right at all. Is it a part or duty of the Government to accommodate the officers of the Malaya Emigration department to the exclusion of such an important public institution as the Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium in Avadi? The Malaya Emigration department is after all a foreign department. It carries on its work here to take away our coolies. It is as good as any other private enterprise and the Government must have treated that enterprise on a footing similar to all private undertakings and if the Government felt that there was need for land, even after such consideration was given to the question, then we might have probably inferred *bona fides* in the men who advised Government in this matter. But, here the Malaya Emigration Depot is situated just opposite to this particular sanatorium and to this particular piece of land which is attempted to be now acquired. It has been

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [30th March 1927]

there long and there has been plenty of vacant space about 20 to 30 acres; there is plenty of space beyond the railway station and there is plenty of space in another portion which that Malaya settlement owns in Melpakkam, a mile away from the place where this particular piece of land is situated and this Melpakkam is connected with this quarter in question by a very good road and any officer living there can certainly discharge his duties very well with regard to the depot that is situated here. If Melpakkam is not convenient, the land that is adjacent to their own depot would have been utilized by them. I ask, in all seriousness, whether the dwelling place for officials is for public purpose, in the sense in which it is used in this Act. I can understand if the Government comes forward and says that it would be public purpose to provide for the habitation of certain departments under their own control and belonging to their administrative branches, and if there was such a necessity for the dwelling places as to make Government believe that without dwelling places their officers would not be able to function properly; and it is open only to certain departments to make this claim and even with regard to them it may sometimes be difficult for the administrative departments directly concerned to make good the claim. But, here, is a Malaya Emigration department with which the Government has very little to do—it has to do some little, I grant—and here is a proposal that the officers connected with that depot, who are paid by a foreign Government, have to be accommodated. The necessity for their accommodation is not proved, at any rate to my satisfaction; I do not know how it was proved to the satisfaction of the gentlemen who acted on behalf of the Government. They have separate accommodation to which they can go. They are claiming a portion of the land belonging to a first-class public institution, a public institution that deserves to be encouraged by the Government, because Government has given so little encouragement as yet to the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

“Now, Sir, in the procedure, also, that the Government adopted, they began with proceedings under the ordinary sections. Under the ordinary sections they gave notice, they published a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* that this piece of land was required for the dwelling place of certain officials connected with the Malaya Emigration Depot. By amendments recently introduced into the Act, it is open to persons interested to make objections. It was not there in the old Act, but it has been purposely introduced, so that the interests of the public might be safeguarded as against the vandalistic hand of the sometimes autocratic Secretaries and Under Secretaries. It has been specifically introduced for that purpose and with that purpose in view, when a section of that character is introduced, it is open for those who are injured by the application of this Act to make good their claims and get some redress if the ordinary procedure is adopted. Ultimately, there is some little provision to go even to the High Court and in the High Court to get a kind of *obiter dictum* not much more than that under the Act. The Act is so oppressive, I think, and it deserves amendment according to me, but still there is some chance for the injured to make themselves felt to influence the opinion of the Government ultimately and to get redress. But, in this case, strangely, when Dr. Lakshmiapati who is the Director of the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy, sent in objections, the Government without considering went forward and, finding probably its position delicate and indefensible, took the extreme course and applied

30th March 1927] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

the emergency section 17. Under section 17 (a) they have the power—the Act has given the privilege with one hand and taken it away with the other—to suspend the operations of section 5 (a) and to take possession of the land. In this case strangely, the taking possession of the land also has been very strange. The possession has not been taken really, according to the papers that I have before me. A gentleman has come, belonging to the Malaya Depot, and squatted upon the land with his tents and the Managing Director of the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy makes a reference to the Revenue Divisional Officer and says ‘Here is a man who has squatted on my land; I made objections to you; the objection has not been disposed of; the Government has not finally passed orders and here is a man who squats on my land’; and then he is informed by the Divisional Officer—this is very peculiar—that the Emigration Commissioner ‘has perhaps entered upon the land in anticipation of the publication of the draft notification under the emergency section of the Land Acquisition Act.’ This is really strange. I do not know whether we are under the British Government or under a Government which did not care for its good name. I am afraid this kind of squatting by an individual, if allowed in this manner, without the proper authority concerned giving possession of the land that is supposed to be acquired for him, is really a very fine game the Government must thank themselves for.

“There is another aspect with regard to the taking possession. When under the emergency section, possession has to be taken, the Divisional Officer or the Collector, whoever it may be, before taking possession has to offer compensation for standing crops and trees upon the land. I understand that upon this particular piece of land, there are about a thousand casuarina trees. No offer of any kind of compensation has been made to the Managing Director of the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy and no correct procedure has been followed up to the moment I am speaking, if my information is correct. I am sorry that such an important and useful institution as the Avadi sanatorium should be shot at in this manner by interested friends. I cannot conceive of the reason why this attempted acquisition is being made at all, unless it be that the Malaya Depot people are interested in securing this piece of land which, in course of time, is bound to rise in price. I understand there is a trunk road now running almost by the side and in course of time it will probably be a very good and healthy property. To a desire, therefore, on the side of the Malayan Depot authorities to get hold of more and more of land in this quarter must be traced the history of this acquisition.

“They are already perched there on the land there about half a mile in extent next to the railway station, and yet they are wanting to encroach upon the space that has been so long tended by the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy. 2-45 p.m.

“There is one more point with regard to the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy to which I desire to draw the attention of you, Sir, and through you, of the hon. Members of this House and that is this. The Ayurvedic Andhra Pharmacy has improved all that land there, and has brought it into a very fine condition. It has procured very good water-supply which is not available near about, and it has been doing splendid work all these years. And if now the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy is deprived of its right to use this land and the Malayan Depot is put in possession of this land, it would be the highest disservice that

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

[30th March 1927]

can be done by the Government to the Ayurvedic system of medicine which this particular sanatorium represents. I feel, Sir, that I have made out a sufficiently *prima facie* case for my adjournment motion to be accepted by this House. I do not know what the Government desires to say. When they have said that, it will be time for me to add anything more if that should be necessary."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao seconded the motion.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, yesterday, when this motion was proposed to be moved, I was not in a position to say much about it, and I am, I may say, not in any very much better position to-day. But, however, I have certain information which I think will satisfy the House that Government has not acted and does not propose to act in any high-handed manner in this matter. More than a year ago, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in this locality were notified for acquisition. Objections were raised by the managing director of the Ayurvedic institution in question, which we thought to be well founded, and the notification was cancelled. At the same time as those objections were sent up for consideration with the recommendation that the notification should be withdrawn, a notification for $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres in another place was sent up. We naturally supposed that there was no similar objection to this plot, and so it was notified for acquisition. And then, as more than a year had elapsed and as it was represented that the construction of houses for the emigration staff was being delayed, the Government was asked to apply and did apply the urgency section No. 17 of the Land Acquisition Act. Even that does not mean immediate acquisition because after notification under section 17 has been issued, notices have to go out under section 9 (1) to the persons concerned and the land cannot be taken possession of for 15 days thereafter. Government heard nothing more of the subject till the 26th of this month when we received the letter of the managing director protesting as regards the proposed acquisition of this plot of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres. We immediately made enquiries as regards these objections and we will of course go into the whole matter. I gather that the land has not been taken possession of. That point I cannot be positive on, but I gather from the letter which the Revenue Divisional Officer has written on the 7th March to the party concerned that he seems to be unaware that there was any notification issued under section 17, and as far as we can ascertain by telephone messages, we are told that the land has not been taken possession of on behalf of the Government. And therefore it is quite open to the Government to withdraw from this acquisition now that there has been objection raised; the matter can be gone into, and if the same objections as existed in the case of the other plot hold good in this case also, of course the Government will not acquire the land."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, it seems to me, judging from the answer given by the hon. the Revenue Member in respect of this question, that it is fairly apparent to the hon. Member that the House is unanimous about this question, and I dare say this will weigh with him when he considers the question of withdrawal of the notification issued by the Government some time ago. The objections which were raised about a year ago still hold good, and even in a larger degree, owing to the fact that the necessity for a sanatorium of that sort is keenly felt on account of the very bad sanitary conditions prevailing in the city of Madras. In view

30th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

of the statement made by the hon. the Revenue Member, Sir, I do not think that it will be necessary to press this motion to a division."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose to withdraw the motion ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I just want to say

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right of reply. He has to state whether he proposes to withdraw the motion or to continue the debate."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I withdraw the motion, Sir, on the assurance given by the hon. the Revenue Member."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

VI—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923—*cont.*

The debate on the above Bill was then resumed.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" I do not wish to add much to what I have said on this amending Bill to the University Act, but would just like to say one or two more words. One is this, that I do not agree with the hon. Member representing the University when he wishes to increase the number representing the registered graduates. When he is anxious, Sir, to reduce the number of members of the Senate, I do not know why he should go to the extent of increasing the number of representatives of registered graduates from 30 to 40. The second point that I wish to emphasize is that inasmuch as the entire policy of our education should be transformed and the present-day education should give place to a more fruitful and utilitarian system of education by which the unemployment difficulty in our province could be removed, I say, Sir, that we must so reform the University Act as to make it possible for the University of Madras to impart education to the people of this province so that they can interest themselves more and more in business, in commerce and in industries. Sir, these are some of the very fundamental changes that have to be effected in the Madras University Act. I know that this Bill of the hon. Member representing the University will undergo a good deal of transformation when it is considered by the Select Committee, and it is in the hope that the Bill which will come out of the Select Committee will be acceptable to all classes of opinion and all communities, that I have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to give my support to the motion before the House. In the first place, I may premise my remarks by saying that the debate on this Bill so far as it has gone shows a very high level, not the level it assumed yesterday, because I am glad to note that sufficient care has been taken by some hon. Members who oppose this Bill not to indulge in any strong, violent, or objectionable language. Yesterday the Bill was characterized as being vindictive and mischievous and so on, with the result that the hon. Member for the University who is piloting this Bill, finding himself on the defensive, came forward with a very able and telling defence which I venture to say has had the effect of completely disarming all criticism. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar whose speech to-day has been characterized by a considerable amount of moderation said that he proposed to attack what he regarded as the pivotal points of the Bill;

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [30th March 1927]

but as he progressed along the lines of his criticism it struck me that he found it difficult to emancipate himself from the danger which he fancied he saw in the Bill.

"Well, Sir, so far as the statement of objects and reasons is concerned, that statement, in my humble judgment, is of a self-contained character. While I am supporting this motion, I am not to be understood as subscribing myself to every portion of the Bill. Doubtless there are a few portions of this Bill which would rightly call for a certain amount of criticism and the hon. the Mover himself has told us in the course of his illuminating speech that while he wants the main principles of the Bill to be kept up, he has not committed himself irrevocably to some provisions of the Bill. I see the danger, and I think many of my hon. Friends do so, of the political head of the department having anything to do with the University as a Pro-Chancellor. Much criticism has been directed against that portion of the Bill which has the effect of disenfranchising local bodies and district municipalities. The House, at least the old Members, may know that when the original Bill which subsequently became Act I of 1923 was discussed, it did not contain any representation on behalf of these local bodies or municipalities. But it was only afterwards when the matter was considered by the Select Committee that the then party in power for reasons which I can understand, though I am not able to quite appreciate or approve of, and with a view to consolidate its position, influence and power in the Senate introduced this element which has had the effect of giving in the Senate to the party in power as many as 54 votes out of a total of 188. I have looked carefully into the provisions of similar Acts in other provinces, but I cannot remember a single Act containing a similar provision. It may be argued by those who want to retain the *status quo ante* that the conditions there may be entirely and radically different from ours, but I am not prepared to accept their *ipse dixit*. Moreover, if you want to function as a body, if you want the work to be characterized by a certain amount of thoroughness, efficiency, zeal and openness to criticism, I think it is much better that the number of that body should be as much reduced as possible instead of being unwieldy as at present.

3 p.m.

"If I remember aright the other day I went through the answer furnished on the floor of the Senate to an interpellation of the hon. Member for the University with respect to the attendance of the members returned by the local bodies. The answer was very very disappointing. The answer indicated that in the majority of cases those people did not at all attend the meeting. That only showed the amount of callousness that characterized their action. As for the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Landholders' Association I am quite alive to the necessity of these having some representation. In regard to the representation by the Members of the Legislative Council I cannot understand why we should have 12 representatives on that body. Before taking leave of this branch of the argument I should like to say that I should not be supposed as being unnecessarily harsh on the local bodies. Their present number is 54. If it is not possible to do away with their representatives altogether, I think their number might be brought to a reasonable limit. As this Act which we now seek to amend was considered to be one of the main achievements of the party once in power but now out of office, I appreciate the feeling that permeates some of the Members who look upon this Bill as a kind of attack upon their pet child. I do not think that Sir A. P. Patro will say that the Act is free from all defects. If I understood him aright he had to admit

30th March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

that this Bill did not embody all that he wanted. So far as this amending Bill is concerned, it is the result of experiences gained in the working of the Act, which has disclosed very many defects and irregularities. It is only with a view to bring the Act into a line with the existing state of things and to do away with certain procedural irregularities and lacunæ that the hon. Member for the University has thought it necessary to introduce this Bill. Motives were ascribed to him and it was suggested in the course of the discussion that this amendment, if carried into effect, might place one community in a position of advantage over another. We must resist with all the strength we can command any attempts made by those who wish to draw a red herring across the track. For when such an attempt is made we are generally taken off the track and instead of concentrating our attention on the main features of the Bill, we are, if unconsciously overpowered, to take extraneous considerations which we ought to try to resist. So far as this Bill is concerned it is now on the operation table of this House, and I have not the slightest doubt that, notwithstanding the operations that it may be subjected to by those who oppose the Bill, it will by the good will, co-operation and support and good wishes of a large number of Members of this House be able to survive this operation. May I ask those that oppose it not to carry the operation too far, to the extent of killing it? The present motion is that the Bill be read in Council. No calamities will overtake hon. Members by accepting this. Sufficient time will be given to the House for a full consideration of the matter. Can it be said that this Bill is of a reactionary character? Not at all. I beg to submit that it is of a progressive character and I may state that the hon. Member for the University is solely actuated by a desire to reform the University and to expunge the pernicious features of the Act."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, this amending Bill does not confine itself to, is not satisfied with, making certain necessary and suitable amendments or suggestions, with a view to the better working of the provisions of the Madras University Act of 1923. On the other hand, it seems to me that it seeks to alter the fundamental character and constitution of the University, its aims and objects. I shall make my meaning clear, Sir. First of all with regard to the character, aims and objects of the University, the Act of 1923 contemplated the creation ultimately of a teaching and residential university. There was provision made for a council of affiliated colleges, but, as my Friend the hon. Member for the University said, this council of affiliated colleges was not invested with powers, with even autonomous powers in regard to the framing of courses of study, curricula and also in regard to the control of examinations. Probably one reason why such powers were not given to the council of affiliated colleges was that it was believed that this body was only a kind of provisional arrangement, a temporary expedient. With the institution of separate universities like the Andhra University for the Telugus and the Tamil University for the Tamil districts, it was thought that the University would automatically be transformed into a residential and teaching university. Now, there is a Committee sitting and touring and taking evidence, I mean the Tamil University Committee. I am not afraid of the language used by the hon. Minister for Education. But, on the other hand, I like candour and plain speaking. I like a man who calls a spade a spade. The hon. Minister has made his meaning clear. He does not want a mere duplication of the same courses. He does not want multiplication of universities which do not fulfil a special need. He wants that a university must serve a definite and specific purpose. Very

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [30th March 1927]

soon at least before the end of September or October, the report of the Committee will be in the hands of the hon. Minister for Education. So my Friend, by introducing in the meantime this Bill, by cutting out the council of affiliated colleges and by incorporating the principals and a fair proportion of the professors of the affiliated colleges with the university bodies, that is, with bodies charged with the administrative affairs of the university and also with the control of its courses and examinations, etc., is reverting to the past, is trying to restore to the university its *statu quo ante*, what obtained before the Act of 1923. I think this will be conceded by hon. Members who have read the Bill. I am not discussing the merits of these changes, their desirability or otherwise. My Friend and myself may be in substantial agreement there. My object is only to invite the attention of the House to the simple fact that the Bill, with its amendments relating to the council of affiliated colleges and the incorporation of the heads of mufassal colleges with the university bodies will, I think, change the character of the university. That is my first point. Secondly, with regard to the constitution and composition of the university bodies, my Friend has made his meaning very clear, that is, he wants to have the academic element predominate in the Senate. First, the Visitor and the Pro-Chancellor have to go. As regards the Visitor, he can in the nature of things never exercise any effective control over university affairs."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I omit all provisions regarding the Visitor. There is one in the end with regard to the authorities. That was put in my original draft provisionally. So the object of the Bill is not to remove the section."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" I am not going to speak about the Visitor. As regards the Pro-Chancellor I think he is but a useful ornamental link between the University and the Government, and the Government and this House. I do not think that the Pro-Chancellor will really interfere with the working of the university bodies or with the autonomous powers with which the university is invested. It might be that my Friend thinks that it is undesirable to have the political head of administration as an officer of the university. Well, on that matter opinions differ. There are others who think in a different way, and I am one of those who think so, that the presence of the Minister as a Pro-Chancellor having a knowledge of the inner working of the university will result in his fighting with the Government and in getting large grants allotted to the university for its better functioning."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" As an ornament ?"

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" He will surely have inside knowledge of what is going on and will extend sympathetic support. That is an important factor. That is my meaning. Then, Sir, the elected Members of this House have to go. I do not like to traverse the grounds covered by the speeches of my other hon. Friends, especially Mr. Krishnan Nayar, who read from the university calendars to show that members of Parliament are members of the Senate. But I would emphasize one aspect of this question. The disappearance of the elected Members of this Council will certainly deprive this body and this legislature of the means of legislating for university with a real inside knowledge of its activities. Therefore objection should not be taken to their presence in the Senate on the ground that they are politicians rather than academicians. There are academicians in this Council and academicians or not they can with the real knowledge of the working of the university

30th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

contribute equally with the rest to the successful working of the university. Sir, equally strange and unintelligible is the removal of the Surgeon-General, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries, the Chief Engineer to the Public Works Department and above all the Advocate-General—some of the most successful Vice-Chancellors in the past were Advocates-General—that is to say of officers whose co-operation is altogether indispensable. As heads of departments who have very much to do with the management, the effectual control or the working of professional and technical institutes, as persons to whom the university bodies will naturally look for expert guidance in regard to all developments in regard to the framing or the alteration of all courses relating to law and medicine, engineering and agriculture, commerce and industry, I think it is not desirable to deprive the Senate of the advantages of their expert knowledge and guidance.

"My Friend says in his Statement of Objects and Reasons that they serve no useful purpose on the Senate, probably because they do not take an active part in the too lively discussions going on there, or it might be that my hon. Friend wants the elimination of this element as savouring too much of red-tapism. I do not know what his real intentions are. On the other hand, considering the fact that these are members representing departments which certainly have a great deal to do with the development of the various branches of knowledge, of medicine, of commerce and of industry, it is certainly very regrettable that the Senate should not avail itself of their guidance and advice. Likewise, Sir, my hon. Friend wants the representatives returned by the various local bodies, by the Landholders' Association and by the Chambers of Commerce to be dropped. These representatives in the vast majority of cases have practical knowledge and experience and they may be expected to bring to bear on discussions on questions before the Senate, their practical sagacity and common sense. There has already been a reduction of representation of these bodies in consequence of the passing of the Andhra University Act. That there is room for a slight further reduction one may admit. But a total abolition of the representation of those interests or of those classes, is certainly not desirable. While there is wholesale reduction under those heads, there is an abnormal increase of the academic element. It might be that the teacher element or graduate element is useful. Nobody objects to its being maintained. But is it not desirable that we should also have certain other elements in the Senate, in due proportion, say, men of practical experience and knowledge, men who may serve the purpose of exerting a counteracting influence, who may serve as a gentle reminder, as with a laputan flapper, to bring down discussion from airy nothings and barren speculation to stern realities and practical considerations. So I deprecate, and I think hon. Members of this House will join with me in deprecating, the abolition of representation of those very classes to whom education owes a great deal. It is true that, as my hon. Friend says, much money has not come in in the shape of benefactions. But anybody who has listened to the speech of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar the other day, in the Senate, will readily admit that during the last three years this University Act has been in operation, more endowments and more scholarships have come in than were heard of during the quarter of a century of university life before the introduction of the University Act of 1923.

"Possibly one reason why large endowments have not come is that the university is not a residential or teaching university, or, it might be, that all these benefactions are scattered, that merchant princes and representatives of

3-15
P.M.

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [30th March 1927]

Landholders' Associations are trying to encourage education in their own localities (for all these men are thoroughly conversant with local needs and requirements), are trying to supply deficiencies where they exist. I need but refer to the munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, or of those merchant princes and landholders who are responsible for the present flourishing and prosperous condition of the National College at Trichinopoly, of the Tirukattupalli High School which will soon become a college, of the Madura College at Madura, of the Hindu College at Tinnevely and of so many other institutions in the Presidency, men of the class to whom the hon. the Minister for Education appealed the other day to improve the resources of the Andhra University. Certainly, it is not desirable that men of this class should altogether disappear from the University Senate. Sir, while there is a total abolition of certain classes, we have, on the other hand, an abnormal rise in the representation of certain other classes. If my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, wants to reduce the strength of the Senate to more manageable limits, certainly he must make the composition thoroughly representative of all kinds of interests. Otherwise, the kind of composition which will be arrived at by the acceptance by this House of his amendments with regard to the university bodies will be lopsided or one-sided.

"Lastly, Sir, the restriction of nominated members and the introduction of a principle that the members nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor should not represent communities but interests, I think, will prejudicially affect the interests of minority communities, Muhammadans, depressed classes, who as matters stand have no chance of being elected and returned to the university bodies by the simple process of election. The recent elections to the university bodies have shown this conclusively.

"Sir, I come to a third point. There is a material change effected by section 4 or rather by section 5, sub-section (1). My Friend wants the addition of the word 'political' after 'religious.' Sir, the section as it stands aims at removing religious disabilities except where such religious disabilities are a condition of a benefaction accepted by the university. But as for political disabilities or disabilities arising from the profession of any one particular political creed, I think they do not arise. The different political parties as represented in this Council have representation in the university bodies and in the ranks of university professors, lecturers, readers and tutors. I do not know really what is at the back of the mind of my hon. Friend; whether he contemplates the formation in the near future of other political parties more radical and far more thorough going in the conception of the State and the duties of the State, I have no means of saying (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Yes. Communists and anarchists). Does my hon. Friend really mean what he says? (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Yes.) Sir, I am simply amazed, confounded, dumbfounded (laughter) at this staggering statement. I do not know if my hon. Friend is joking. I think he is joking, Sir. (Laughter.)

"Now, this brings me to the last point. It will be conceded that the amendments proposed by my hon. Friend will result in an organization fundamentally different from the one with which we are familiar. Whether the House is prepared to go so far, I cannot say. There are certain difficulties. The hon. the Minister for Education told us, if I remember right, yesterday, that the report of the Syndicate has not yet been received by him. In fact, when I read the Statement of Objects and Reasons where my Friend refers to the recommendation of the Syndicate, I saw there was ground for scepticism, and my hon. Friend admitted that he had made a mistake in

30th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

inserting those sentences in his Statement of Objects and Reasons. I may say that, in answer to certain questions put by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and another Member of the Senate in regard to this very subject, they elicited a reply that the matter was still under consideration. Whether it is under the consideration of the Syndicate, or by a small body constituted by the Syndicate, I have no means of saying. Anyhow, Sir, shortly, after a few days perhaps, the hon. the Minister will have before him this report submitted by the Syndicate consisting of recommendations which the Syndicate would like to see introduced into the Act. These recommendations, if I may say so categorically, will chiefly relate, I believe, to the elucidation of certain sections and clauses, to the right interpretation of certain clauses which are perhaps the cause of certain conflicts in the working of the university machinery of which the hon. Member for the University spoke—such interpretation is desirable for the better carrying out of the objects of the Act—for the purpose of working it, without any ambiguity, without any difficulty whatever. They relate more to those clauses or sections dealing with procedural matters and not to amendments of this nature. In that case, we shall have on the one hand a set of amendments embodied in this amending Bill introduced by the Member for the University, amendments which will materially and very seriously and fundamentally alter the constitution and nature and character of the University Act; on the other hand, the hon. the Minister will have a set of amendments suggested by the Syndicate which, as I have shown, relate to the better wording of the Act with a view to its better working, to the filling up of lacunæ. Well, the attitude of many of us will depend upon whether the Government are going to graft their amendments on the amendments of my hon. Friend or whether they are going to introduce amendments separately based on the report of the Syndicate. I think the proper course for my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, is to withdraw his own Bill and consult or take the advice of the hon. the Minister for Education in regard to the incorporation of his amendments either all of them or most of them in the other Bill. A great deal depends of course upon the reply which the hon. the Minister for Education is going to give. If amendments are to be considered by this House, then certainly there is no necessity for two Amending Bills before this House. If there are two Bills, and if there is also the report of the Tamil University Committee coming later on, all these will give rise to a good deal of confusion and a good deal of the precious time of this House will be wasted."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am one of those who are opposed to some of the provisions of this Bill. But I certainly do not go to the length of opposing the Bill altogether and frustrating the attempt of my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, to improve the Madras University Act. It is certainly desirable, and it is the opinion also of the general public that the machinery of the university has to be improved. The University Senate as at present constituted is an unwieldy, cumbrous body, is not functioning properly and therefore the number of members ought to be reduced and other improvements effected. There is no doubt as to that. The only question is what is the method to be adopted for the reduction of the numbers and the improvement of the constitution of the Senate. The present Bill brought by the hon. Member for the University, I submit, Sir, could have been modified if as a matter of fact the postponement which some of us desired had been made, so that in the light of the intelligent criticism

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

[30th March 1927]

which might be forthcoming he might have withdrawn some of the provisions and modified the others in such a manner as to make it acceptable to a major portion of this House or at least all the members of his party. That stage is now past. Now we have only to see which are the most objectionable provisions requiring modification or radical changes. According to the Bill now under the consideration of the Council, there are two bodies mainly responsible for returning representatives to the Senate, one the registered graduates of the University and the other the Academic Council.

3-30
p m "Now the registered graduates, as the hon. Member for the University said, are about 2,000 or so in the whole Presidency. They represent themselves and nobody else. They are persons belonging to different parts of the Presidency, persons who may not know who the candidates standing for the election are, what their qualifications and what their capacities are. It is true that the registered graduates ought to be given a share and an important share in the matter of returning representatives to the Senate. I do not deny that. But they cannot be invested with almost exclusive right to return representatives to the Senate, because there is the danger that the persons they elect might not in a large number of cases be proper representatives. I shall take one example. Suppose instead of elections to the Legislative Council being held in each district, the elections are held by all the voters of the Presidency together with a number of candidates standing for those elections, what would have been the result? Who would have known who these candidates are, what their capacities are, what their attainments are? And how amazing would have been the result? So that in the case of election by registered graduates of 2,000 or so, the selection of candidates must necessarily be defective. True we cannot help it; but we need not put a premium on the mischievous effects of this defect in system. The body of academic council being given the power of returning as many as 20 representatives is also undesirable. These two bodies therefore cannot be given the almost exclusive power of returning representatives to the Senate. We must give a certain voice to the people of the Presidency, not only to the graduates who have been manufactured out of the university, but also to persons who are responsible for the manufacture of these graduates, the parents and guardians of the would-be graduates. How can that representation be given? I am not one who will insistently and dogmatically assert that district municipalities and district boards are the only possible media through which such representation can be given. My point simply is that there must be some method for giving representation to the millions of people in this Presidency who have an interest in the university and who are anxious to see and must see that the Senate is properly constituted. Under the existing circumstances, the only method of giving such representation is through the district boards and municipalities. The hon. Member for the University has in his speech to-day made certain concessions. He has stated that he has no objection to give representation to the Chambers of Commerce, he has no objection to give representation to the Corporation of Madras, he has no objection if I have understood him correctly even to give representation to the Legislative Council. All these he has conceded. But these virtually constitute representation to the metropolis only, and the people of the mufassal are left out almost entirely. A very large number of the graduates reside in the metropolis, as teachers and lecturers and officers; and the Corporation of Madras, the Chambers of Commerce also belong to the metropolis. How are the districts represented? How are the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

millions of people who have a stake in the university represented? Unless he devises some other satisfactory methods of giving representation to such people, he must not delete the existing provision giving representation to the district boards and municipalities. Let the number of such representatives be reduced, let the qualifications for membership be enhanced, let only persons who are graduates be returned by district boards and municipalities, but let there be no total exclusion before an alternative method is discovered. That is one main objection which I have and I hope the hon. Member for the University will carefully consider it when the Bill is before the Select Committee.

"With regard to proportional representation and the representation of minorities, I wish to say a few words. I certainly agree with the hon. Member for the University that under the existing circumstances proportional representation has not succeeded in giving sufficient representation to certain minorities. All right. Let certain seats be reserved for minorities, and let the remaining seats be filled up by proportional representation. I do not propose to enter into the merits or demerits of proportional representation. All I say is that proportional representation is the best method of avoiding communal representation and at the same time doing communal justice. Even in advanced countries proportional representation is adopted, and I see no reason why that provision should be deleted altogether. Reserve certain seats for minorities, and let the provision regarding proportional representation be retained for filling the remaining seats.

"With regard to other matters, there is a provision in the existing Act by which it was intended to secure funds to the University by conferring life membership or temporary membership on persons or associations making contributions to the University. The Bill says: 'In the absence of any prospective addition to the University funds in that manner, the maintenance of those provisions in the Act is likely to lower the academic character of the Senate, which it ought to predominantly possess, without any compensating advantage.' The hon. Member for the University says that this has not worked well in practice. Yet he says lower down that the academic character or prestige of the University is likely to suffer. This is not quite intelligible. The academic character has not suffered till now as the provision has not been well availed of hitherto and it is not likely to suffer very much hereafter. Let not therefore the door for securing funds be shut off completely. It may prove useful at some time or other. Let the provision be retained therefore. Let liberty be given to persons who are wealthy and who are interested in the University to become members on payment of large sums, so that the University may be benefited. These are the main objections that I wish to place before the House, so far as this Bill is concerned. I hope that careful attention will be paid to these matters in the Select Committee and the Bill modified accordingly."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I heard the speech of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar with that attention which the utterance of an educationist of his standing deserved. But it was a special pleading in support of a foregone conclusion. He delivered a laboured panegyric upon the existing Act and said this portion of the Act was good and that portion was good and eventually ended by saying that there ought to be a Government Bill by the Member in charge of education. By subjecting his speech to a close analysis, you will find that in the concluding portion of his speech he

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [30th March 1927]

forcibly told the House that the University itself which is called upon to administer this cumbrous Act felt the necessity for an early amending of the Act and that a report of the Syndicate Committee is on its way to the Government and would be on its way to the Council. Now I put the question whether that is not pointing out the necessity for an amendment of this Act. We are not now discussing in detail the merits or demerits of the provisions contained in the Bill. That will be done in the Select Committee and eventually in this House also. Therefore we are now on the point whether the existing University Act of 1923 requires amendment or not and if it requires amendment, on what material or main points it requires amendment. Now, Sir, looking at the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is clear that the amending Bill, as the hon. Member for the University has told us, proceeds mainly on the recommendations of the Syndicate Committee. Neither my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, nor the Leader of the Justice Party, the hon. Member from Malabar, has stated anything contrary to that. Therefore the chief opponents of this measure have themselves, by not showing that that fact is incorrect or overstated in any fundamental particular, proved the necessity for this Bill. Now the main provisions of the Bill are the abolition of the council of affiliated colleges, reduction of the size of the senate and alteration of the present method of election to the senate, abolition of the post of Pro-Chancellor, and the giving of the right of representation in the Senate, by election to learned bodies in the oriental languages of the country. Now, Sir, on the question of affiliated colleges, some of us are entitled to speak with some amount of knowledge. Many of us are connected with one or other of the affiliated colleges, and there is a feeling in the mufassal and my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar will corroborate me when I say,—it may be right or wrong, but it deserves to be considered,—that in the matter of the mufassal colleges and the colleges in the metropolis, a peculiar kind of distinction prevails in the mind of people—a sense of superiority and inferiority. That is the impression abroad. Leaving alone the sentimental aspect of the matter, look at the facts. The provision of two distinct academic bodies is one of the most cumbrous machineries which has been installed by an Act of this Legislative Council. Now, Sir, what is the necessity for two academic bodies, the council of affiliated colleges and the academic council? The courses of studies and the curricula in respect of higher education, whether to be pursued within a ten-mile radius of Madras or outside, have to be framed on right lines, applicable to both alike. It would be more appropriate if there is a single academic body functioning with a standing committee. On this point I think opinion will be unanimous, not only here but everywhere. I therefore say that the existing Act deserves amendment.

“Proceeding to the question of the office of Pro-Chancellor, my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar gave away the case for Pro-Chancellor by saying that he is an ornamental limb. Now, Sir, the University is not a literary museum or a museum of dignitaries in which a gilded dignitary may be installed to be worshipped by performing puja. By giving that description, he has proved that there is no necessity for this office of dignitary. He has added an argument which is only amusing. The argument is that if the Minister be on the University as Pro-Chancellor, he will be able to get more funds. I do not know whether it is logical, whether it will appeal to my friends as the proper discharge of his function, if this amphibious animal, namely, the Pro-Chancellor (Hear, hear) takes money from the

30th March 1927] [Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

Government treasury and puts it into the coffers of the University. If that is the way to attract funds, better do away with the office and the consequential peculiar means of getting funds. Let us get money by all honest methods. By the description he has given he has made out a case for abolishing the office. By his attempt to show the utility of the office for getting funds he has given us another argument for its abolition.

“Now coming to the Senate, this is a very cumbrous body, absolutely cumbrous. We have got now a huge body, as the learned Member for the University said, half the members of which seldom attend it, and the other half do not take any real and sustained part in its affairs. The Senate meets once a year. Apparently, the authors of the Act never wanted it seriously. It is a body swollen with all sorts of persons, persons distinguished in education, persons who may have passed through the shadow of colleges, educational entities and educational non-entities—that is the composition of the present Senate. And it would not be complimentary to any province to have such a swollen body, if it be intended that it should function as an academic body for any useful and effective purpose. In what way shall it be improved, what interests shall be represented there, these are all questions of detail which the Select Committee will attend to.

“The hon. Member from Malabar in his speech professed considerable sympathy and claimed a good deal of friendship with Brahmans,—but expressed alarm that this amending Bill would Brahmanise the university. We are not here to uphold or condemn Brahmans. The Brahman—Non-Brahman cry is too stale to deserve serious attention. I am sorry that my Friend devoted a considerable portion of his speech to this aspect. The Bill deserves strong support, the University itself wants and the authorities connected with it want an amendment of the Act. What harm is there in allowing the Bill to go in for examination before the Select Committee? If the Government will bring in another amending Bill, the House itself will know what to accept and what not to accept. Therefore I support the introduction of this Bill.”

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“Sir, as we read the Bill, the first impression that it made on me and some of my Friends here, was in the words of the paper which my hon. Friend the Law Member would not dignify by naming and which however, the hon. Member for the University condescended to look into, that there was an attempt at Brahmanising the Senate of the University. But for the candid, may I hope, sincere statement of the Member for the University, this discussion would have taken a different turn. If as we thought the Mover wanted to Brahmanise the Senate he could not have better succeeded than by the Bill he is now introducing in this Council.

“Sir, if you read carefully the provisions of the Bill you will understand that the first thing the hon. Mover aims at is to take away the power of the Chancellor to nominate members of communities which could not get adequate representation in the ordinary way. He therefore wants to take away the word ‘community’ in that section.

“The second thing he aims at is to reduce the number of members to be nominated by the Chancellor from 30 to 10. Whereas the section of the Act itself says ‘of whom 20 at least shall belong to the communities not adequately represented’, the Member says ‘to that extent do away with it.’ So that, reading the two together any unguarded reader would come to the conclusion that the

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[30th March 1927]

champion of 'communal justice' does not want communities to be adequately represented or at least power to that effect to be given to the Chancellor.

"The next thing is that with all his anxiety to reduce the body of the Senate and to bring it to manageable proportions, instead of reducing the number of members to be elected by the registered graduates from 30 to say, 3, he has increased the number to 40; and to add to this he wants to do away with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. What, Sir, can be the opinion of anybody who reads it? It is admitted that this device of election by proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote is intended for the purpose of securing the representation of minorities. These two things go to show, at any rate, to one who does not suspect anything, that whatever may be the laudable object of the hon. Member for the University, he must have known that the effect of his amendment will badly affect the chances of minorities in securing representation. He on the other hand proposes that a large electorate three-fourths of which consists of the members of one community should be given the ordinary method of voting 40 representatives. Now, the Member says: 'Under the proportional system of single transferable vote, what was your fate? Out of 30, 21 came from the Brahman community.' True, probably if the transferable vote was not there it would be 30 for 30. That, Sir, will be the logical conclusion to which we in this province have reason to come. My Friend says that the safeguard may be required for five years more. I hope that in these five years he will do everything in his power not to do anything which would give scope for suspicion while professing at the top of his voice that he stands for 'communal justice.' No, Sir, my Friend is really standing for 'communal injustice.' If they contribute to that atmosphere of suspicion in this House I may say that it will be there not for five years only but fifty years and more.

"The next thing that we see is the question of representation by the local bodies. The objection to it is put on the plausible ground that the Senate is rather an unwieldy body and therefore to make it more academic and more manageable he wants to reduce its members. At what cost does he propose to do away with such representation? He proposes to add to the number of representatives of the graduates. That is the method by which he will work it. Again, Sir, the Mover says that the results of elections by the local bodies showed that one-third or a large percentage belongs to Brahman community. True. But it has not been possible for his community to monopolize the whole of the membership given to these bodies. We are thankful for small mercies. In spite of all the possibility of monopolizing, if we succeeded by the provisions of the present Act to get what we consider very inadequate representation either through the local boards or nomination, we are thankful to that extent. Therefore let not my Friend lay profane hands on these provisions. On the specious plea that he is going to reduce the number of members on the Senate he indirectly seeks to affect the representation of other communities. What is more? He is going to limit the power of the Chancellor to undo the injustice that may be done to the minority communities. I am glad, whether the editor of the *Justice* is responsible for that or not, that on the floor of this House, my hon. Friend beat a hasty retreat and said: 'That is not my intention. Something more laudable is my intention'. I will take his word and hope that when this Bill goes to the Committee these things will be kept in mind and no hasty step will be taken to jeopardize the interests dear to us all.

30th March 1927]

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

"Sir, there is one other point which has to be cleared up. My hon. Friend has no objection to secure due representation to Muhammadans, to Christians, to depressed classes and to commercial interests. Yes, that is the best way of throwing the apple of discord. What about the non-Brahmans? Do you consider that the non-Brahman graduates are in a majority in this Province? Does he not consider the necessity for giving non-Brahmans also representation here along with Muhammadans and depressed classes? Or, does he think that by giving representation to the other minority communities only, the claims of non-Brahmans may be overlooked? He has indeed thrown the apple of discord. But I say he will not succeed.

"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he wants to do away with the Pro-Chancellor. It is left to the Minister to continue to agree to it or not. If he does not want to be one of the authorities of the University, let him get out. We are not very much concerned with it.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the question of the officials of the Government my Friend says that there is not the academic atmosphere about the Senate and I heard my hon. Friends who have sat on the Senate also deploring it. Will that atmosphere be improved by the removal of the Director of Industries, the Director of Agriculture and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras? Is there no academic qualification in them to improve the academic atmosphere of the Senate? He says: 'The heads of departments are there.' If really his object is to improve the academic atmosphere of the Senate, what objection can there be to these people being there? Would they not improve that atmosphere?

"With regard to the district boards and municipalities he says that their representation on the Senate has served no useful purpose. This is what he says:

'It has served no useful purpose in practice; and as it enlarges the Senate beyond reasonable proportions, it is felt that their presence is inconsistent with the main purpose for which the Senate is constituted.'

"According to the Mover, if 40 men are to be elected by the graduates about 6,000 or 7,000 in number in the whole Presidency they would give an academic atmosphere while the same graduates if they come through any of these local bodies, the Corporation of Madras, the district boards or the municipalities, would not add to that atmosphere. I find that more than 20 or 25 of the members elected by local bodies are graduates of the Madras University and some are even double-graduates. So that, if the object is to give an academic atmosphere only there should not be any objection to these gentlemen coming in through the door of local bodies, or the landholders' constituency.

"My Friend was saying that the Sadler Commission recommended for the Senates a membership of 400. Well, when 400 is not considered unwieldy by that Commission, it is left to the Madras University Member to say 188 is too unwieldy? Supposing these 70 or 80 representatives of the various local bodies are not there, possibly the number of people attending the Senate will be 30 or 40 and perhaps that would be the number of people my hon. Friend would like to have at a meeting.

"Now, Sir, I ask, is it really the large number that is at the bottom of the whole of this amending Bill? I think not. On the other hand you will find that in modern Universities representation is given to boroughs, counties and county councils and to members who donate 1,000 pounds or more.

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [30th March 1927]

There is absolutely no reason why the local bodies should have no representation. I ask, Sir, is the Senate less academic in its constitution or in its atmosphere by the fact that the hon. the Leader of the Swarajya party is a member of it, elected by this Legislative Council?

"Again, Sir, you have got the academic council; you have got the executive body and you have got the Senate as the final authority. If only academic people are to be there and if that is all that is wanted, what is the particular academic qualification of some of those who are in the Syndicate? At least four of them are not attached to any college or any teaching institution. They are mere lawyers and nothing more. If my hon. Friend is going to adumbrate a theory that only those connected with teaching institutions ought to be there, I can understand. But he would make an exception of himself and other lawyers in the Syndicate. I must say that those who represent the local bodies are capable of imparting as much academic atmosphere as those who are not connected with any teaching institution.

"I thought from the tirade my friend has been carrying on against this Act ever since he became Member of this Council in 1923 on the ground that it combined the residential and affiliated types of Universities in one University, etc., I thought that he would bring in a Bill to overhaul the Act so thoroughly that a real residential University would be established and to relegate all the provisions relating to affiliated colleges to another Bill. On the other hand, I find that his Bill is mainly intended to give more representation to the members of his community than what they already have. Of course, he is also attempting to improve its language in one or two places. Those are matters of drafting which do not go to the fundamentals of the Act as passed in 1923. I am glad that in spite of all the efforts of my hon. Friend for the University he could not draft a better Bill than this. The fundamentals are there. All that he is going to do is to improve it or change one word here or one word there. That is what he is doing. That is testimony enough that the Act as passed by this Council was satisfactory in its essentials.

p.m. "Sir, evidently the object of the Mover seems to be to concentrate more power in the hands of the Syndicate and for that purpose it is proposed to make it smaller than before. It is proposed to do away with some of the powers of the Senate. The Act now provides for a meeting of the Senate at least once in a year and for more meetings whenever the Vice-Chancellor should call for a meeting and also on a requisition from thirty members. The amending Bill says that the Senate shall meet only twice a year. Can it meet if the Vice-Chancellor calls for it? Can it meet if there is a requisition from thirty members? No, I think not. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Yes, Yes'). No, I do not think.

"Then, again, there is power now in the hands of the Senate to confer honorary degrees and degrees of distinction on persons of approved merit. What does my hon. Friend say? He wants to substitute for it, 'persons recommended by the Syndicate.' As if the Syndicate should have the final voice in the matter, and as if the Syndicate is the only body who should judge of the persons to receive these distinctions and degrees. Why should not the Senate recommend suo moto? Do you think that the Syndicate is not going to commit any mistake? The whole object seems to be to take away all the power from the Senate and centralize it in the Syndicate.

30th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

"Then with regard to the Council of Affiliated Colleges which is now proposed to be done away with, as my hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar said, ever since this Bill was introduced it was thought that there would be an air of inferiority attached to the affiliated colleges in the mufassal. To do away with this feeling and to give them the same status as the constituent colleges a special body like the Council of Affiliated Colleges was created which would look after the interests of the mufassal colleges more carefully than a general academic council can do which concerns itself with the constituent colleges also. That was the object with which this Council of Affiliated Colleges was created. I want to know whether the affiliated colleges were consulted before doing away with this body and whether they would be satisfied with a member here and a member there which my hon. Friend the Member for the University would give them? Was the opinion of the Council of Affiliated Colleges itself taken whether this would satisfy their requirements? Even before their opinion is taken, the hon. Member says, 'you need not wait for their opinion'. Then again, Sir, this Act has been in force only for three years and the new Council of Affiliated Colleges has come into existence only recently and the opinion of the affiliated colleges has not been taken at all. I am glad that my hon. Friend does not ask the Bill to go to the Select Committee now, and is prepared to wait for some time for public opinion to assert itself. I am sure my hon. Friend the Minister will also consider his opinion in the matter and as to whether he would forestall this by introducing his own Bill or whether as my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar said he would fit in his amendments with this Bill. When that Bill is introduced it would be time for us to consider all these things.

"Then the hon. Member for the University said that the Vice-Chancellor need not be a full-time officer. Well, Sir, opinions are divided in this matter. May I read in this connexion the opinion of Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi when this Bill was introduced in the Council? He said:

"Then, Sir, we have heard a great deal about the full-time Vice-Chancellor. All that I can say on the subject is that long before the Madras University Bill was contemplated, such an appointment was found to be desirable in the organization of the Mysore University. All the new universities that have been founded in India subsequent to the report of Dr. Sadler's Commission have found it worthwhile to have a full-time Vice-Chancellor. Except Oxford and Cambridge where the conditions are very peculiar, all other universities in England like Leeds, Manchester and so on have full-time Vice-Chancellors. And so do all the universities in America."

"My hon. Friend holds the view that an honorary Vice-Chancellor is much better. That is after all a matter of opinion and not such an important matter which requires the Act to be amended straightaway even before it has been in operation for three years and even before the term of the first Vice-Chancellor is over.

"Yesterday, I was rather struck to see, on the motion for adjournment, the hon. Minister rise up and say that he agreed with the Mover of the Bill that the Senate was too large a body and that it ought to be reduced. I do not know, Sir, in what respect. I am glad to be assured that, so far as this Bill is concerned, neither the hon. Minister nor the Mover of the Bill has come to any understanding between themselves. I am glad to be assured of it. Because from the way in which the Chief Minister said that the Senate was too large and that it should be reduced I thought that there was a consensus

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[30th March 1927]

of opinion and that the axe was to be laid at the root of the representation of these local bodies, corporations, landholders' associations and so on and not in any other direction. Having regard to the feeling in the House I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will be the last person to take any such steps. I am glad to see the conciliatory attitude taken by the hon. Member for the University. There is, of course, some point in saying that the number of representatives of the Legislative Council on the Senate is too much. The Bill was passed at a time when the Andhra University Bill was not passed and now that the Andhra University Act has become law there may be some ground for reducing the number of our representatives on the Senate of the Madras University. But after all, Sir, this a matter which is not so urgent as to require an amending Bill. It can be looked into by the Special officer who has been appointed to examine what provisions of the Madras University Act require amendment. I am sure that officer would have finished looking into this matter by the time this Bill is referred to a Select Committee. It will then be for the hon. Minister to consider whether he would put forward his own Bill or allow this Bill to go to the Select Committee. I am glad that the hon. Mover of this Bill assures us that he is not irrevocably wedded to any of the amendments and that he would allow his Bill to be examined in all its details. When he says that his object is not to prevent communities being adequately represented but to make the university bodies more representative he will have our support; but if at the end there is any reason to believe that the actual effect of the Bill will be not to secure adequate representation of all communities, it would then be time for us to say, 'no' to this measure."

* MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the course of the discussion in this House on this question has not been perhaps as absolutely frank as one might desire. This morning the floor leader of the Justice Party began by enunciating that his main object was to find out whether the principles underlying the Bill were good or bad. If on the whole the main principles were good then the hon. Member for Malabar was pleased to say that that would decide the way in which they would vote on the question. He was good enough to concede that if the main principles of the Bill were good and not bad it would be the function of the House to vote unhesitatingly for the motion. Then he began to deliver an attack in a somewhat vicious way; while protesting that he had really no animus against Brahmans, and that he really was not afraid that this Bill was a Brahmanising Bill, and that he would take the statement of the hon. Member for the University at its face value, the hon. and learned Member almost contradicted himself by openly drawing attention to what he was pleased to designate as communal justice and communal injustice. I do not know, Sir, how to appreciate this cry of communalism even in this temple of learning. I cannot understand any community, with reference to the university, excepting the community of learned men, which knows no limitations of caste or religion. The prominent element is the element of learning and who in this House is prepared to stand up and say that learning from a non-Brahman or a Muhammadan, or a Christian or a member of the depressed classes was the less worthy of appreciation because he belonged to one community rather than to another? Who would honour learning if that learning was not real and if it was merely the case of a Brahman hereditarily associated with learning trying to pass for a man disseminating learning?"

30th March 1927]

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

No question of Brahman or non-Brahman or Christian or Muhammadan arose here. We shall not recognize these distinctions; it would be unwise if we allowed ourselves to recognize such un-understandable distinctions. Most of the population in the place from which I come are non-Brahman Hindus and there is no prejudice there against non-Brahmans. As the hon. Member from Malabar was pleased to say that he had many Brahman friends for whom he had great regard, I am proud to confess that I have more non-Brahman friends than Brahman friends. If that were not a fact how can you expect me here? I come from the Madura rural area which has about 57,000 voters and out of them not more than about 2,000 are Brahmans. It is impossible to consider the question before the House as if it is a question of the Brahman versus non-Brahman, or Hindu versus Muhammadan or Christian versus non-Christian.

"It is a question how best to serve the cause of learning and of reorganizing the parent institution of learning in this Presidency, the Madras University. While on this point I must say that it was somewhat odd to me that the learned Member from Malabar was able to think only of the Bristol University and not of any of those ancient universities to which we are accustomed to turn as models and after which we should perfect our Madras University. He might have thought of Timbuctoo University functioning only for a limited area, a few square miles or a fraction of a square mile and the parishes there sending their own parish Council representatives to the university as the only set of people to be the Senators of the University. That is not the sort of model that one could accept for the purpose of argument in dealing with such a big university as the Madras University. My learned friend said that if we increased the number of elected members of the Senate from 30 to 40 with reference to the constituency of the registered graduates and at the same time coupled with it the abolition of the proportionate representation vote and the substitution of the ordinary vote, the combined effect of these two portions of the Bill was to strike at non-Brahmans and to serve the Brahmans in a peculiar way. There again, I submit that the hon. Member for Malabar has been carried away by a partisan angle of vision. The University Member was good enough to state that so far as the abolition of proportionate representation was concerned, it was a matter of detail to which he was not irrevocably committed. After that statement from the Mover I do not think it is any good to harp upon that topic. It is for the Select Committee to consider that question. That would not form an argument against the Bill at this stage. Leaving that alone, is it really a danger that the number of Senate members to be elected by the registered graduates is increased from 30 to 40? I do not know whom you would think of as the most competent electorate in respect of the constitution of the Senate, if not the body of registered graduates of the university. It is a chance that Brahmans amongst the Hindus were the earliest to take advantage of the educational opportunities afforded by the British Government in this country; they happen to be the earliest graduates; they happen also to have public spirit enough to get themselves registered as graduates for the purpose of voting. But whoever stood in the way of the other communities availing themselves with equal rapidity and with greater earnestness of these educational opportunities? Who stood in the way of non-Brahman graduates such as exist in this country getting themselves registered at the cost of a few rupees? That shows only that the non-Brahman graduates have not cared

4-15
p.m.

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

[30th March 1927]

to register themselves; they have no public spirit; they have no academic spirit, to make themselves entitled to elect the University members. It is no use the spokesmen of the non-Brahman communities—as they pose in this House—saying a thing and not enforcing it in actual practice upon the non-Brahman graduates in the country. I think their function in this respect would be more usefully exercised in the country by prevailing upon the non-Brahman graduates to get themselves registered and by prevailing upon the parents and guardians to send their children in larger numbers to the schools and colleges and to produce a large number of non-Brahman graduates. It is not by any means suggested that other things being equal, the non-Brahman registered graduates such as exist in the country are put under any disability as compared with Brahman graduates. If that were so, I could understand and would welcome the ventilating of such grievances on the floor of this House. In the absence of any such grievance I think there is really no substance in that part of the argument.

“Then, with reference to donors of Rs. 25,000 being members it is a matter for serious consideration on which bona fide differences of opinion would be quite legitimate. The question is whether, by the mere grants of donations, the grantors should become entitled to sit and function as members on such an academic body.

“Then with reference to the clause relating to the election of a certain number of members to the Senate by certain bodies inclusive of this House, I do not say that the provisions of the Bill are the final and the only words that could be thought of. For instance, it was pointed out that the representatives who were elected by the Members of this House were worthy enough representatives whose presence on the Senate would not detract from its essentially academic atmosphere. It may be that the retention of the privilege of this House of electing a number of members may be advantageous. On that point we may after all agree and not differ. That is not one of those provisions in the Bill which must necessarily incline a large number of members of this House to vote against this motion. While I am able to state my views in these guarded terms with reference to the privilege of election by this House, I must say that with reference to elections by local bodies to such a body as the Senate of the University, opinions are much more sharply divided. It has been said that these local bodies represent the people of this province, and it has been asked: ‘Do you not really require the representation of the people of this province on the Senate? And if you require it, why then do you quarrel with the mode of representation that is in vogue under the existing Act, that is to say, election by local bodies?’ That is the sort of argument which is put forth by the other side. May I put a counter-question? Is there no other body in the country representative of the people? By representatives of the people, what do you mean? You must necessarily mean the representatives of the people with reference to the matter or topic on hand. You may have the rate-payers, the shop-keepers, the mechanics and the artisans. For the purpose of local representation in local bodies you may have those rate-payers, members of the various professions, artisans and house-owners. What is the topic or the domain in this case in respect of which we seek the representation of the people of this province? It is the topic of learning. I do not think the idea of a square man in a round hole is more to be approved of in this sphere than in any other sphere. I think, Sir, that for the purpose of securing the representation of the people in the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

University which is the seat of learning, you have to think of the repositories of learning as the true representatives of the people whom alone you can look up to as the proper electorate. There is confusion of functions and of ideas in respect of this topic. Local bodies undoubtedly represent the people. They represent them in some matters and not in all spheres, not in the sphere of learning and of election to the seat of learning. I think the true representatives are those who have the qualification of learning.

“No doubt, the learned Member for Malabar was able to ferret out three names, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, Sir T. Desikachariyar and Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar as amongst those who were elected by the local bodies. But suppose you shut the door against the local bodies in this respect; will these three gentlemen find their way to the University barred? They are fit on their merits in the domain of learning to come in by the door of election by graduates. If so, it is no argument to single out their names. By doing so you do not enforce the argument for retaining the privilege of election to the Senate by the local bodies.

“Then, with reference to the number of members of the Senate, it cannot be denied that there is a good deal of force in the contention that the Senate, as under the present Act, is an unwieldy body. Those who actively and actually function there to all intents and purposes is a much smaller body than the total strength. I know I shall be told that will be the case with any similar body. But I think, regard being had to the functions of the Senate, it would be an advantage and not at all a disadvantage to bring about a reduction of the numerical strength of the Senate. While on this point, the hon. Member for Malabar said that an Irish Judge expressed a great distrust of experts even when they were on their oath. I thought he perhaps referred to the Irish Judge by way of fun. But if he meant it seriously I should challenge the hon. Member. I wonder if it is possible for one moment to suggest to this responsible House that educational experts are not wanted as authorities to give us their opinion in academic matters.

“With reference to the provision for reducing the number of nominated members from 30 to 10 and the provision regarding the classes or interests to be represented by such nominations, the hon. Member from Malabar reached the conclusion that as a result of that provision, when it came to be worked, Brahmans and Europeans alone would probably abound. Sir, it is not unnatural that Brahmans and Europeans are clubbed together. Past experience has shown that because of the early taking of educational opportunities by the Brahmans in this country and by the great interest evinced in the cause of education by the Europeans, Brahmans and Europeans have borne the brunt in the matter of education. It is therefore natural that the hon. Member mentioned them in one breath. But why should we, in these days when non-Brahmans have come to realize their opportunities and to take advantage of them, think that any particular community, because it is that community, is going to abound largely? It is up to the other communities to do their level best to find their proper place in such academic bodies. The hon. Member from Malabar said towards the close of his speech that the whole of this morning he strained his utmost to take a dispassionate view of this measure, but with the utmost effort on his part in that direction he was unable to commend this motion for the acceptance of this House. After having listened not only to his speech but to other speeches from that section of the House, it is difficult to say that any substantial or appreciable argument

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [30th March 1927]

against the passage of this measure respecting its present stage has been advanced. That is to say, it is difficult to appreciate the seriousness of the effort to eliminate passion in respect of this matter.

"The hon. Member from Chittoor referred to the lawyers in the course of his speech, as if they did not any more than shopmen contribute to the development and improvement of the academic atmosphere. I wonder if he forgot altogether that law was an eminent branch of learning which was included within the scope of the activities of our University and that so far as the domain of law was concerned, a substantial contribution to the academic atmosphere of the University could be made by lawyers and only by lawyers and if that is so (when I say lawyers, I include judges also as lawyers.) . . ."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, on a point of order, Sir. Is there any time-limit to our speeches?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Mr. Saldanha is an old Member of the Council. I think he is aware of the time-limit on Bills. There is no time-limit prescribed by rules. According to parliamentary practice no such limit can be placed. Even under Standing Order 79, I cannot decide upon any such course."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"The fling at the lawyers, I must say, was peculiarly ill-natured. I think lawyers have contributed a very great deal to the effectiveness of our institutions and not the least effectiveness to the University of Madras. I was surprised to hear the Member from Chittoor refer to the lawyers as if they were a nuisance on the Senate. While so much was said about the deletion by this Bill of provisions deemed to ensure communal representation, nothing was said with reference to the inclusion in the Bill of a provision for the representation of Indian languages. Is that not a very salutary and satisfactory provision which deserves some consideration as against those which were singled out for adverse criticism? What is this provision for the representation of Indian languages if it is not really a wholesome provision for proper representation of all communities and interests in the only sense in which you can think of communal representation with reference to an academic body like this? You have a Telugu academy or an institution in the nature of a Telugu academy in the north and you have the Tamil Sangam down south in Madura. Now, you have a definition in section 3 of this Bill of an Oriental College. Now, the combined effect of that definition and of the provisions in this Bill ensuring representation of the Indian languages is really good to the people of this province, the people as to whose representation so much earnestness is exhibited. Representation of Indian languages is really representation of the people.

"Already Mr. Saldanha has been jealous of the time that I have occupied in this House. I am really anxious that many more Members should speak on this motion dispassionately."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I must first of all correct the impression that is in the minds of some hon. Members here and also of the outside public that I am in a way responsible for this Bill. As my hon. Friend the Member for the University explained, I did not see this Bill till it actually came in the Law Department for publication and even at this moment I have not actually made up my mind as to what are the provisions

30th March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

that are acceptable and what are not acceptable to me. In the first place, let me congratulate my hon. Friend the Member for Chittoor for the very conciliatory speech and for the way in which he put his case, because in many of the points that he made I am in entire agreement with him; because, as I was telling my hon. Friend the Member for the University when Mr. Krishnan Nayar moved his adjournment of this measure, I do feel that as long as a vast majority of the people in this province feel, that they are not adequately represented in the various bodies concerned, I am sure my hon. Friend the Member for the University will admit that such a feeling ought to be taken account of and I am sure he feels like myself that this feeling ought to go. The way in which to make such a feeling go is not to merely run a coach and four through that feeling. It is only when we conceive that such a feeling exists and that we must try to find out methods by which gradually that feeling can go, that we can get rid of that communal bias. On the other hand, I do feel with my hon. Friend from Chittoor that communal justice ought to be the watchword of this Council and in that matter, as I explained to my hon. Friend during the adjournment motion of my hon. Friend from Malabar, it is necessary that this system of proportional representation of election by registered graduates should be kept. My hon. Friend pointed out that even with this it has been possible only for nine members once and seven members the next time to get into the Senate. I am sure that is all the more reason why he will admit that such a measure is necessary, as he himself pointed out later in the course of his speech, if, as time goes on, there are more non-Brahman graduates, things will adjust themselves and perhaps that will be the time to give up this idea of proportional representation and not to-day.

"With regard to municipalities and their representation I do feel that they have more than what is necessary for this purpose. As I said on the floor of this House when this Bill was on the anvil of the Legislature in 1923, that though non-Brahman representation ought to be secured on the Senate I felt that the municipalities and district boards were not the bodies through which such representation ought to be secured. But, from the feeling that exists on the floor of this House I may say that I have not made up my mind whether such representation ought to go, but I have made up my mind to this extent that the Senate is a body which ought to be brought within manageable proportions." (Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—"Why not reduce the number of graduates?")

"My hon. Friend suggests the reduction of the number of graduates. I am sure my hon. Friend will admit that the graduates of the University have a stake in their *alma mater* and they ought to be adequately represented on the Senate as also the minorities and other interests as well. My hon. Friend will see that in Oxford and Cambridge the managing body, that is the Senate of the University, is composed of all the graduates of the University. But, as the learned Member for the University pointed out, the Senate is an ornamental body in those institutions and the work of the University is done by the House of Congregation as it is called in Oxford, which consists of most of the resident Masters of Arts in the University. But, as long as we have to work the Senate as it is under the Madras University Act, I am sure that my hon. Friend opposite will admit that the graduates who are after all the children of the University should have adequate representation and so I am sure my hon. Friend will admit that is not a way wherein the reduction of the Senate will lie.

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[30th March 1927]

"As I said, this Bill does not actually fulfil all the amendments that are necessary for making the Act a workable one. Soon after the University Act came into force, the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Macphail, pointed out many irregularities that were in the Act and also wrote that sooner or later the Act should be amended, not in the sense my hon. Friend wants, but in a procedural sense as I explained yesterday. Now, as my hon. Friend admits, he has also got some procedural amendments in his Act, but the chief point of conflict between the authorities, for instance, what are the officers of the University, what are the powers of the Syndicate and what are the powers of the Senate, all these have not been touched by my hon. Friend in this Bill. But, I am glad my hon. Friend explained that he will wait for this Bill to go to a Select Committee, till they have all time to read the Act properly and inwardly digest, as he himself explained. As I said, I do not think I can commit myself to the principles or to the particular amendments in this Bill before I have heard from the Senate of the University of Madras whom we have addressed on this matter, because I am sure and my hon. Friend opposite will admit that the Syndicate ought to be consulted and their opinion ought to be before the Government before we can give any definite expression on this point, and I am glad that my hon. Friend has said that he will wait till August next. I hope before that time the proposals of the Syndicate with regard to the amendment of this measure will be received. I also hope to introduce a measure in this Council before August which will fulfil the conditions I laid down a moment or two ago. And when that Act is before this Council, perhaps some of the amendments which my hon. Friend has included in his Bill will also be included in the Bill that I am to introduce into this Council. Under such circumstances, I am not against leave being granted for the Bill to be introduced in the Council and read in Council, but I do hope that my hon. Friend, as he himself has expressed, will stay his hand and will let his Bill go before the Select Committee only in August."

4-45
p.m.

* MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I have been one of the persons that have been thinking for a long time that amendment of this Act is necessary. In the year 1925 or 1926 when I myself was in the Senate, I tabled a resolution in the Senate that the Senate do recommend to the Government of Madras that the Act be amended so that there may not be a conflict in the exercise of jurisdiction between the various authorities of the University. But unfortunately owing to the ballot which works there also and the limitations of time my resolution was not reached. So, I am one of those persons that have been from the very beginning thinking that an amendment of the Madras University Act is necessary. But as the hon. the Chief Minister has said, the amendments that are now being introduced by means of the present Bill were not among the things that struck me, but I had some other amendments in my mind when I was thinking that it was necessary to amend the Act. Probably the amendments I thought of placing before the Senate for the amendment of the Act were entirely different. Now, the Government has been contemplating the amendment of this Act and, as I understand from the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister, they have an idea of introducing a Bill at no far distant date, and the Chief Minister also said that if the Syndicate send up its suggestions, the Government may introduce a Bill about August next, on this statement of the Chief Minister I naturally expect that, ordinarily speaking, any Member introducing a private Bill

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

would withdraw his Bill, as has been done by Mr. Koti Reddi the other day. But it is immaterial whether the Bill is withdrawn or not. It does not matter whether this Bill goes along with the Government Bill to be considered by the Select Committee. But that seems to be the course to which the hon. Member for the University and the hon. the Chief Minister are agreeable. So, I do not think there will be any objection to this Bill being introduced now, and being referred to a Select Committee later on when the Government Bill to be introduced hereafter is also referred to the Select Committee. It ought not to be taken as essential that this House by granting leave for this Bill being introduced commits at this stage itself to any principles enunciated by the hon. Member for the University. The hon. Member for the University has attempted in this Bill to do away with two of the authorities of the University, the Pro-Chancellor and the Council of Affiliated Colleges. About the Pro-Chancellor whom the hon. Member for Madura has characterized as an amphibious creature, I am not particularly anxious whether he wishes to be there or not. It is his own look-out whether he is to be there or not. But, as regards the Council of Affiliated colleges, I myself once thought that that was an unnecessary body, but considering that the purpose of the Madras University when it was passed was not only that the Madras University should be the sole university for this province but that the aim they had in view was that there should be several universities in this province in different parts, I think this Council of Affiliated colleges was introduced for the purpose of facilitating the creation of other universities. And a reference to clause (3) of the Preamble will make my position clear, and if this is borne in mind, I am sure the hon. Member for the University would not have recommended the cancellation of the Council of Affiliated colleges. Clause (3) of the Preamble says: 'And whereas it is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the university to prepare for the institution of new universities.' Under the Act colleges within a radius of ten miles in Madras are formed into constituent colleges, and colleges all over the province which do not come within the definition of constituent colleges are to be affiliated colleges. If new universities are to be formed, for instance, at Madura, Trichinopoly or Tanjore or Chidambaram, it is necessary to see that the various affiliated colleges come to some understanding among themselves as to which is the most suitable centre. And this can best be effected by having the present university as a body which draws together all the authorities of the affiliated colleges and give them some opportunity to consider which will be the best place suitable for the new university. So far as the functions of the present Madras University, i.e., teaching and examining, are concerned, the Council of Affiliated colleges cannot be said to perform any real university function. But, for the formation of other universities, this Council of Affiliated colleges is a necessary institution, for hereafter universities may go on multiplying. I quite recognize that in the Andhra University we have not got the Council of Affiliated colleges. That is because it is not expected to create other universities in the province. If the Madras University gives up the function of creating other universities, I admit this Council of Affiliated colleges would not be necessary. But so long as that function remains with the University of Madras, the Council of Affiliated colleges is necessary. In this connexion may I draw your attention to section 54 of the Act which says that a fund should be formed for the affiliated colleges. The section says that the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Council of Affiliated colleges and subject to the

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

[30th March 1927]

approval of the Chancellor, create an Affiliated Colleges Fund, etc. This Act provides that the university may make a nucleus of funds for the Council of Affiliated colleges. The idea underlying this, as I understand it, is that for the starting of other universities in other parts there ought to be a nucleus formed from even now. It is said that the fund ought to be under the control of the Council of Affiliated colleges, and till the time is ripe for the formation of other universities, this ought to grow. So, Mr. President, I thought that the Council of Affiliated colleges has a function to perform, and it was probably by oversight that the hon. Member for the University, when he said that the Council of Affiliated colleges should go, has not stated that section 54 ought to go also. When the Bill goes before the Select Committee, he may say that it may be deleted, that is, section 54. But I think, however, that section 54 ought to be there and the Council of Affiliated colleges as well. The hon. Member for the University has said that the Senate is an unmanageable body with 188 members, and that it is absolutely unworkable, and that the attendance at meetings is generally 70 or 80. I quite admit that in a deliberative body any number over 100 would make it unmanageable, and work cannot be done properly or efficiently. I do recognize that the number should be limited to 70 or 80 or even 100 may be prescribed. But what is the method that the hon. Member for the University has adopted for the purpose of pruning this Senate? He says that the district boards and municipalities should have no representation whatever. He says that no persons by merely contributing certain sums towards the funds of the University shall have representation. He says that the Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Corporation, the Landholders' Association shall not have representation in the Senate. I am glad to find, however, Mr. President, that the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Corporation have been able to negotiate with the hon. Member for the University and draw from him a statement that he would be willing to give representation to those bodies. But the representatives of district boards and municipalities in this Council have not been fortunate enough to extract such an assurance from the hon. Member for the University. In spite of that and in spite of the Chief Minister saying that he in part agrees with that view, I say that the district boards and municipalities must have the representation they have got already under the Act. If the number in the Senate is to be reduced, let there be proportionate reduction in every direction. And in that case I do not object to a reduction, proportionate reduction, in the number of local board and municipal representatives. But in any case the district boards and municipalities have an important function to perform and their representatives ought to be there. I may say, Sir, why district boards and municipalities should have representation. The hon. Member for the University said in his speech that when this Act was passed, the University and the Government thought that probably from these district boards and municipalities they might expect financial help towards the funds of the University, and that that was one of the reasons that influenced the Government in giving representation to the district boards and municipalities in the University. Apart from discussing whether this was the motive for giving representation to these district boards and municipalities or not, I will say, Sir, that these representatives ought to be there, as they really do contribute to the success of the University, and it is in this way. Of the educational institutions in this province, in regard to primary, secondary and various high schools, about 60 to 70 per cent are being maintained by the local boards and municipalities. Are

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

they not therefore contributing a very large share to the education of the province? And in regard to the people that are being trained in the University colleges, are not many of them coming from the institutions managed by the boards and municipalities? So, when these boards and municipalities supply the men and the money necessary for the purposes of training them for the University, why should we say that these bodies should not have representation? You may say that they do not give so much in the shape of rupees, annas and pies. But what is the real extent to which they contribute to the success of the University? You may call for statistics, and I am sure that these statistics will make out that these boards and municipalities spend more than 40 to 50 lakhs a year on education. And when such institutions spend so much on education, they ought to have representation on the Senate.

"Then the hon. Member for the University has said that the Senate being an academical body, it is necessary that only people who go through the portals of the University are entitled to be there, and they alone should be there. I do to a certain extent agree with the statement of the hon. Member for the University in regard to this. But in discussing that proposition and examining the point whether it is absolutely correct and applicable to the Madras University, I have to place one or two circumstances for the consideration of this House. In all other Universities in England and other countries, you have not got two bodies like the Senate and the Academic Council. Here the academic side of the University is being managed entirely by the Academic Council. Then, what are the functions of the Senate? The functions, as I understand them, are partly academic and partly administrative. Though the Senate have got their academic side, as the chief executive and controlling authority they have to manage the affairs of the University. In such a case why should we say that only academic people should have a place in the Senate and not people with business experience, people who are managing commercial institutions in this province? Then may I say that these municipalities have been always sending educated men as their representatives to the Senate? May I draw the attention of the hon. Member for the University and the Chief Minister to the fact that most of the district boards and municipalities have sent men who have taken degrees in the University? For instance, take the two representatives of the Tanjore district in the Senate. One, the representative of the municipality, Mr. T. S. Muthuswami Ayyar, has taken two degrees—B.A. and B.L., and the other representative, the representative of the district board, is Mr. Manathunanatha Desikar who has also taken a degree in the University. Is it suggested that they are not competent enough to contribute to the academic side of the University, because the local bodies returned them?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

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

[30th March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 673 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1927, page 1206 supra.]

List of projects in the Madras Presidency which are under examination or investigation.

Number and name.	Estimate rupees in lakhs.	Short description.	Remarks.
	Rs.	<i>Ganjam district.</i>	
1. Langulya anicut.	4.60	The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Langulya river for improving the supply to the existing irrigation of 14,604 acres and for bringing in 600 acres of new irrigation.	The project was once dropped as it was not remunerative. It has now been re-opened.
2. Gowzu Tampara project.	7.02	The proposal is to drain a fresh water swamp of 4,600 acres and reclaim an extent of 4,000 acres for wet cultivation.	Postponed till a definite addition is made to the Rushikulya system storage.
3. A'lipur channel.	0.25	The proposal is to take a channel from the left bank of the Bodanadi (Mahanadi) to irrigate about 8,000 acres in four villages in the Aska taluk. The anticipated return is 5 per cent.	Detailed investigation has been ordered and the Superintending Engineer's report is awaited.
4. Urisola channel.	2.03	The proposal is to take a channel from the Bodanadi (Mahanadi) above the Gumsur anicut to irrigate 7,200 acres in the Gumsur and Aska taluks.	Sanctioned. According to the present arrangements the work is proposed to be taken up in 1928-29.
5. Godohollo reservoir project.	26.25	The project is to improve the supply to the Rushikulya system as an alternative to the proposal to form a reservoir on the Rushikulya, with an earthen bund across the Godohollo.	In 1922 the scheme was ordered to be abandoned, but it will be taken up for reconsideration in case the Rushikulya reservoir project is found not feasible.
6. Rushikulya reservoir (Boradapalli reservoir).	26.00	The project is to form a reservoir on the Rushikulya river to supplement the supply to and fully develop the Rushikulya system.	Under examination.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 698 asked by Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1927, page 1228 supra.]

Letter from the Registrar-General of Panchayats, D. Dis. No. 50, dated 18th January 1927.

I have just passed orders for the refund of a sum of Rs. 19-14-9 out of the taxes levied on dealers in sheep and goats. A sum of As. 4 has already been ordered to be refunded to a dealer in skins.

30th March 1927]

The delay in the issue of orders was due to the fact that the report of the President, Taluk Board, Tinnevely, which had been called for was received only on 15th January 1927.

Letter from the Registrar-General of Panchayats, D. Dis. No. 68, dated 20th January 1927.

The sanction accorded to the levy of the taxes was cancelled by me.

Proposals for the levy of the house-tax were called for and a report has been received.

In November last the Village Panchayat resolved against the levy of a house-tax but my Personal Assistant who visited the village on 15th January 1927, with the President, Taluk Board, has advised it to reconsider the resolution and submit proposals for the levy of the tax.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 707 asked by Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1927, page 1239 supra.]

G.O. No. 239, P.H., dated 8th February 1927.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that local bodies have in some cases granted permission under section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or section 194 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for the construction or establishment of factories, workshops, etc., irrespective of the interests of the localities in which they are to be situated. Collectors have in several cases recently been compelled to exercise the powers vested in them by sub-section (2) of section 36 of the District Municipalities Act and of section 38 of the Local Boards Act in order to suspend the resolutions of local bodies granting permission to private individuals for the construction of factories in unsuitable localities.

2. The Government consider that the construction of factories, workshops, etc., in the midst of dwelling houses or in the vicinity of a hospital, school, church or other public building is dangerous to human health. Local bodies are accordingly requested to arrange that before permission is granted for the construction of such factories, workshops, etc., District Health Officers in the case of local boards and Municipal Health Officers and District Medical Officers in the case of municipal councils, are, in the first instance, consulted as to whether permission can be granted without prejudice to the health of persons residing in the locality in which it is proposed to establish the factory, workshop or workplace.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

H. R. UZIELLI,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

- „ all Presidents of District Boards (with copies for Union Boards).
- „ all Collectors.
- „ the Surgeon-General.
- „ the Director of Public Health.
- „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
- „ the Development Department.

[30th March 1927]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 711 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1927, page 1241 supra.]

Note.

The Vellore Trading Union in the North Arcot district was working till the end of the co-operative year 1923-24, after which it ceased to do any work. The Union has, according to the Assistant Registrar's latest report, 100 individual members and 23 society members. The amount of share capital held by societies and individuals is Rs. 737-8-0 and Rs. 568 respectively. No amount has been adjusted towards loss. The transactions of the institution under purchases and sales for four years are noted below :—

Year.	Purchases.			Sales.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1921-22	18,079	0	10	18,249	15	3
1922-23	11,996	6	8	11,843	7	11
1923-24	2,784	2	11	3,223	8	11
1924-25	Nil.			2	6	0

The society has been working at a loss since 1921-22. The Deputy Registrar has been making attempts to prevent further loss and an enquiry into the affairs of the Trading Union is being held.

2. There was a resolution of the Directors to liquidate it. In the general meeting the proposal to liquidate was opposed by the representatives of societies. As is stated above, the affairs of the Union are now under investigation.

3. The Secretary of the Vellore Trading Union is the President of the Vellore Supervising Union and also of the District Council of Supervision.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item IV "Communications to the Council" at page 1241 supra.]

G.O. No. 2048 W., dated 23rd December 1926.

The report which the Government have received from Messrs. Merz & McLellan on the hydro-electric schemes under contemplation in this Presidency indicates clearly the necessity for a more detailed and precise survey of the probable demand for electric power and the price at which it will be taken. Before proceeding further, therefore, with a consideration of the report, the Government have decided to appoint a small committee to make the required survey. The demand in Madras City will, at any rate for the present, be excluded from the scope of the Committee's inquiry. It should devote itself to a further scrutiny of the possible demand arising in areas outside Madras, taking as the basis for an offer to potential consumers the rates arrived at by the Consulting Engineers. It must, however, be remembered that the rates put forward in the report are subject to certain reservations, as regards which further departmental investigations will be necessary. The Committee should therefore take those rates rather as a guide than as final figures.

30th March 1927]

For the purpose of the inquiry the Committee will be furnished with a copy of the following papers:—

(1) Mr. Hawkins' reports on the Pykara-Moyar, Pinjikave and Papanasam schemes,

(2) Messrs. Merz & McLellan's report on the schemes,

(3) G.O. No. 610 W., dated 11th June 1926.

The Committee will be composed as follows:—

The Director of Industries, as President *ex-officio*.

Mr. E. J. B. Greenwood, Electrical Inspector to Government.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaracharlu Avargal.

} Members.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaracharlu will be placed on special duty for a period of one month in the first instance and will be employed solely on this work. While on special duty he will draw his pay in the regular line *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. He will be allowed two peons on Rs. 15 each per mensem.

Separate orders will be issued providing the requisite funds.

In order that the inquiry may be carried out as far as possible without detriment to the other work of the members of the Committee, the President will be requested to arrange for the visits to probable areas of consumption to be made principally by Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaracharlu (who will be on special duty), placing at his disposal as required the services of the officials of the Industries Department, references on the technical points arising in the inquiry being made to Mr. Greenwood at headquarters, or in the course of his ordinary tours.

It is important that the inquiry should be conducted speedily, and the Government hope that an active beginning will be made immediately after the holidays. The inquiry should not take longer than two months, and if possible, should be completed in a month; but in any case the Government desire to have a preliminary report of progress at the end of January.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. H. SLATER,
Secretary to Government.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 31st March 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur K. N. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bazl-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Congreve, Mr. C. R. T. Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Karant, Mr. K. B. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. Mahmud Sahannad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad. Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.

Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Raja of Jeypore. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. B. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., 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 Moopanar, Mr. S. Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S. Swami, Mr. K. V. K. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V. Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. B. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C. Venkiah, Mr. S. Wood, Mr. C. E. Zamindar of Gollapalli. Zamindar of Kallikota. Zamindar of Seithur.

[31st March 1927]

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

Medical Administration

Rural dispensaries in Trichinopoly and Madura districts.

* 712 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of rural dispensaries opened annually in Trichinopoly and Madura districts from 1922 to 1927;

(b) the total number of rural dispensaries in each district; and

(c) whether any special epidemic party was deputed for these areas, and what were the number of patients attended to and saved from 1922 to 1927?

A.—(a) & (b) The scheme for the payment of subsidies in respect of rural dispensaries was brought in force only in 1924–25. The number of rural dispensaries opened in the two districts in accordance with the scheme is as shown below:—

	1924–25.	1925–26.	1926–27.	Total.
Trichinopoly	5	6	2	13
Madura	5	2	2	9

(c) No special epidemic parties were deputed to these districts during the period 1922–1927 but early in 1926 a sub-assistant surgeon was placed upon temporary cholera duty in the Madura district, and another sub-assistant surgeon is now investigating the incidence of plague infection in the Cumbum valley in the same district.

No information is available regarding the number of patients who received treatment and were cured by the sub-assistant surgeon on temporary cholera duty in 1926.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—“Sir, with reference to clauses (a) and (b) may I know the reason why in the year 1926–27 the number of dispensaries opened were only two, whereas in the previous two years the number was five and six?”

31st March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I believe it is due to the fact that the district boards were unable to provide their share of the money.”

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—“Sir, with reference to the same clause will the hon. the Minister for Public Health try to open more rural dispensaries in view of the heavy mortality in the rural parts?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Yes, Sir.”

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—“Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (c), does the Government think that only one medical officer will do for the whole of the Madura district for the special cholera season?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“That is for 1926, Sir.”

Alleged protest against an Indian officer, Lawley Hospital, Coonoor.

* 713 Q.—Mr. H. B. ARI GOWDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a few of the European residents of Coonoor have sent in a protest to the Government against the retention of the Indian officer as the Civil Surgeon, Lawley Hospital;

(b) whether it is the intention of the Government to transfer the Indian officer in question on the basis of this representation; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that the protest referred to above has caused much resentment both among Europeans and Indians as reviving racial discrimination?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not received any such protest.

I.M.S. officers in service in the Presidency.

* 714 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of I.M.S. officers in the Presidency in service;

(b) the number of Hospital stations reserved for I.M.S. officers and those for the Provincial Service men;

(c) whether all I.M.S. officers are working in the stations reserved for such Service;

(d) if not, why not;

(e) the names of I.M.S. officers who are working in hospitals not reserved for them; and

(f) the names of Provincial Service officers working in stations (hospitals) reserved for the I.M.S. officers?

A.—The latest information has been called for from the Surgeon-General.

[31st March 1927]

Public Health*Prevention of venereal diseases.*

* 715 Q.—Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the findings of the members of the British Social Hygiene Council and the suggestions made by them for combating venereal diseases in this Presidency;

(b) whether the Government propose to take prompt action on the lines suggested by the members of the Delegation;

(c) whether the Government have now reduced or abolished the fee of Rs. 32 till recently charged for Wassermann test for syphilis, when the blood specimen is sent by a private practitioner to the Government laboratory at Guindy;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) is in the negative, whether the Government propose to take immediate steps to abolish the fee in the interest of public health;

(e) whether the Government are aware of the fact that such a test is done free in Great Britain and other civilized countries to facilitate treatment and cure of ravaging diseases;

(f) whether it is a fact that in Great Britain and other civilized countries, the drugs for such diseases are supplied free of charge to private practitioners for treating their patients suffering from such diseases; and

(g) if the answer to clause (f) be in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of rendering similar assistance to private practitioners in combating venereal diseases in this Presidency?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have received a report from the Surgeon-General containing the recommendations made at a conference of medical men and women held in Madras in December 1926 at the time of the visit of the Social Hygiene Delegation. These recommendations are now being examined.

(c) The fee of Rs. 32 was fixed by the Government of India and has not yet been either abolished or reduced.

(d) The question whether the Government of India should be addressed in regard to the abolition or reduction of the fee will be considered in consultation with the Surgeon-General.

(e) The Government understand that facilities are afforded in Great Britain to private practitioners for the free examination of pathological specimens from patients.

(f) In Great Britain drugs for the treatment of venereal diseases are not supplied free of cost to all private practitioners, but only to certain practitioners selected for the purpose who have undergone a special course of training and have been certified as competent to give the necessary treatment.

(g) The question of introducing this system into Madras City will be considered, when the venereal clinic which it is proposed to open at the General Hospital is in working order.

31st March 1927]

Agriculture*Staff, etc., of agricultural demonstrators.*

* 716 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what the average number of taluks entrusted to each of the agricultural demonstrators are;

(b) whether any complaints have been received by the Government of the inadequacy of the number of demonstrators or their staff, office accommodation and other facilities; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to remedy the defects of the present system of agricultural demonstration?

A.—(a) Two.

(b) The necessity for more demonstrators has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) It is proposed to increase as far as practicable the number of demonstrators year by year.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, with reference to answer to clause (b), my question is whether any complaints have been received by Government of the inadequacy of the number of demonstrators or their staff, office accommodation and other facilities. May I know what action Government is going to take as to meeting the question of accommodation and staff to which I referred the other day?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Wherever inconveniences are felt we are trying to remedy the defects as far as we can."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I referred the other day . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is again making a speech."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether the general complaints I referred to recently have been attended to?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The complaints referred to by the hon. Member were made, if at all, so recently that he can hardly expect Government to remedy them so soon."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"May I know when the demonstration farms were first started?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know what demonstration farms are being referred to."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"It is said in the answer that there are two farms now."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir, the number refers to taluks."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"How many farms are there?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"There are not farms in charge of every demonstrator. The number of demonstrators is given in the budget estimate."

[31st March 1927]

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Is it a fact that even in the neighbourhood of the Government farms much progress is not seen in respect of modern improvements in agricultural practice ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If the people are an extraordinarily conservative set it is rather difficult to expect them to do otherwise than what they are accustomed to. "

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Is it not a fact that people have a notion that Government farms are not a paying concern, and that the ryots are reluctant to employ the methods employed in Government farms ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not quite follow the inference which the hon. Member wanted to draw. May I ask him to repeat the question ? "

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" There is a notion amongst the ryots that the operations carried on in Government demonstration farms are costly and they are therefore not prepared to adopt those methods. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not a supplementary question. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, what is the number of additional demonstrators that Government propose to have during 1927-28 ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Ten, Sir. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, has the hon. Minister considered that the fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 10 to a demonstrator is absolutely inadequate ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question of travelling allowance does not arise out of this question. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" It is absolutely inadequate. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I know, but how does the question arise ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" In clause (b) the wording is ' other facilities ' and I bring travelling allowance within them. "

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" With regard to the answer to clause (c), before increasing the number of demonstration farms year after year, will the Government devise a system of grant-in-aid to the students of the Agricultural College to start these farms when they pass out of the College in each taluk or firka ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I be permitted to correct a misapprehension ? We are dealing with demonstrators and not demonstration farms. It does not follow that each demonstrator is necessarily in charge of farms. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to submit that my question which was cut short is permissible. I submit this because clause (b), besides the question of the inadequacy of the number of demonstrators, their staff and office accommodation, refers to ' other facilities ' under which ' travelling allowance ' can come in. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Do the Government admit that one of the facilities is travelling allowance ? I rule it out of order. "

31st March 1927]

Resolution of the Board of Agriculture regarding the use of silage.

* 717 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution of the Board of Agriculture, which met at Pusa in 1925 on the subject of extending the use of silage ;

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Local Government on that resolution ; and

(c) if so, whether he will call for a special report from the Director of Agriculture and place it on the table of the House ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the Director of Agriculture was drawn to the recommendations contained in the resolution.

(c) Yes.

Civil Veterinary Department

Standard of education given in the Madras Veterinary College.

* 718 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the standard of education given in the Madras Veterinary College as compared with that given in the veterinary colleges in the other provinces including the Veterinary College at Lahore, which is affiliated to the Punjab University ;

(b) why the Veterinary College at Madras has not been affiliated to the Madras University ; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration a scheme to raise the standard of education in the Madras Veterinary College so as to make it fit for affiliation to the Madras University ?

A.—(a) The standard of education given in the Veterinary College at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, where the course extends to three years, is almost the same. In addition, at the Madras Veterinary College an advanced post-graduate course is held for six months every year for senior men of the department, to which men from other provinces are sometimes deputed by their respective Governments. The standard of education is however higher in the Lahore Veterinary College where the course extends to four years. The Government understand that the Lahore College is not affiliated to the Punjab University.

(b) Under the Madras University Act, 1923 (VII of 1923) there can be no ' affiliated ' colleges within the limits of the Madras University. The Madras Veterinary College being situated within the limits of the University can only be a ' constituent ' college. The University has not framed statutes for the award of a degree in Veterinary Science.

(c) The question of extending the course at the Veterinary College is under the consideration of the Veterinary Adviser and his report is awaited.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, with reference to clause (b) is it not possible, Sir, for Government to afford the facilities required to constitute the Veterinary College into an affiliated college?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The University knows so well its own affairs that it will be superfluous on my part to interfere."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I cannot hear a word of what the Minister says. May I request the hon. Minister and other Members to speak loud?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I said, Sir, that the University knows so well its own affairs that it will be superfluous for me to interfere."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know if the Government cannot make the college so fitted up as to make it a qualified college for being treated as a constituent college?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise out of the answer given."

Temporary peons for officials of Veterinary and other departments.

* 719 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether in certain offices in the Agricultural, Veterinary and other departments under the control of the hon. the Minister, subordinate officials are allowed to have only temporary peons, without any permanent staff of peons; and if so, in which;

(b) what the number of such temporary peons in such offices is; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience felt by those public officers having to depend upon such staff?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not full information but have called for a report.

Condition of cattle owing to want of grass.

* 720 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that there are areas of waste land in South Kanara and Malabar districts, where grass grows only after the rains, and that owing to lack of fodder during the other seasons the condition of the cattle is generally very bad; and

(b) whether any scheme for ensiling the grass as grown on waste land has been attempted and, if so, with what results?

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

(b) Yes. Experiments have been conducted from time to time but they have not resulted in much success. Experiments with silage pits are now being conducted at Hosur and Guntur and the feeding value of silage tested. The Director of Agriculture is making arrangements to carry out trials with silage pits on as many Government experimental stations as possible in order to gain experience.

31st March 1927]

Co-operative Societies

Revival of the Muthunaickenpatti Production and Sales Co-operative Society.

* 721 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when, and by whom, the Muthunaickenpatti Production and Sales Co-operative Society in the Salem district was organized and by whom was it organized and who started it;

(b) whether it is a fact that the society was working well until June 1924;

(c) how many times was the society visited by the Assistant Registrar;

(d) whether it is a fact that in consequence of the creation of the new office of Deputy Registrar, the direction of such societies has passed into the hands of the Deputy Registrar;

(e) whether the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, inspected this society, and if so, on how many occasions;

(f) whether it is a fact that the society specially solicited the visit and guidance of the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, when certain differences arose among the members of the Panchayat;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar paid no heed to the resolution of the Panchayatdars soliciting his advice;

(h) whether it is a fact that this Production and Sales Society has since had to be practically closed; and

(i) whether Government will be pleased to revive this society?

A.—(a) to (i) The Government have called for a report on the matters referred to in clauses (a) to (h). The question of reviving the society cannot be considered till the report is received.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, with reference to clause (d) there is no answer. There are a number of districts under the control of the Deputy Registrar and he is unable to do his work expeditiously. I am asking the Minister whether he will revert to the old system of Assistant Registrars looking after district work."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I invite his attention to the answer that a report has been called for?"

Industries

Proposal to open a technical school in Andhra districts.

* 722 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered or are considering a proposal to open a technical school on the lines of the National College at Masulipatam in the Andhra districts and, if so, at what places; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the introduction of rural technical education in the curriculum of elementary schools of this Presidency?

[31st March 1927

A.—(a) There was a proposal to open a model industrial school in the Northern Circars. It has since been dropped. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1337, Development, dated 13th September 1926, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act provide for the imparting of practical instruction in elementary schools with reference to the chief occupation or industries of the localities concerned.

Alleged defunct trading union in Vellore.

* 723 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the representative of a defunct trading union, Vellore, is still allowed to call himself the secretary of that union, and whether he is also the Secretary of the District Council, Vellore, North Arcot district;

(b) whether this gentleman holds an important position in the local union and in the District Council on the strength of his being a representative of this defunct trading union;

(c) whether he is the accredited representative during the last four years and the position he held during these years in the District Council as well as in the District Bank, Vellore;

(d) whether he was elected every year by the general body of the trading union and, if so, the date of the last meeting when he was elected; and

(e) if no general body meeting is held every year, how the trading union is allowed to continue without having its registration cancelled?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I ask the Development Minister whether since 10th March 1927, the date on which the answer was sent, the report has been received?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“No, Sir.”

Export of indigenous manures.

* 724 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the paragraph on the Manurial problem and its effect on the ryot in the Season and Crop Report for fasli 1335; and

(b) whether in view of the remarks of the Director of Agriculture on the subject, the Government propose to prohibit or restrict the export of indigenous nitrogenous manures?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter was considered by the Government in 1924. In view of the conflicting opinions held by the Directors of Agriculture and Fisheries in the matter, this Government

ch 1927]

recommended to the Government of India the appointment of a committee to investigate the economic position of indigenous fertilisers. In reply, the Government of India intimated that they had decided to defer the appointment of a committee till funds became available. The Government of India have been reminded.

The question however forms one of the subjects of enquiry by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—“Sir, many witnesses who appeared before the al Commission on Agriculture have given evidence that the indigenous lisers in the country are inadequate for agricultural purposes; has the elopment Minister any proposal or has he given any thought on the ease of the quantity of fertilisers in the country?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The hon. Member would be pleased to see at the end of the answer to clause (b) that the Government of India have been reminded of the matter.”

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—“Yes, but no committee has been appointed.”

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to stop the export of manures?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“That is the difficulty; we have no authority to do so.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Apart from the export of manures, will the hon. Minister be pleased to take steps to encourage the manufacture of indigenous materials into scientific manures in this province as is done by the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society of Ireland?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Where there are possibilities, I have absolutely no objection.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Shiyali enterprise died for want of such encouragement?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“On the other hand, the society was good enough to acknowledge the help rendered by the Government.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that the society has not given any ‘scientific’ advice as the Irish societies are given?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I do not know, Sir, whether want of scientific advice was the cause of its extinction; rather, I think it was due to want of efficient management.”

Government Textile Institute, Madras.

D * 725 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for velopment be pleased to state—

G (a) the total number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926, in the overnment Textile Institute, Madras, classified by district;

11 (b) the average cost of educating a pupil in the said institute in 25-26;

[31st March 1927]

(c) the present employment secured by the pupils trained in the said institute who left it in 1925-26;

(d) the total amount of capital outlay on the purchase of warping, the power-sizing plant and dresser-sizing machine of the said institute and the amount realized by the sale of warps prepared from the said plant;

(e) the number of the Amalsad patent hand-sizing machines sold in the Madras Presidency; their selling prices with the names of the purchasers;

(f) the names of the weaving centres where and the period of time when hand-sizing machines were demonstrated in 1925-26;

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to demonstrate any improved warping and hand-sizing machines in the City of Madura for a period of three months, for the benefit of the weavers weaving medium and fine counts; and

(h) whether the Government would be pleased to supply *free of cost* two Amalsad hand-sizing machines for demonstration purposes to the authorities of the Sourashtra High School at Madura?

4.—(a) Twenty-six students; distributed as below:—

Madras 6, Tanjore 3, Godavari 3, Coimbatore 2, Hyderabad 2 and 1 each from Kistna, Guntur, Chittoor, Madura, Nellore, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Malabar districts and 1 from Mysore.

(b) The institute is not maintained solely for instructional purposes; separate accounts are not therefore maintained for the instructional side alone.

(c) All the passed candidates from the Supervisor's course have secured appointments in various schools as teachers in weaving. Definite information is not available regarding those who completed the artisan course.

(d) The cost of the power-driven winding, warping, sizing machinery, complete with boiler, electric motor, mixing pan, line shafts, pulleys, belts, stores, etc., was £2,127. The amount realized from the sale of power-sized warps in 1925-26 was Rs. 2,452.

(e) Three Amalsad Patent hand-sizing machines have been sold at a price of Rs. 1,600 each—one to Rev. Rockwood, Kurnool; one to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and one to the S.P.G. Art Industrial School, Nazareth.

(f) One machine was demonstrated for six months in Uravakonda, four months in Anantapur and two months in Kadiri, while another for twelve months in Peddapuram.

(g) A hot-air driven sizing machine has been worked in the house of a Sourashtra weaver in Madura for a period of four months. The machine has since been set up in the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, where for the last five months it has been demonstrated to the public of Madura by the peripatetic weaving party.

(h) If application is made by the management to the Director of Industries, it will receive due consideration.

31st March 1927]

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“Sir, what are the other purposes for which the Textile Institute at Madras is instituted?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Under what clause of the answer does the question arise?”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“In the answer to clause (b), Sir, it is said that the institute is not maintained solely for instructional purposes. I want to ask the hon. Minister for Development what the other purposes are for which this institute is maintained?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“For example we give sized warps to those who want them.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“To supply warps, is it not a part of instruction?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Indirectly it may be so. What I had in my mind was that it was not direct instruction.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“With regard to clause (c), will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to see that these hot-air power sizing machines are exhibited in public places instead of exhibiting them in the houses of individual weavers?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“I think it will be better to exhibit them in places where people are working than at other places where such an exhibition would only mean affording a tamasha to the public.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“Will the hon. the Minister consider the advisability of exhibiting these sizing machines in one of the public places instead of exhibiting them in the house of a single individual weaver?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“There is one for exhibition in the institute itself.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“I am speaking with regard to clause (g). In the answer it is said ‘a hot-air driven sizing machine has been worked in the house of a Sourashtra weaver in Madura.’ I am a resident of the place and I am not aware of any such exhibition in the house of a weaver. I therefore ask why no publicity was given to it. Why should it be done in a nook and corner way so that its existence is known only to the Director of Industries and not to any one else?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“It is certainly a matter for publicity, and it should be given due publicity.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“With reference to answer to clause (d), is it not a fact that the department has prepared a large quantity of dyes and sized yarn which it had to sell at a very great loss?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Notice.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—“With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know why in the selection of students, the other districts of this province except those eleven districts were not represented, especially the district of Ganjam where the textile industry has shown much progress?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“That omission we shall be more than glad to make up if the students apply. I hope the publicity given to the matter in this House will improve the position.”

[31st March 1927]

Grant of loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 726 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the concerns which have been granted aid under the State Aid to Industries Act and the amount of aid given to each concern during the calendar year 1926;

(b) the names of the concerns which have been refused aid under the Act, with the reasons for refusal in each case during the calendar year 1926;

(c) the names of the concerns which were granted a loan under the Act and which have sustained a loss and the amount of loss in the case of each such concern;

(d) the total sums allotted during the official years 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27 for loans and advances by Provincial Government—Advances under Special Laws—State Aids to Industries and the total sums resumed by Government towards the close of the year; and

(e) the total amount of loan granted to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Ltd., up to 31st December 1926 and the prospects of the concern to repay the same?

A.—(a) The Carnatic Paper Mills were granted a loan of Rs. 20,000. They were also guaranteed an overdraft of Rs. 1,34,469-3-4 with the Imperial Bank of India, Madras.

(b) Messrs. Bommana Somaraju and Karra Mallikarjunudu who applied for loan for the development of their business in weaving silk and cotton fabrics were not granted loan as their application did not come under the Act; the applications of Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib and the Godavari Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., were rejected under section 8 (5) of the Act as they were not recommended by the Board of Industries. The application of Mr. Singaram for a loan for the development of aloe fibre industry could not be complied with for want of adequate security.

(c) So far as information is available, Messrs. Muppanna Somaraju and Veerraju sustained a loss of Rs. 7,920-8-8 in 1924; in 1925-26 the Andal Mills, Gudiyattam, incurred a loss of Rs. 1,588-5-5; the Canara Rice and Saw Mills, Rs. 3,659-11-8 in the year ending 31st May 1926.

(d)—

Year.	Allotment.	Savings.
	RS.	RS.
1924-25	8,00,000	3,40,400
1925-26	4,00,000	3,46,400
1926-27	4,00,000	3,71,000

(e) Rupees 4,50,600 in addition to the guarantee of overdraft referred to in clause (a); the financial position of the concern is under examination in connexion with its application for an additional loan.

31st March 1927]

Reports to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

* 727 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) if it is one of the duties of the Development Department to furnish the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence with reports as to the financial standing and business reputation of firms and individuals in India desiring business connexions for overseas trade; and

(b) whether there are any fees charged for supplying information to inquirers regarding enquiries on commercial and industrial subjects?

A.—(a) No; the Director of Industries is however furnishing the information to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

(b) No.

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"If it is not one of the duties of the Development Department to furnish reports about the financial position of an individual, why is the Government taking the trouble of furnishing the information to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence about the financial condition of private individuals and firms?"

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is furnished, Sir, at the request of the Director-General. I do not know exactly for what purpose he wants it."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Will the hon. Minister for Development consider the advisability of stopping at once this trade in supplying information to the British merchants exposing the financial position of private individuals in India?"

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is all, I think, confidentially done. I am not sure if such sort of information may not have to be furnished at times."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"I want the hon. Minister for Development to confine himself to the development of industries and not be an instrument for communicating the financial position of individuals and so I ask whether the hon. the Minister will give me an assurance that they will not interfere in such things?"

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I shall consider that matter."

Registration*Hardships caused by the increase of registration fees.*

* 728 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the average number of registrations at the residences of parties during the three years just before and after the raising of the attendance fees from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 and also the amount realized during the respective periods;

(b) whether it is a fact that the persons affected by this change are generally gosha women and sick people and that most of these are generally poor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to remove this hardship of the poor people by restoring the old fees?

[31st March 1927]

- A.—(a) The average number of registrations at the residence of parties for the three years preceding the enhancement of fees was Rs. 13,377 against Rs. 8,709 for the three years after the enhancement. The amount realized was Rs. 1,02,270 and Rs. 1,26,717, respectively, for the periods in question.
- (b) The persons affected are generally gosha women and sick people.
- (c) The Government propose to instruct the officers of the Registration Department that the discretion given to them in note to article 8 of the Table of Registration fees to remit fees should be exercised in all deserving cases in conformity with the spirit of the rules.

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether the number of registrations in the residence of gosha ladies and sick people has much decreased since the enhancement of the attendance fees?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, the attendance calls have been reduced."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"In view of the fact that the attendance calls have much decreased, will the Government be pleased to restore the old fees?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"One of the objects of the increased fees was to reduce such calls."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"In view of the fact that, in spite of the discretion given to the officers to remit the fees in the case of poor people, they have not yet done so, will the Government be pleased to restore the old rates?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"As I said, the attention of the officers concerned will be drawn to the provision that they might remit the fees in deserving cases."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"But they have not taken advantage of the provision. So, will the Government be pleased to restore the old rates?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I propose to call their attention once again."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Management of the Tirupati temple.

* 729 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) for how many years the Government had been managing the Tirupati temple prior to its being handed over to the Mahant in 1843;
- (b) in what capacity the Government were managing the affairs of that temple during that period;
- (c) what the annual surplus was in the funds of that temple during its management by the Government;
- (d) what the Government did with the said surplus;

31st March 1927]

(e) whether the Government secured any immovable property for the temple out of its surplus funds;

(f) what cash balance was handed over to the Mahant in 1843 when the charge of the temple was handed over to him;

(g) whether the Government are prepared to refund to the said temple any portion of the amount appropriated by the Government for provincial purposes during the period of the management by the Government;

(h) whether it is a fact that the Nawab of Arcot was receiving only 60,000 pagodas annually from the temple managers and that for the specific purpose of giving protection to the property of the temple and the pilgrims going to the temple; and

(i) whether it is a fact that the treaty entered into by the Nawab of Arcot with the East India Company provided only for the receipt of the same sum of 60,000 pagodas from the manager of the Tirupati temple on the same condition of affording the same protection?

A.—(a) For about 42 years.

(b) As successors to the previous rulers up to the enactment of Regulation VII of 1817 and subsequently under that enactment.

(c) The average annual surplus during the ten years preceding the year of transfer of the management to the Mahant was Rs. 72,874. Correct information for the earlier years is not available.

(d) The surpluses were credited to the general revenues.

(e) No.

(f) Rs. 59,607.

(g) In 1854 the Government of the day declined to accede to the application of the then Mahant for the surplus funds which accrued prior to the transfer of the management of the temple to the Mahant. The hon. Court of Directors concurred in this decision. The Government are not prepared to reopen the question at this distance of time.

(h) & (i) Information is not available.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Is the hon. Minister aware, that with reference to (h) and (i) the observations are borne out by passages in Orme's History of Hindustan?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (g) that the Government are not prepared to reopen the question of refunding the surplus funds, may I know why?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The reason is covered by the answer given."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Will the temple be allowed to recover the funds?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know. It is a matter for law."

[31st March 1927]

Extension of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to Provinces in India.

* 730 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have information in what provinces of India the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 has been introduced and with what results; and

(b) if the information is not already available, will the hon. the Minister call for the same and furnish copies of it to the Muslim Members of the Council at an early date?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question 2 in the Council of State on the 25th August 1925. The Government have no later authentic information in regard to the provinces to which the Act has been extended. Nor have they any information about the results of the working of the Act.

(b) The Government of India will be addressed.

Education*Revision of pay of the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service.*

* 731 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service was not included in the scheme for the general revision of pay of the subordinate services approved by Government in G.O. No. 215, Finance, dated 4th March 1921; and

(b) whether it is a fact that it was only in May 1923 that the Government sanctioned the revised scales of pay for this branch?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) On the 30th November 1922, the Government issued orders as regards the revision of the pay of posts included in the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service. Proposition statements submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for giving effect to the revision were approved in an order of Government, dated the 29th May 1923.

Initial pay of officers in the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 732 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in fixing the revised scales of pay for the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service the Government ordered that the initial pay of the officers concerned should be fixed with reference to the pay drawn by them during the period between 1st December 1920 and 28th February 1921;

31st March 1927]

(b) whether the revised scales themselves were ordered only with effect from 1st March 1922; and

(c) how the Government reconcile the orders passed by them with Fundamental Rules 22 and 23?

A.—(a) & (b) In the orders sanctioning proposition statements for the revision of the scales of pay of the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service, the following instructions were issued:—

(i) The initial pay of officers should be calculated on the basis of the salary drawn by them during the three months prior to 1st March 1921;

(ii) The incumbents of the posts should be started in the revised scales of pay from 1st March 1922 at the point which they would have reached had the revision been given effect to from 1st March 1921. No arrears of pay should, however, be paid for the period from 1st March 1921 to 1st March 1922; and

(iii) The recovery of excess pay, if any, drawn by the subordinates in the shape of acting allowances or otherwise during the period from 1st March 1921 to 1st March 1922 should be waived.

Subsequently it was brought to the notice of the Government that permanent appointments and promotions on the old graded scales of pay had been made between 1st March 1921 and 29th May 1923. The Accountant-General took objection to the appointments and promotions made after the announcement of the time-scales of pay for the service, i.e., between the 30th November 1922 and 29th May 1923. Such appointments and promotions were declared to be irregular. Appointments and promotions between 1st March 1921 and 29th November 1922 were, however, admitted. In such cases, the initial pay of the incumbents in the new time-scales was allowed to be regulated by rules 22 and 23 of the Fundamental Rules. The Director was also informed that he might bring to the notice of Government individual cases requiring special treatment.

(c) As stated above, the initial pay of officers who were permanently appointed or promoted between 1st March 1921 and 29th November 1922 was fixed with reference to rules 22 and 23 of the Fundamental Rules. In other cases, the initial pay was fixed with reference to the salary drawn during the three months prior to 1st March 1921. Under the operation of Fundamental Rules 22 and 23, officers who did not secure promotion subsequent to 1st March 1921 would have to be started in the new time-scales of pay only at the stage next above their substantive pay. Under the instructions issued by the Government, they could count their substantive pay,

[31st March 1927]

temporary additions to pay, officiating allowances and personal allowances, if any, for the purpose of the initial pay to be granted to them in the new time-scale.

Pay of officers in the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 733 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government that the fixing of the pay of the officers in the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service with reference to that drawn between 1st December 1920 and 28th February 1921 has worked great hardship on the members of the services by reducing their pay considerably; if so, whether any orders have been issued thereon; and

(b) whether Government would re-fix the pay of the officers concerned at an amount which is not less than the amount of pay drawn by them at the old rates on the 29th May 1923 when the revised scales were ordered?

A.—(a) Yes. The officers affected are those who were appointed or promoted in the old graded scales between the 30th November 1922 and the 29th May 1923. The recovery of the excess pay drawn by these officers has been waived. It is open to the Director to bring to the notice of Government individual cases requiring special treatment.

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to answer to clause (b) of the question, may I know—I need not explain it to the hon. Minister as he has admitted the inconvenience and inequality in pay—why the Government say that they are unable to entertain the suggestion?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The matter will be considered."

Criterion for fixing the pay of officers in the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 734 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in several orders passed by the Government in 1922 and 1923 sanctioning revised scales of pay for officers of the various departments, they sanctioned such scales only from the date of the orders and not with reference to their pay between 1st December 1920 and 28th February 1921; and

(b) why in fixing the pay of the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service in 1923, this period was chosen as a criterion for fixing the pay of the officers?

A.—(a) The revised scales of pay were, in a majority of cases, ordered to take effect from 1st March 1921 and the initial pay of individual officers on the revised scales was fixed on the basis of the emoluments drawn by them during the three months prior to that date.

31st March 1927]

In a few cases, the revision was ordered from a date later than the 1st March 1921. In still fewer cases the initial pay in the revised scales was fixed on the basis of the emoluments drawn during the three months prior to the date of the order.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 732.

Inclusion of the Gowda community in the list of backward classes.

* 735 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Gowda community of Uppinangadi taluk in the district of South Kanara is a very backward community;

(b) whether the said community was at one time treated as a backward class for educational purposes, and whether that has now been given up; and if so, for what reasons; and

(c) whether the Government propose to treat the community as a backward class in future?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The name was deleted from the list on the basis of incorrect information.

(c) Yes.

Refusal of admission to certain Muslim students in the Science branches in the Presidency College.

* 736 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain number of Muslim students who were refused admission into the Science branches in the Presidency College for want of accommodation had to take up Philosophy or History as their optionals; and

(b) whether any steps will be taken in future to give adequate facilities to students to continue their higher studies in subjects for which they have natural aptitude and for which they are qualified?

A.—(a) Two Muslim students were refused admission into the Natural Science group of the B.A. degree course at the Presidency College not on account of want of accommodation but because their previous work in science was so poor that they were considered not to have any chance of reaching the required standard in science to enable them to take their degree after two years of study. They were however given seats in the Philosophy class.

(b) The Government will examine any representation which is made, that adequate facilities do not exist for higher studies for those who have a natural aptitude and are qualified.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister, if in giving admission to the Presidency College in the last two years ever since that Selection Committee has been inaugurated, a uniform standard of efficiency has been insisted on by that committee in giving admission to students from various colleges?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not know."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Are there not any Muhammadan members on that committee?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know if the Government have satisfied themselves that in giving admission to students of backward communities it is a question of the state of their community and not a question of having accommodation?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I ask the hon. the Minister whether this refusal of the applications was made by the Principal of the college on the advice of the professors of the colleges, since the reason given is that their previous work in science was so poor that they were considered not to have any chance of reaching the required standard in science, or whether the refusal was by the Selection Committee itself?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The refusal was by the Selection Committee on the advice of the Principal."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I therefore ask for some further light, in view of that answer, whether the question as to whether the standard required has been attained by the applicants for admission or not is also a matter under the terms of reference, to be decided by the Selection Committee in giving admissions, as the Selection Committee consist mostly of laymen who cannot decide that matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Selection Committee consult the various professors before they come to any conclusion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know if the object with which the Selection Committee has been inaugurated is not nullified by that reference to the professors?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe the object of the Selection Committee is to give representation to all communities, provided they come up to the standard fixed."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know if any standard has been fixed for all communities?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I said, Sir, the standard is one for the various professors concerned."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Therefore, may I take it that if there is a uniform standard in the case of all applicants being satisfied, namely, that they have passed the Intermediate Examination of the University, the question as to whether a particular applicant is fit enough to be admitted to a particular branch of study in the college is a matter really for expert

[31st March 1927]

professors of those subjects whose opinion is binding on the Selection Committee, or is it a case of the opinion of the expert professors being only one matter to be taken into consideration along with other considerations by the Selection Committee?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe the Selection Committee does consult the various professors concerned, and generally they are bound by their opinion. This is one of the factors which are taken into consideration by the Selection Committee."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I take it therefore that the Selection Committee has never admitted a single student or has no power to admit a single student on the ground that he belongs to a particular backward community or to a particular community not sufficiently represented in the college, if the professor concerned is of opinion that he is not fit enough to be admitted to a particular branch of study?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot answer that question without investigating into the matter."

Salaries of teachers in the subordinate service in the Education Department.

* 737 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that teachers in the subordinate service in the Education Department are paid much lower salaries than persons of equal or even less qualifications in other departments;

(b) whether the Government propose to raise their standard of pay to the level obtained in other departments;

(c) whether he is aware that an assistant teacher in the service of the Corporation of Madras receives much higher pay than a teacher of similar qualifications in the service of the Government;

(d) whether the Government propose to reorganize the subordinate services in the Education Department with a view to remove such disparities in the matter of salaries;

(e) whether the hon. the Minister is aware that teachers with elementary lower grade qualifications are not entertained in the services; and

(f) whether, in view of this, the Government propose to abolish the lower grade elementary teachers' examination?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government do not think that any useful comparison can be instituted between one service and another in view of the difference in the nature of the duties to be performed and the varying standard of qualifications required of the members. They do not accept the presumption in clause (a) of the question and do not propose to take action as suggested in clauses (b) and (d).

(c) Yes.

(e) There is no prohibition to the employment in elementary schools of trained teachers of the lower elementary grade and they are as a matter of fact entertained whenever trained teachers of the higher elementary or secondary grade cannot be got.

(f) The question does not arise.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Sir, may I know if the Government would not go into the question of revising the salaries of teachers in the subordinate service of the Education Department in order to remove the disparity ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As the matter stands at present, the Government have no intention of doing it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Sir, the Government admit that the teachers in Government service get much less pay than those in the Corporation service. Does not the Government think that their salaries also should be raised in proportion to the pay of those in the Corporation service ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It has been pointed out in the answer that the Government have a larger staff than the Corporation."

Provision of clothes and midday meals to Adi-Dravida pupils.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that children of the Adi-Dravidas are kept away from the schools as their parents find it difficult to give them clean clothes and midday meals; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of giving them the cost of midday meals and clothing and, if so, what is their decision ?

A.—(a) The Government believe that it is so to some extent.

(b) The question of providing midday meal to poor pupils of the depressed classes was considered in 1924. The extra cost on the basis of the then school-going population was estimated at Rs. 43.20 lakhs and the idea had to be given up on account of the prohibitive cost involved. The question of the provision of free clothing has not been considered.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether Government do not consider that Adi-Dravida students can be better induced to resort to local board schools by providing for them the cost of midday meals ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That may be so. But, as I have said, it is a question of cost."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I ask whether by doing so the necessity for separate labour schools will not be done away with ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall have to have that matter investigated."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. Minister give permission to local boards to give such facilities wherever they can ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If the local boards are going to find the funds for it, nobody will be more pleased than I."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Can the local boards give these boys free education ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There again, it is a matter for local bodies."

31st March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it not a fact that Government have disallowed the cost of midday meals being met from the Elementary Education Fund of the local boards ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the reason why ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because according to the Elementary Education Act this Fund was to be utilized for the purposes of education and not for providing midday meals."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Does the hon. the Minister believe that education should be given only to half-starving children or whether education will not enter into the brains of boys who take a square meal, especially in the case of boys who have never known a square meal all their lives ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As the Act stands, it is not possible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the hon. the Minister see the feasibility of amending the Act in order to provide boys, who come always starving, with midday meals, because, then they will profit by the education given ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, the amendment of the Act is under consideration, and that matter also will be considered."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire why the question of free clothing has not been considered ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, it is a matter of cost."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether the money set apart for education of these children includes provision for midday meal ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In view of the fact that the money is to be spent in the school premises, does not the hon. the Minister think that it is part of the duty of Government to provide for this ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is calling for an opinion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Minister allow the local bodies to prescribe some amount from the Education Fund for this purpose ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will certainly consider the matter."

Pay of the Superintendent for Control of Expenditure in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

* 739 Q.—Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a higher scale has been recommended to the Senior Superintendent of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, and if so, on what grounds;

(b) whether the proposed revision of pay of the Superintendent for Control of Expenditure (item 93 on page 107 of the Budget Memorandum for 1927-28) has any reference to the Senior Superintendent; and

(c) whether the control of expenditure work in the Revenue, Judicial and Registration departments is being carried on with only a small additional staff on the usual scales of pay ?

[31st March 1927]

- 4.—(a) & (b) It is proposed to combine the sections in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction dealing with the budget and the control of expenditure and to place a Superintendent in charge of the combined section. The salary of the Superintendent will be Rs. 150—10—350.
- (c) The undermentioned establishments have been sanctioned in connexion with the scheme for the control of expenditure :—
- (i) *Registration Department*—
One clerk in the Sub-Registrar's grade on Rs. 65—5—150—160—10—200.
- (ii) *High Court*—
One post on Rs. 100—10—150 } Temporary.
One post on Rs. 40 }
So long as the temporary post on Rs. 100—10—150 lasts, one post on Rs. 65—4—150 will remain vacant.
- (iii) *Board of Revenue—Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Two clerks on Rs. 65—125 each per mensem.
- (iv) *Board of Revenue—Separate Revenue*—
One clerk on Rs. 40—80 per mensem.

Grants to elementary schools.

* 740 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of grant for elementary education applied for by the different District Educational Councils (giving figures separately for each year and for each District Educational Council) since the time the Elementary Education Act came into force;

(b) the amounts granted by the Government;

(c) the number of schools in receipt of grant at the time the Education Act came into force and the number admitted for aid each year since then by the different District Educational Councils;

(d) the percentage of reduction in the grants made by the District Educational Councils each year since the commencement of the Act; and

(e) whether the amount of grants made by Government to the District Educational Councils has shown a progressive decrease taking into consideration the fact of the increased number of schools admitted for aid?

A.—(a) & (b) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to teaching grants paid to aided elementary schools. A statement^a containing the information asked for is placed on the table.

(c) A statement showing the number of aided elementary schools for boys and girls in the several districts for the years 1921–22 to 1925–26 is placed on the table.^a

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the two statements placed on the table. When making provision in the Civil Budget Estimate for the payment of teaching grants to District Educational Councils account is taken of new schools which may be admitted to aid.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 1445–1446 infra.

31st March 1927]

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Will the hon. the Minister for Education kindly tell me why in his own Salem district there is such a large disparity of Rs. 30,000 between the amount demanded and the amount actually sanctioned for 1926–27?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“It depends very much on the funds that were available for distribution to local bodies.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“How does the hon. Minister expect the aided schools to be working for a whole year if they are deprived of their hard earned money?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Some amount has been set apart for it.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Is there any proposal this year to cut away about 28 per cent from the amount to be paid to aided teacher-managers in Salem district?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Notice, Sir.”

Survey of elementary education in the Presidency.

* 741 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what were the recommendations of the Ootacamund Educational Conference;

(b) whether it is a fact that an intensive educational survey was conducted and scrutiny of survey records was finished, and if so, on what date;

(c) whether the result of the survey in the report on the survey of all the districts was compiled by a special officer of the Education Department, and if so, when;

(d) whether the reports of the survey embodying the result of the survey so compiled can be placed on the table of the House;

(e) whether it is a fact that a consolidated report on the elementary education survey of the Presidency was also prepared; and

(f) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 404 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1927.

(b) Yes. The survey was ordered in June 1924. The scrutiny of records was completed in September 1925.

(c) Yes, from January to September 1925.

(d) & (f) Copies of the volume containing reports on each district and the consolidated report for the Presidency as a whole have been placed in the Council Library.

(e) Yes.

Savings in grants-in-aid to secondary schools.

* 742 Q.—THE RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what portion of Rs. 6,00,000 mentioned in page 2 of the hon. the Finance Member's Budget speech represents savings under grants-in-aid to secondary schools; and

[31st March 1927]

(b) who is responsible for the non-disbursement of this grant and what accounts for this non-disbursement?

A.—(a) Rs. 2.66 lakhs.

(b) The detailed heads under which the savings occurred and the reasons for the savings are given below :—

Items.	Reasons.
Teaching grants to secondary schools under private management (savings Rs. 26,000).	Some schools became ineligible for aid owing to change of status or through non-fulfilment of the conditions laid down in the Grant-in-Aid Code or by becoming local body institutions.
Grants to secondary schools under private management for manual training (non-recurring) (savings Rs. 20,000).	Savings due to the abandonment of schemes for the opening of manual training classes in certain institutions.
Grants to local bodies for secondary education—Teaching (savings Rs. 95,000).	Savings due to the adjustment in 1925-26 of unspent balances of subsidies granted in previous years and late introduction of the medical inspection of pupils.
Grants to local bodies for secondary education—Buildings (savings Rs. 1,21,000).	Slow progress made by local bodies in the construction of buildings for which grants were provided in the budget. These grants are distributed on the post-payment system.

Publication of Mr. Statham's report.

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

(a) whether the report submitted by Mr. Statham, the Special Officer appointed by the Government to consider certain questions connected with secondary education, and the views expressed thereon by the Director will be published, and if so, when; and

(b) when the Government propose to pass orders on this report?

A.—(a) & (b) The report is under consideration. Government are not yet in a position to decide the question of publishing the report.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of publishing the report so as to give the public an opportunity to know its contents?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“As I said in the answer, the Government have not yet decided the question.”

31st March 1927]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Does the hon. the Minister think of publishing the report only long after it has become useless or out of date?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The report will be published along with the conclusions of the Government.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Why should it take such a long time?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It is a matter as to subsidies to local bodies and it may take some time.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: “May I enquire what this report has got to do with the report which is expected from the Secondary Education Committee?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“This report only deals with money contribution to secondary schools of local bodies.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“When do they propose to submit it?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I think it was submitted some time last April.”

Duty allowance to Headmasters of Government Muhammadan High Schools.

* 744 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether as per the Code of Special Allowances, the Principal of the Presidency College and the Principals of other Colleges (both in Indian Educational Service and Madras Educational Service) are given special duty allowances in addition to the salaries of their cadre;

(b) whether this is because they have to do more responsible work as Principals;

(c) whether, similarly, elementary school teachers are given a duty allowance when they are posted as Headmasters;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Headmasters of the five Government Muhammadan High Schools are getting salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 in the scale of (75—250) and whether it is a fact that the Headmasters of the other Government High Schools are in the Madras Educational Service; and

(e) whether the Government propose to consider and sanction suitable duty allowances to the abovementioned five Headmasters taking into consideration their more responsible work and low pay?

A.—(a) Special pay or duty allowance is attached to the posts of Principals of Government first-grade arts colleges and professional colleges.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) There are four complete high schools and two incomplete secondary schools for Muhammadans under Government management. The Headmastership of one of these schools is included in the Madras Educational Service while the posts of Headmasters of the other schools are included in the cadre of

[31st March 1927]

school assistants—pay Rs. 75—250. Only the Headmasterships of large and important Government high schools are included in the Madras Educational Service.

(e) No.

Restoration of Telugu Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library.

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

(a) the total number of Telugu manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library;

(b) the total number of manuscripts requiring immediate restoration;

(c) the number of manuscripts in Telugu restored each year during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government contemplate to transfer the whole of this Oriental Library to the Madras University; and

(e) if the answer to (d) be in the affirmative, whether the Government also contemplate to transfer the Telugu section of it to the Andhra University?

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

(d) The question will be considered after the new University Library buildings are completed.

(e) The Government have not yet considered the question.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“With reference to (a), (b) and (c), will Government be pleased to get the information?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Government will obtain the information.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“As regards the answer to (d) ‘that the question will be considered after the new University buildings are completed’ may I know when the question will be considered?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The question will be considered when the new University buildings are constructed. The site and plans for library buildings are still under consideration. Naturally this question is not under consideration now.”

Local Boards

Number of elected and nominated seats of local boards and municipalities.

* 746 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of seats in the various local boards and municipalities in the Presidency thrown open to the public by means of election, and the number of seats occupied at present by elected Muhammadans?

A.—Two statements^a furnishing the required information in regard to (1) municipal councils and (2) district boards are laid on the table. The Government have no information of the number of Muhammadans elected to taluk and union boards.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 1447–1448 infra.

31st March 1927]

Roads connecting Malabar with South Kanara and Cochin.

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

(a) whether there are any metalled roads connecting the district of Malabar in the north with South Kanara and in the south along the coast or near the coast with the Cochin State;

(b) if not, why this mode of communication to connect the district in the north and south has been neglected;

(c) what steps are being taken to make the required roads;

(d) whether the contemplated roads will be classed as first-class trunk roads; and

(e) if not, why?

A.—(a) None.

(b) Partly because other means of communication exist and partly for financial reasons.

(c) The President of the Malabar District Board has promised to submit in consultation with the South Kanara District Board detailed proposals for the construction of roads to connect Malabar with South Kanara. These proposals are awaited by Government. For want of funds the Malabar District Board is not taking any steps to provide road communication between Malabar and the Cochin State.

(d) & (e) The question of the classification of the roads will be considered after it has been decided to construct them.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I ask why these roads cannot be taken up by Government as trunk roads?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That matter will be considered by the Road Board.”

Nominations to the Ganjam District Board.

* 748 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the gentlemen nominated to the District Board of Ganjam noting the community which each of them represents;

(b) whether there are elected members of those communities in the District Board;

(c) when was the Board reconstituted and whether there was a vice-president elected up to the 24th February;

(d) the number of days Mr. A. S. N. Moorthy Pantulu acted as president-delegate from 1st November 1925 up to the 20th February 1927; and

(e) the number of meetings held by the District Board from the 25th December 1926 to the 25th February 1927?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement furnishing the required information is placed on the table.^a

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 1449 infra.

[31st March 1927]

(c) The Board was reconstituted between March and June 1921 with reference to Rules 7 and 8 of Schedule X to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. There was an elected Vice-President up to the end of September 1925.

(d) & (e) The information has been called for from the President, District Board.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (c), may I know whether there was any vice-president elected after the formation of the Board in October 1925 to the end of January 1927, i.e., more than 1½ years?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There was no vice-president elected during the time."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know why no election of vice-president has taken place when the Act provides that the vice-president shall be elected after three months of the reconstitution of the Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We have called for a report on the matter from the President of the District Board."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Sir, regarding the nominations given in Appendix III may I know why communities or castes which have already been represented by election were nominated, and that, by more than one member in some cases?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot say what induced the Government to nominate them on that Board."

Elected Presidents for taluk boards of Bellary.

* 749 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many out of the four taluk boards of Bellary have nominated presidents;

(b) whether these ever had the privilege of electing their own presidents;

(c) if so, when was this privilege taken away from them and why; and

(d) whether Government propose to restore to these taluk boards the privilege of electing their presidents and if so, when?

A.—(a) Two.

(b) Yes.

(c) When the taluk boards in the Bellary district were reconstituted in 1925 in consequence of the abolition of the Rayadrug Taluk Board, the Government considered that, in the best interests of the administration of these taluk boards, the presidents should be appointed by them.

(d) The question is being examined.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"With regard to the answer to clause (d), may I know how long it will take Government to restore this privilege of election to these boards?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot exactly give the time,"

[31st March 1927]

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"The Government say 'The question is being examined.' What is there for the question to be examined? The question is whether the Minister has not yet made up his mind to throw open the Presidentship of these boards to election?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The question is not that. There are already nominated presidents whose terms of office have not expired, and unless something is shown against them as unsatisfactory, I do not think it is fair to throw open the Presidentship of the boards to election now."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"When do the terms of the nominated presidents in Bellary district expire?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Some time by the end of this year."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"What was the term of nomination?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They were nominated for a period of three years."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will these Presidentships be thrown open to election as soon as their terms are over?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir."

Holidays in the Ponnani Taluk Board Schools.

* 750 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c) of question No. 2413 answered on 28th August 1926, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Good Friday is observed as a holiday in the local board schools in the Ponnani taluk; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in local board schools in the Ponnani taluk, many of them with a large number of Indian Syrian Christian children, Good Friday was not observed as a holiday in 1925 and 1926, and, if so, why, and under whose orders?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. It has been called for from the President, District Board.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether Government will under the new rules see that Good Friday and such other gazetted holidays are observed as holidays in the local board schools which are attended by Christian boys or taught by Christian teachers?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is a matter for the district board concerned. We have called for a report from the district board."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The rules at present being vague on the subject, will the Government see that these gazetted holidays are observed as holidays in schools attended by Christian children?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am surprised that the hon. Member suggests that we should force on local bodies our own views."

[31st March 1927]

Time-limit for filling up nominated seats in Taluk Boards.

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

(a) whether there is any time-limit for filling up nominated seats in the taluk boards;

(b) whether the Government are aware that a nominated seat in the Taluk Board of Cuddalore, which was filled up recently, was vacant for about six months;

(c) what were the special reasons for not filling up the said seat for such a long period; and

(d) whether the Government propose to pass a rule prescribing a time-limit for filling up the nominated seats?

A.—(a) No.

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

(d) The question will be considered.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“With reference to (a), may I ask the Minister to state whether he has considered that the absence of any time-limit is hardly desirable as it is likely to make the President autocratic?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“As I have said in answer to (d), the question will be considered.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“With regard to clauses (b) and (c), may I ask the hon. Minister to call for information?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes; I shall call for information.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“As regards (d), the answer is ‘The question will be considered.’ Am I to understand that it is under consideration now or that consideration is to be given to it hereafter?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It means that the question is under consideration.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“With regard to (b) and (c), is there no record in the office of the hon. the Minister to show what seats are allowed to remain unfilled?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“There is no such information because it is a matter entirely dependent upon the president of the district board.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“If the president of a district board does not discharge his duty properly, are we to take it that there is no check over him by the hon. Minister or his department?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“If any complaints are made to Government, they will call for information.”

Time-limit for answering interpellations by Presidents of Local Boards.

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

(a) whether there is a time-limit for the presidents of local boards for answering interpellations;

[31st March 1927]

(b) whether the Government are aware that in some taluk boards questions were not answered for several months; and

(c) whether Government intend to fix a time-limit for answering the questions and thereby avoid vexatious delay?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The Government will consider any such proposal.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“With regard to (c), may I ask the hon. Minister to treat this question as a proposal and give the consideration it deserves?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That question will be considered.”

Election of Presidents to District Boards.

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

(a) the number and names of the outgoing presidents of district boards who, from and after January 1926, stood for election for the presidency before the expiry of their term of office and got themselves elected;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the validity of these elections is pending before civil courts;

(c) whether any such outgoing president was defeated at the elections and if so, what his name is;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government advised or authorized the holding of such elections and issued an order to that effect, and if the answer be in the affirmative, whether it was based on any legal opinion obtained from the law officers of the Crown;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to place the said Government Order and the legal opinion on the table; and

(f) whether the Government intend to amend section 17 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920?

A.—(a) Six. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar; M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Reddi Garu; Mr. Robert Foulkes; M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu; M.R.Ry. A. T. Pannirselvam Avargal; M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal.

(b) The election of Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam is the subject of a suit. The Government have no official information of legal proceedings in other cases.

(c) The Government have not been so advised.

(d) The Government were advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that such elections were valid and gave the information to such presidents as raised the question.

(e) No general order was issued. The order issued in the case of the Nellore District Board is placed on the table*. The Advocate-General's opinion cannot be so placed.

(f) The Government will consider this in connexion with the amendment of the Local Boards Act.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to (e), may I know why the Advocate-General's opinion cannot be placed on the table?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is confidential opinion given by the Law Officer of Government to Government."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Is it confidential because it cannot bear the light of scrutiny?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Such opinions are never placed on the table."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether these opinions were communicated to the candidates for the District Board Presidencies?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The opinion itself was not communicated. There was a communiqué by the Government regarding the opinion given by the Advocate-General."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Did not the communiqué embody the opinion of the Advocate-General?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Advocate-General made the suggestion that the elections could be held."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Why were the law officers called upon to offer legal advice to private individuals with regard to a matter in which they would have to pay for obtaining legal opinion if they cared for it?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Presidents of district boards asked the Government for opinion; naturally then they consulted their law officers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Is it the practice of Government that whenever the president of a district board wants opinion on a legal point, the Government consult and obtain legal advice and send that as their Government Order without insisting on any payment for such opinion?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Not always."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what was the exception in this case, except that these gentlemen happened to be very great friends of the last Ministry and they wanted to strengthen their friends, the candidates for these Presidencies, and they stamped this Government into issuing this Government Order?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not here to answer that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know which Ministry sent these communications to these people?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"These communications were issued after I took charge."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, if it is not confidential, what is the part played by the present Ministry, in this transaction of giving private individuals opinions obtained by the Government from their own legal advisers, as a Government Order?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The part played by the present Ministry is that it issued the Government Order."

31st March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"And nothing more?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Nothing more."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Who was the Law Officer consulted?"

Construction of the new building of the Madura District Board Office.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the new building of the Madura District Board Office had cracked in several places even before the basement was reached;

(b) to what this was due;

(c) who prepared the estimates and whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department Officers were paid some commission for the preparation of the estimates and plans;

(d) if so, what amount was so paid and under what provision of the Local Boards Act this expenditure was authorized; and

(e) whether it is also usual to pay such commissions to Public Works Department officers for rendering such work to local bodies?

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

(c) & (d) The estimates were prepared by the District Board Engineer. The design of the building was prepared by the Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly Circle, without prejudice to his regular work and he was paid an honorarium of Rs. 2,012-3-9 by the Madura District Board. The expenditure is admissible under rule I-A (12) of Schedule V of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(e) Payment is permitted in such circumstances at the discretion of the Government.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to call for information in a case of a serious nature where we see that a building costing more than Rs. 1½ lakhs has cracked in twenty-one places?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will call for that information."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to shift the place of the location of the District Board office from the bank of the Madura river to a place where there is a strong sub-soil?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That will be considered after the information has been obtained."

Memorial from the teachers under the Calicut Taluk Board.

* 755 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a memorial from the teachers under the Calicut Taluk Board in 1924 or 1925 about the low pay and denial of capitation allowance to them from March 1922 to April 1923;

(b) what reply the Government gave to it;

[31st March 1927]

(c) whether any capitation allowance for the said persons has been given to them at any time subsequently; and

(d) if not, whether the Government will see that it is paid?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Calicut Taluk Board was requested to arrange for the payment in 1925-26 of the capitation allowance due to the teachers for 1922-23.

(c) No. The Taluk Board has expressed its inability to pay the allowance for want of funds.

(d) The Government are unable to interfere in the matter.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (c) when the Taluk Board expressed its inability to pay the allowance."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Have they expressed their inability to pay for a particular year or for all time to come?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It depends very much on the condition of their finance."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" So long as the teachers have a legitimate claim, may I know why Government thought it fit not to interfere in the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (d), is it a fact that other taluk boards, especially the Vellore Taluk Board, are not paying this allowance?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government have no information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know what is the remedy if these poor teachers do not get the allowance to which they are clearly entitled?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is calling for an opinion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Have these teachers any legal hold on the taluk boards?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not sure."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the Government obtain legal opinion whether these teachers have got a right to enforce their claims by a suit?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is for the teachers to obtain legal advice."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" In answer to clause (d), may I know why the Government are unable to interfere in the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is a matter entirely within the province of the local body concerned."

31st March 1927]

Municipal Councils

Extensions and improvements to the Municipal Office at Palacole.

* 756 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether extensions and improvements were effected to the Municipal Office, Palacole, West Godavari district, during the last two years at a total cost of about Rs. 10,000;

(b) whether it is a fact that, when the plans for these extensions and improvements went up to the Superintending Engineer, Bezvada, for opinion, he declared that the plans were not properly drawn up and that the person responsible was quite unfit for the work;

(c) whether it is a fact that, to get over the inconvenient opinion of the Superintending Engineer, the work was split up into several estimates each of Rs. 1,000 or below and the work was completed departmentally through the very person who was declared unfit by the Superintending Engineer;

(d) whether the auditor took objection to the splitting up of the work into several small estimates; and

(e) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information available is that the office building was extended at a cost of Rs. 9,433, that the work was done departmentally and completed in 1925-26 and that 12 estimates each below Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned by the Council in connexion with the work.

(d) The irregularity was pointed out in the audit report for 1925-26.

(e) The Government will ascertain the facts as to the remarks of the Superintending Engineer and will take such action as may seem necessary.

Revision petitions against quinquennial revision in the Madura municipality.

* 757 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to call for a statement from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura, showing—

(a) the number of revision petitions against quinquennial revision received by him from the rate-payers of the Madura municipality;

(b) the total number of revision petitions disposed of every month from 1st April 1925 up to 31st March 1926, and from 1st April 1926 up to 31st January 1927;

(c) the total number of undisposed of revision petitions on the 31st December 1926;

(d) the total number of appeals against revision filed by the rate-payers;

(e) the total number of appeals against revision orders passed by the Municipal Chairman yet pending on 31st December 1926; and

(f) the number of prosecution notices issued by the Chairman up to 10th March 1927 for non-payment of taxes?

[31st March 1927]

4.—The Government have called for the information which is given below :—

(a) 20,593.

(b)—

	1925-26.	1926-27.
April	50	1,853
May	191	791
June	538	1,333
July	501	1,337
August	29	708
September	189	755
October	32	142
November	278	218
December	819	633
January	540	822
February	1,232	...
March	4,674	...

(c) 3,330.

(d) 2,701.

(e) 2,701.

(f) 167.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. Minister be pleased to make an enquiry into the abnormal increase of revision petitions in the Madura municipality ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That matter will be considered.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ From the answer it appears that there are 3,300 revision petitions more still pending and also 2,700 appeals. Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to call for information as to why in that state of affairs the Chairman prosecuted 167 persons ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That refers to the number of petitions pending till the end of December 1926.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ I quite understand it. What I say is that out of the 2,700 appeals not one was disposed of. Now I want to know why 167 persons were prosecuted when not one appeal was disposed of by the Chairman ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The hon. Member will see that the prosecution notices were issued only after the 10th March 1927. The number of appeals pending disposal as given in the answer is on the 31st December 1926.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I should like to know whether the assessment of every house in Madura was revised ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know if there are 22,000 houses in the city and if the assessment of 20,000 only are revised, the hon. Minister will call it universal revision ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is calling for opinion.”

31st March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Having regard to the fact that on 31st December 1926 there were pending 2,700 appeals against revision, may I know why only 167 persons were prosecuted for non-payment of taxes ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Evidently the other appeals have been disposed of.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Has the hon. Minister accurate information that they were disposed of ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That is my impression.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Is there a boom in the trade in Madura ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not aware of it.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Have the prices of houses gone up or have they gone down ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I shall have to enquire into that matter.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ If Madras reduces the tax, is there any excuse for Madura to increase it ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is for the various municipalities to consider.”

Village Panchayats

Village Panchayats in the Chingleput district.

* 758 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of village panchayats in the Chingleput district on the 31st March 1926 ;

(b) the number of panchayats formed since that date up to 1st January 1927 ;

(c) the number of village panchayats formed and closed during the late Ministry ;

(d) the total number of panchayats that were working on 1st December 1926 ;

(e) whether there are any panchayats that were started but have not begun work for the last six months and more, and if so, for what reasons ;

(f) who conducts the audit of the accounts of the several panchayats in the Chingleput district, and what are their qualifications ;

(g) whether the Government have prescribed any qualification to be possessed by men who are appointed auditors, and if so, whether they will place on the table a copy of the order prescribing such qualifications ;

(h) whether in the case of a large number of panchayats in the Chingleput district there was till 1st December 1926 no audit of their accounts for the year 1925-26 ; and

(i) whether any attempt has been made to hand over the management of the board elementary schools to the village panchayats wherever they exist, and if so, in how many places such schools have not been handed over to them and for what reasons ?

[31st March 1927]

- A.—(a) The constitution of thirty-seven panchayats was ordered by the Registrar-General up to 31st March 1926.
- (b) The constitution of fourteen panchayats was ordered by the Registrar-General during the period from 31st March 1926 to 1st January 1927.
- (c) Forty-nine panchayats were formed and none was ordered to be closed.
- (d) Forty.
- (e) Four panchayats have not begun work for the last six months owing to the elections of either panchayatdars or presidents not having been conducted. In a fifth case the villagers refused to work the panchayat.
- (f) A list of the auditors appointed for 1925-26 with their qualifications so far as information is available is appended ^a.
- (g) No.
- (h) Of the thirty-seven panchayats referred to in (a) above the accounts of eight panchayats for 1925-26 have been audited and reviewed; the reports in respect of nine panchayats are due; auditors have not been appointed for six panchayats; and in the case of the remaining fourteen panchayats no audit for that year was required as the panchayats had not been formed.
- (i) Under section 16 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the maintenance of elementary schools may be made over to a panchayat by the district or the taluk board with the consent of the panchayat concerned. No village panchayat in the Chingleput district has asked for the transfer of Board Elementary Schools to its management; but supervision of schools has been transferred to the panchayats of Mamandur, Ozhalur, Kavantandalam, Oragadam, Magaral and Vallipuram by the Chingleput Taluk Board and to the Panchayat of Tirupandiyur by the Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (g) of this question, may I know why no qualification has been prescribed for auditors?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It will be very difficult to get auditors for village panchayats if any such qualifications are prescribed."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Then what is the good of appointing men who do not know anything about auditing?"

Audit

Local Fund Audit.

* 759 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answers to supplementary questions on question No. 124 answered on 1st March 1927 regarding the expenditure on Local Fund Audit Department will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what the aggregate amount that came under the audit was;

(b) how many local bodies or municipalities are included in the audit whose income does not exceed Rs. 2,000 a year;

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 1450 infra.

[31st March 1927]

- (c) what losses were discovered and brought to light; and
- (d) how the number and the nature of these losses compare with the number and the nature of losses discovered and brought to light in the previous two years 1922-23 and 1923-24?

- A.—(a) Local Fund Audit having been reorganized with effect from 1st December 1923, figures for complete years are available for 1924-25 and 1925-26 only. They are as shown in the annexed statement ^a.
- (b) The annual income of 140 Union Boards did not exceed Rupees 2,000 as seen from the accounts for 1925-26.
- (c) & (d) On the receipt side the chief losses are caused by the failure of Local Boards to discharge their legal obligations in connexion with the levy and collection of taxes. On the expenditure side the practice in audit is first to hold doubtful items under objection, pending explanation by the local board; it is only on receipt of the explanations, which are frequently delayed, that an amount can be treated as a loss. Information regarding the number of such cases and the amounts involved can only be obtained from the District offices; and the Government are considering whether it should be called for.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Finance Member with reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d), whether the Government have made up their mind to consider the question of calling for more information which they say they have to get?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Why not, Sir? My question was really directed to knowing what exactly the situation was, compared with the number and the nature of losses discovered and brought to light in the previous two years 1922-23 and 1923-24. I wanted to elicit information enough to make up my mind as to whether this department was properly doing its work?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We are not concerned with the reasons why the hon. Member has put the question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I beg your pardon, Sir. I merely want to know why the Government has made up its mind to keep us in the dark as to the real situation with regard to the audit of these bodies for which a large sum of money is being spent."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I have said that the Government have not come to any conclusion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If they have not come to any conclusion, may I take it that they will call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If they have not come to any conclusion, how does it happen that he says 'No.'"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I do not understand it."

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 1451 infra.

[31st March 1927]

European Education*Grants for European Boarding Houses.*

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

(a) what is the total number of inmates of European boarding houses at present for whom grants are given by Government, and on what grounds are the grants made;

(b) at what rate per head per annum is that grant estimated;

(c) at what rate per head per annum is the grant for Indian boarding houses estimated; and

(d) what is the approximate total number of Indian boarders for whom grant may be given on the same ground as to European boarders?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the statistics for 1925-26 furnished in answer to question No. 2431 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st September 1926. Complete statistics for 1926-27 are not yet available.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to articles 156 and 159 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

(c) No rate has been laid down by Government. The amount available each year is distributed pro rata among the eligible children subject to a maximum of half the net cost to the management.

(d) The question is not specific enough to enable Government to give a definite answer.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know the approximate number for whom budget estimates were prepared for 1926-27 and 1927-28?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"If the hon. Member refers to statistics which have not yet been prepared, I am afraid I must ask for notice. The information is not available."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"If the number is not known, may I enquire how the amount has been arrived at in the budget estimates?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Budget estimates are usually prepared with reference to the figures of previous years and such additional information as may be available at the time when the budget is framed."

Emigration*Conveniences for pilgrims in ports and in ships.*

* 761 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place before this House a statement of

(a) the various improvements introduced for the necessities and comforts of the pilgrims at the embarking and disembarking ports, and in the ships themselves;

(b) the number of ships employed for the purpose;

(c) the number of passengers each of them is capable of carrying, and actually carries on the average annually; and

(d) the kitchen and latrine accommodation in each?

31st March 1927]

A.—(a) to (d) No port in this Presidency has been declared as open for Hedjaz pilgrim traffic.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to open the ports of Madras and Negapatam to Hedjaz pilgrims so that they may save the trouble of going to Bombay?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"This being a central subject, it is a matter for the Government of India."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to recommend to the Central Government to open the harbour at Negapatam to Hedjaz pilgrims?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The suggestion will be considered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether on this subject the Government have received representations not only from the people of the Madras Presidency but from other parts of India in order to open these ports for pilgrim traffic?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Representations have been made both to this Government and to the Government of India and the matter is under correspondence."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I request the hon. the Home Member to make arrangements before the next pilgrim season comes, to open these two ports for pilgrim traffic?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I said before, this being a Central Subject, the matter is to be decided by the Government of India."

Forests*Alleged prohibition of free grazing in Javadi hills.*

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Malaiyali villagers in the Javadi hills were allowed to graze their cattle "free" in the reserved forests on condition of their supplying labour for forest work;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Malaiyalis were allowed to take away building materials "free" from "unreserves" and whether they were also allowed to cultivate porambokes if they cared to do so;

(c) whether it is a fact that these Malaiyalis are now prohibited from grazing their cattle and from cultivating porambokes as above;

(d) whether it is a fact that these people are compelled to sell their produce such as gall-nuts, tamarind, etc., only to the contractors of "minor produce" and whether they are prevented from dealing with other merchants; and

(e) whether Government will take steps to see that these ignorant people are not so exploited or harassed?

[31st March 1927]

A.—(a) The Malaiyalis of the Javadi hills are given the benefit of free grazing in return for protecting the sandal trees from theft and fire and for providing hired labour for sandalwood operations.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have called for a report.

Cultivable lands included in the reserve forests of South Kanara.

* 763 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land fit for cultivation but included in the reserve forests of South Kanara, giving particulars with reference to the various reserves;

(b) whether a special officer was deputed in recent years in the said district to demarcate such areas, and if so, in what parts of the district;

(c) whether there were any and what proposals to assign such areas to the ryots and what have become of the same; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to take immediate steps to assign such areas and preferably to the poor?

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

(b) No such officer has been deputed in recent years for demarcating cultivable areas included within reserved forests in the South Kanara district.

(c) & (d) The Government instructed the Chief Conservator in 1922 to take necessary steps to make cultivable lands in the reserved forests of the South Kanara district available for cultivation.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for the information with reference to clause (a)?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know how many elephants were trapped there?"

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

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"In view of the fact that in 1922 the Government instructed the Chief Conservator to take the necessary steps with reference to clause (c), may I request the Government to take immediate steps in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall consider the question."

Kheddah operations in the Sampaje reserve.

* 764 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) with what object and at what cost the Kheddah operations were started in the Sampaje reserve;

31st March 1927]

(b) how long were the operations carried on and with what results; and

(c) whether the said operations have been now stopped, if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know when the report is received, whether it will be laid on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That will be decided after the report is received."

Establishments of the Forest department in the South Kanara district.

* 765 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to place on the table a statement furnishing the various establishments of the Forest department in South Kanara district in the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 with particulars of expenditure on the same;

(b) to state the works of the department in the said district giving particulars of the revenue derived from each; and

(c) to state whether the Government intend to add to or alter any of the said establishments in the near future; and, if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have called for the information.

(c) There is no proposal at present before the Government to make any alterations in the permanent establishment.

Extent of land for grazing in Uppinangadi taluk.

* 766 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land demarcated at the last settlement for purposes of village grazing in the villages of Uppinangadi taluk but since included in the reserves giving particulars of the villages;

(b) the extent of land now actually available to the ryots for purposes of grazing in the said villages; and

(c) whether the Government intend to exclude such lands from the reserves and make them available to the people at a near date, and if so, when, if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware that any land was reserved at the last settlement for purposes of village grazing but have called for a report on the points raised in these questions.

(c) The question will be considered when the report called for is received.

Application made by Mr. Moris and others for forest lands.

* 767 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 329 and supplementary questions asked on 16th March 1927—

(a) whether two Collectors, Messrs. Vernon and Cox, have reported at various periods that the forest lands asked for by Mr. Moris and others should not be granted;

[31st March 1927]

(b) whether Mr. Cox, the Chief Conservator of Forests, has also reported to the same effect;

(c) whether there were previous applications for the grant of these lands or of lands in the neighbourhood;

(d) whether the lands asked for now form part of a reserved forest which is at or near the source of the Gundal river;

(e) whether some land has been already given to the applicants, and, if so, when, how much and for what purposes;

(f) whether the present Chief Conservator has recommended the grant of additional lands, and, if so, how much, to whom, and on what grounds and for what purposes;

(g) whether practically the whole of such ayacut in the Kollegal taluk gets its supply of water from the Gundal river and, if so, to what extent and through how many miles of channel and how many tanks; and

(h) whether objections have been raised by the officers of the Public Works Department and Revenue Department, as well as by the public that no more land should be assigned as the water-supply has been seriously affected by the previous grant and will be almost fully cut up if any more lands are granted?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes. In 1907 an extent of 220 acres was leased for the cultivation of rubber. As rubber failed, the lessee substituted coffee which was subsequently approved by the Board of Revenue. In 1918 a further area of 25 acres was leased for coffee plantation.

(f) Yes. The particulars of the land applied for are given in the appended statement.

(g) The Government have not the information.

(h) The Government have not so far received any such objections.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Government have since received any mahazar or proceedings of a meeting and whether the Government intend to take any particular decision now or later on? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think the hon. Member presented a mahazar. The whole subject is receiving the earnest attention of the Government."

Extension of forest reserves in South Kanara.

* 768 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether certain new reserves are being made, or the limits of old reserves being extended in any, and what, villages of South Kanara, and for what reasons; and

(b) whether the ryots concerned have been, or will be, consulted in the matter; if not, why not?

31st March 1927]

A.—(a) There are proposals to form some new reserves in South Kanara. The object is to protect these areas from the destructive effects of kumri cultivation, which would soon result in the removal of all vegetation.

(b) The procedure detailed in the Madras Forest Act is being followed. This procedure does not contemplate any direct consultation with the ryots.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know in what villages these new reserves are going to be made? "

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

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" My question itself is: whether certain new reserves are being made, etc. That being so, how can I give notice of the question again? Obviously the Government have not got the information. Will they get the figures? "

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

Government Press

Recruitment of an European as Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a European Assistant Superintendent, Government Press, Mr. Lepper, has been recruited from England on a salary of Rs. 550—40—710, about the middle of last year, to take charge of the Mount Road Branch Press, from an Indian acting Superintendent who had held charge off and on for two years;

(b) what are the special qualifications of this officer which are found wanting in the present two European officers, Messrs. Gilbert and Green;

(c) whether the two European officers are not sufficiently technical to teach and guide local men;

(d) whether the opinion of the Finance Committee was taken before recruiting an officer of the Assistant Superintendent's grade on almost double the usual salary of the grade;

(e) what are the special reasons for sanctioning a starting salary of Rs. 550 and an annual increment Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 710 in four years, for this Assistant Superintendent while his two superior officers, the Deputy Superintendents, were both recruited on Rs. 500, one rising by an annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 600 in five years and the other by an annual increment of Rs. 25 to Rs. 750 in ten years;

(f) what special reasons have induced the Government to give this officer a higher yearly increase and shorter term of period for the maximum grade than the Deputy Superintendents;

(g) if it is a fact that such a high grade and such a high yearly increment was never before paid to an Assistant Superintendent of this Press;

(h) if it is a fact that during the absence on long leave in England in 1925-26, of Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Green, the Press was efficiently

[31st March 1927]

managed by two European officers (Superintendent, Mr. Gilbert and Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Davis) and two Indian Assistant Superintendents (one of the latter being in sole charge of the Mount Road Branch Press);

(i) if it is a fact that even at the present moment, this Indian non-gazetted officer on Rs. 250 is officiating as an Assistant Superintendent and his work is found to be satisfactory; and

(j) what are the reasons that this Indian acting Assistant Superintendent of Mount Road is denied this vacancy and a European recruited?

A.—(a) Mr. Andrew Lepper was recruited from the United Kingdom to serve as an Assistant Superintendent in the Government Press on a salary of Rs. 550—40—710 per mensem in place of Deputy Superintendent, Mr. W. J. Davis, whose services under the Madras Government were terminated on the expiry of his contract.

(b) Mr. Lepper does not possess any exceptional qualifications as compared with Messrs. Gilbert and Green.

(c) The main duties of Messrs. Gilbert and Green relate to the administration of the Government Press.

(d) No. The average extra cost involved in the appointment of Mr. Lepper in place of Mr. Davis is only Rs. 100½ per mensem.

(e), (f) & (g) The scale of Rs. 550—40—710 has not been allowed to Assistant Superintendents in the past. It was the lowest pay for which a suitable candidate could be secured.

(h) During the absence of Mr. Green on leave, the Press was managed by the Superintendent with the assistance of one Deputy Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and a non-gazetted assistant.

(i) & (j) The hon. Member is probably referring to M.R.Ry. M. P. Govindaraja Naicker. If so, this officer though officiating as non-gazetted assistant is not competent to hold independent charge of the Branch Press.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether the Deputy Superintendent is not a higher officer than the Assistant Superintendent.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think so, Sir.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I enquire why this Assistant Superintendent is given a higher pay than the Deputy Superintendent?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice of the question, Sir.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether a suitable Indian candidate could not have been secured in India for a lower salary?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ That question was considered and it was thought that we should get a man from England.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Why? May I enquire whether the vacancy was advertised in the papers and whether they made an honest attempt to get an Indian?”

31st March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It was not advertised.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Why did not the Government recruit from the other provinces of India at least?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ We considered the whole question and came to the conclusion that we should get a man from England.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ For what reasons did they come to that conclusion, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am sorry I am unable to give the information.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT : “ The Government have got the right to refuse the information.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ How did they come to the conclusion that a proper man cannot be had in India?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government were advised to that effect.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Who was it that advised? Is it the Superintendent of the Government Press or any other officer?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Yes, the Superintendent. I had also the benefit of the advice of the Secretary.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is the hon. the Home Member satisfied that the advice given to him was an honest or disinterested advice?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am perfectly satisfied, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know, how the hon. Member became satisfied?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am unable to say that.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether he merely endorsed the recommendation made by his advisers, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No, Sir. I considered the question thoroughly.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ What are the aspects which the hon. the Home Member says he considered thoroughly, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am unable to mention them, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ What are the examinations which this Mr. Leper has passed, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice of the question, Sir.”

[31st March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Was the name of any Indian suggested, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, Sir, and it was considered."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"I heard the hon. the Home Member say that advertisement was not made. May I know why it was not made, in making an appointment of this kind?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government thought it was not necessary."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know who the expert advisers were that advised the Government on this matter?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It was answered."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know how it was that the salary was fixed at Rs. 560; who fixed it and on what basis?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Everything that ought to be considered was considered on that occasion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if any advertisement has been published in England for the gentleman that we are getting and if any qualifications have been prescribed for him?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have asked the High Commissioner to select a man."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"You did not advertise evidently. I was asking what the qualifications were that you demanded of this gentleman?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I understand that the High Commissioner has advertised."

Recruitment for the post of Lino-type mechanic in the Government Press.

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

(a) whether it is true that the European Lino-type mechanic brought from England on five years' agreement on a salary of Rs. 450—550 has got permission to take service under another Government in India even before his time had expired;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to recover the passage money paid to him;

(c) whether this mechanic has trained an Indian to take his place during his long term of service under that Government;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to recruit another European at heavy cost and salary or encourage Indian talent by recruiting locally;

(e) whether the Government are aware that the Government of India and several other Governments are successfully and cheaply employing Indian Lino-type and Mono-type operator mechanics in their presses at Calcutta, Delhi, Simla and elsewhere;

31st March 1927]

(f) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to call for information and the rates at which they are paying them in order to guide this Government to adopt similar kind of Indian labour:

(g) whether the Government will advertise in important papers of big cities before attempting to recruit an European; and

(h) if the Government have already applied to India Office for a European mechanic, whether they intend to cancel the order in view of the unanimous desire of this House to employ Indian talent wherever possible?

A.—(a) Mr. K. R. Beveridge, Lino-type Operator Mechanic in the Government Press, Madras, since 1923, has under the provisions of his contract given notice to relinquish his service under the Madras Government.

(b) The cost of his passage will be recovered.

(c) The lino-type is a complicated and delicate machine. It has taken the present operator ten years to qualify himself for his post. None of the Indians under training in the Lino-type section is yet sufficiently experienced to take charge of the machines.

(d) & (e) The Government understand that some other Governments do employ Indians to run lino-type and mono-type machines; but that the Indians who are doing so successfully have had a long period of training under European experts. For want of a fully qualified Indian, the Madras Government have decided to recruit another operator from the United Kingdom on a salary of Rs. 500—30—650.

(f), (g) & (h) The Government prefer to engage another European to train local candidates rather than to recruit from other parts of India.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether lino-type machines are not in existence in India for at least the last 25 years?"

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether in Madras itself in many of the daily newspaper offices there are not lino-type experts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There may be experts. But they are not available for Government service."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am simply asking whether the Government tried to address the managers of the dailies in Madras to find out whether anyone was available?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, the Government considered all the aspects of the question and came to the conclusion that they ought to get one from England."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am, Sir, referring to one aspect only. I do not want a reply regarding all the aspects of the question. Was this Government pleased to address the managers of any of the local daily newspapers to find out whether a lino-type operator was available?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We did not, Sir."

[31st March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"On what basis then was the answer given that there might be experts in the newspaper offices but that no one was available for the Government service. Who gave the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We got the information informally."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"How informally, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am sorry I cannot answer it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Was it by the Government officers or by the gentleman who has given notice to retire that they were told that nobody in Madras would be available?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We got the information from those who are entitled to give it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if the Government are prepared to pursue this matter and find out if a lino-typist is not available in Madras?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am sorry it is too late now."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is the hon. Member aware that lino-type operators in other parts of the country are Madrasis mainly and that a number of them are available for employment in Madras itself even on lower salaries than they are now getting?"

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"How does the hon. Member hope to get information without advertising?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"There are other ways of getting the information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"What are those ways?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We have got officials of the department to give us all the necessary information in the matter."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Was the C.I.D. employed to find out information in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Is my hon. Friend aware that newspapers in Madras such as the *Hindu* and the *Swarajya* employ lino-type operators and they are also Indians?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall take the hon. Member's statement to be a fact, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know whether the Government are not employing lino-type operators on Rs. 100 and Rs. 125?"

31st March 1927]

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I ask whether for this one European you can appoint five Indian lino-type operators?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am not aware, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to address the Government of India on this matter and find out whether they are not employing an Indian lino-type operator?"

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

Jails

Prisoners connected with Malabar rebellion.

* 771 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Mappillas connected with the recent Malabar rebellion are now in the Indian jails and how many in the Andamans; and

(b) how many Hindu prisoners connected with the rebellion are now in the Indian jails, and how many in the Andamans?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been called for.

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to place the information on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall consider the matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know why the information has not yet been received although the question was sent to the Government as long ago as 19th January last? The information must surely be available in this Presidency?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The question has been sent to me and to my hon. colleague the Law Member. We have called on the authorities concerned to furnish the information. When it is received we will consider the matter."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Will the hon. Member communicate that reply to the Members of the House as soon as it is received?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Will the hon. Member publish the information when it is obtained?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not think it will be possible to do so."

Appointment of jailors.

* 772 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether applications were invited for the post of jailors in the Jail department and, if so, when;

[31st March 1927]

(b) how many applications were received and whether the applicants were interviewed by the Staff Selection Board ;

(c) whether any appointments have been made ; and

(d) if no appointments have yet been made, the reasons for the delay ?

A.—(a) Yes, on 5th January 1926.

(b) Altogether 392 applications were received from candidates for appointment as jailors, deputy jailors and probationary deputy jailors. As several candidates did not specify in their applications the particular appointment they wanted the Staff Selection Board considered all the applications together. Of the total number of 392 applications, 197 were rejected as not satisfying the conditions laid down in the notification and 195 applicants were summoned for an interview. The Board selected 22 of these candidates as fit for appointment as jailors, deputy jailors and probationary deputy jailors. Seven of those selected expressed their desire to be appointed as jailors only.

(c) No direct appointments have been made.

(d) Direct appointments are made only when no officer of the deputy jailor's grade is considered fit for promotion as jailor. At present, trained and experienced deputy jailors are available for promotion.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"If Government found no vacancies may I know why they invited applications from candidates ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is not a matter for the Government, Sir. I understand that the Inspector-General of Prisons anticipated certain vacancies and informed Staff Selection Board. He gave no assurance to the candidates that they would be appointed."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know how soon these selected candidates will get appointments ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is impossible for me to make any such pronouncement."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Will the Government publish the qualifications of the 22 selected candidates ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No ; it is a matter for the Staff Selection Board."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"If the hon. the Home Member did not have sufficient information from the Inspector-General of Prisons regarding the probable number of vacancies, may I know why such a large number of candidates were put to all this trouble ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The question of making these appointments being left to the Staff Selection Board they generally carry on the correspondence with the heads of departments."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether no other persons will be employed before all these selected candidates are employed ?"

[31st March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am unable to say anything in the matter, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"After the selection was over was no appointment of a jailor or a deputy jailor made ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Might have been made, if suitable men were available in the department itself."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"If it is the object of the Jails Department and the Government to appoint suitable men from the department itself, may I know why this direct recruitment was sought for ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"When the Staff Selection Board called for the applications it did not mean that the selected candidates were sure to be appointed."

Labour

Appointment of Honorary Labour Officers.

* 773 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received reports stating that the experiment of the appointment of Honorary Labour Officer for the district of Malabar has proved satisfactory ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have had under consideration a scheme or proposal for Honorary Labour Officers for other districts ?

A.—(a) The Government have received a report on the work done by the Honorary District Labour Officer, Malabar, during 1925-26. The report relates to a period of about seven months and the work done by the officer is reported to be satisfactory.

(b) No.

Redress of disabilities of Muhammadans in rural areas.

* 774 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to instruct the Labour Department to look after the Muhammadan interest also in the matter of the grant of darkhast lands and redress other disabilities ?

A.—The activities of the Labour Commissioner in the grant of land are confined to the depressed classes.

Deputy Collectors

Equitation Test for Deputy Collectorship.

* 775 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of conducting the Equitation Test for Deputy Collectorship in the last three years ;

(b) the number and nature of the accidents that took place during the said tests ;

[31st March 1927]

(c) the number of horses actually kept by the Deputy Collectors during the said years and the amount of allowance given for the same; and

(d) why in view of the more convenient methods of conveyance now in vogue this test has not been put an end to?

A.—(a) So far as the Government are aware no expenditure has been incurred for the purpose.

(b) The Government are not aware that any such accident has occurred.

(c) The Government have no information as to the number of horses actually kept by the Deputy Collectors during the last three years. No allowance is given for the maintenance of horses and such maintenance is not compulsory.

(d) More convenient methods of conveyance are not in vogue in all places.

Alleged interference with valuations made by Acquisition Deputy Collectors.

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

(a) whether the Public Works Department authorities have any right to interfere with the valuations fixed by the Acquisition Deputy Collectors;

(b) whether in some cases of valuation in the Bhavani taluk the original valuations made by a Deputy Collector were objected to by the Public Works Department authorities and subsequently lowered by the same Deputy Collector;

(c) how many Deputy Collectors are doing acquisition work in Salem and Coimbatore districts for the Mettur project and whether there are any rules framed with a view to have any uniformity of rates;

(d) whether complaints have been made to the Acquisition Collector that the Deputy Collectors are now giving low prices and that especially one Deputy Collector working on the Salem side is fixing very low valuations; and whether the Collector has issued any instructions in the matter?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (d) The Government are not aware of any such cases. A copy of the question and answer will be forwarded to the Acquisition Collector.

(c) Three Deputy Collectors in the Coimbatore district and one in the Salem district are employed for the acquisition of land required for the Cauvery (Mettur) Project. The Government have appointed a Collector to co-ordinate and supervise the work of the acquiring officers but have not themselves framed any rules of the kind referred to.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Sir, as regards the last sentence in clause (d) asking whether the Collector had issued any instructions in the matter, may I know if the hon. the Revenue Member addressed the Collector himself for any information?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“No, Sir, we have not. We shall do so if the hon. Member wishes.”

31st March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know the headquarters of the Collector?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I think, it is Madras.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“If so, seeing that he has no work in Madras and that his work lies in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore and Tanjore, will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to remove his headquarters to any one of these districts?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“Yes, Sir, we will consider the matter. Shortly he ceases to be Collector.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“I am afraid his term may be extended, and so long as he is there, his headquarters may be located in one of those districts.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I am obliged to the hon. Member for the information. If it is so, any suggestion that the hon. Member makes will be considered.”

Famine

Famine-relief works in the Kistna district.

* 777 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state exactly what famine-relief works, if any, have been proposed to be started in Kistna district in 1927-28, and in what particular localities in the district?

A.—There is no proposal to start famine-relief works in Kistna district at present.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“Does it mean then that famine conditions do not prevail in portions of the Kistna district as they do in Guntur and West Godavari districts?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“Yes, Sir.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know why they do not?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“Due to the good will of Providence, Sir.”

Land Revenue

Assignment of lands on the Shevaroy Hills to planters.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Conservator of Forests recommended the assignment of 4,000 acres of land on the Shevaroy Hills to planters some time back;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government refused to assign the land but ordered them to continue on lease as hitherto;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have since issued orders for assigning 6,000 acres of land to these planters;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House the entire correspondence on the subject; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to consult the District Officers before giving effect to the order of assignment?

[31st March 1927]

A.—(a) No. The Chief Conservator recommended the disafforestation and transfer to the control of the Revenue Department of all existing estates situated within reserved forests on the Shevaroy Hills and held on long-term renewable leases granted by the Forest Department as he considered that the work connected with the administration of estates was outside the legitimate sphere of his department. The Government have approved his proposal.

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

(d) The Government are considering the policy to be followed in connexion with these estates after disafforestation. They are therefore unable to place the correspondence on the table of the House.

(e) A report has been called for from the Board of Revenue who will doubtless consult the district officers concerned.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Was not the Collector of Salem asked to help the planters by inducing the Forest officers to reconsider and help in assigning these lands to them, if not by letter at least by a demi-official ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In order that these transactions may be above board, will the Government reconsider their decision regarding the publication of the correspondence and enlighten the public on the question ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Certainly not, Sir.”

Removal of prickly-pear in Mel Savalambadi village.

* 779 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the pattadars of Mel Savalambadi village, Ginjee taluk, have been ordered by the Revenue Department to pay Rs. 700 towards the cost of removing prickly-pear on the two big tanks of their village;

(b) when was the growth of prickly-pear of these tanks last removed by the pattadars or the Revenue Department;

(c) whether the prickly-pear in question is the accumulated growth of several years;

(d) what action has been taken by the Revenue Department in the previous years to prevent the said accumulation;

(e) what is the nature of obligation on the part of Government in the matter of removal of such growth;

(f) whether the said amount of Rs. 700 has been collected wholly or in part;

(g) whether representations have been made to cancel the said impost; and

(h) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to remove or modify such impost?

[31st March 1927]

A.—(a) to (d), (f), (g) & (h) The Government are not aware whether or no, the facts are as stated or suggested. They have so far received no representation in the matter. A report on the case has been called for.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 86.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Will the Government send me a copy of the report as soon as it is received, Sir ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir, we will first consider it ourselves.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Thereafter at least, Sir, will they send a copy ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I hope so, Sir.”

Powers of Collectors to assign lands.

* 780 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to my question No. 115 answered on 1st March 1927—

(a) whether the Government have delegated to the Collectors of districts the power to grant valuable lands within town limits free of site value to poor people; and

(b) why the Government have not empowered the Collectors to assign lands outside towns in the same way as they do in the case of lands within town limits?

A.—(a) & (b) Neither inside nor outside the town limits have the Collectors the power to grant valuable lands other than house-sites free of payment. Outside towns they are empowered to assign lands as house-sites free of payment to all classes of people but inside towns they are empowered to assign house-sites free only to those applicants whom they hold to be too poor to purchase house-sites in auction.

Rates of seigniorage in South Kanara.

* 781 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the rates of seigniorage now charged in South Kanara when lands are assigned and the rules by which the value is calculated;

(b) whether the rates are the same all over the district;

(c) whether the rates of value for tree-growth in the interior parts of the district are less as distinguished from the coastal parts and, if so, whether the Government will consider the advisability of adopting cheaper rates for the former?

A.—(a) The valuation of trees on darkhast lands is based upon the scale of seigniorage rates prescribed for the district under section 26 (h) of the Madras Forest Act. The rates for the South Kanara district are published at pages 289-290 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th March 1921, to which the hon. Member is referred.

[31st March 1927]

- (b) Not necessarily. The Collector of the district has discretion to reduce the rates either generally or in particular cases.
 (c) The Government are not aware whether or no, the facts are as stated.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" With reference to clause (c), will the Government be pleased to call for a report in the matter, Sir? "

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

' Kumki ' privileges in certain lands in South Kanara.

* 782 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether, in view of the want of ' kana ' and ' bane ' for certain wargs in the Amara and Sullia magnes of South Kanara and the hardships felt by their owners in the cultivation of their lands, the Government will consider the granting of kumki privileges to such wargs; if not, whether they will consider if such lands (i.e., such lands as would be their kumki if the lands in question enjoyed kumki privileges) could at least be assigned to them on darkhast at a nominal assessment?

A.—The Government are not aware whether or no, there are complaints as suggested. No representations have been made by those concerned. The Government do not propose to take any action without more definite data than the question affords.

Repair of the Tamarai Madugu in Chingleput district.

* 783 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for information and state—

(a) whether the Tamarai Madugu in No. 126. Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, becomes constantly silted owing to the non-repair of the madugu, and

(i) whether the ryots are unable to raise crops,

(ii) whether nanja thirvai is collected all the same, and

(iii) whether the Government will consider the desirability of ordering the repairing of the madugu almost immediately;

(b) whether it is a fact that a petition was submitted by the ryots concerned to the Collector of Chingleput, and that the same had been forwarded to the Revenue Divisional Officer by Memorandum No. 7385 A., dated 19th May 1925, and the Chief Engineer in his letter No. 1038 M., dated 17th July 1925, and, if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) whether any, and, if so, what action has been taken on the petitions, dated 17th July 1926, to the Collector of Chingleput and to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 31st January 1927, by the ryots requesting the granting of relief in respect of the madugu?

A.—The Government have no information beyond that contained in the answers to questions Nos. 295, 296 and 297. A report has been called for.

31st March 1927]

Unassigned reserve lands.

* 784 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the ex-army men applied for lands in the numerous villages where only an area too short of the stipulated area of 5 acres of wet, or 10 acres of dry, is available, and they remain unassigned while the time-limit is drawing to a close;

(b) whether the Government explored the possibilities of adding more area of lands fit for agriculture in such reserves and found none in such of those villages;

(c) if so, whether such exploration was conducted by any competent agricultural experts or by village officers;

(d) whether the Government at any time issued any orders to the local revenue authorities that lands which remain unassigned to combatants may at least be assigned to non-combatants, if they apply; and

(e) if not, in what manner the Government are going to deal with such unassigned reserve lands?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not aware whether or no the facts are as stated in clause (a). They have not therefore taken any action as suggested in clauses (b) and (c).

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) Lands which have been reserved for military and ex-military men and which have not been applied for by them within the time allowed will be made available for assignment to the depressed classes or to other applicants under the ordinary darkhast rules.

Public Service

Retrospective effect to exemption granted to unpassed men.

* 785 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to answer to my question No. 1750 of 23rd March 1926—

(a) what orders have been passed as to giving *retrospective* effect to exemption granted to unpassed men;

(b) if the orders are in the negative, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the exemptions in the Registration and Forest Departments to unpassed men have been given retrospective effect from 1st March 1921 (date of the introduction of the time-scale of pay), so that the exempted unpassed clerks get their increment from 1st March 1923?

A.—(a) & (b) No general order has been issued. In passing orders on individual cases, the general policy adopted has been that retrospective effect cannot be given to orders of exemption, but where, in consequence of his increments having been ante-dated, a clerk has drawn or is drawing more pay than he was or is entitled to draw, the recovery of any sum overdrawn in the past is waived and the clerk is 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.

(c) No.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I direct the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member to the injustice, and hardship that is caused to these unpassed clerks who have now been confirmed, and whose promotion has been justified by the opinions given by the Collectors and other heads of departments recently, and who had been allowed to draw increments but are now denied the increments from 1923?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not quite follow the hon. Member. If he would put it in writing I shall be glad to consider it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to give notice of a question."

Retention of unpassed clerks in acting service.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently issued orders to heads of departments that persons who are in acting service (Secondary School Leaving Certificate) should be retained only if they are passed candidates, and have put in a year's service;

(b) whether it is the intention of the Government to apply this Government Order to persons who are acting now under the Government Order of 3rd September 1924; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to issue an order to the effect that this Government Order will not affect persons who continue to act under the Government Order of September 1924?

A.—(a) Yes. 'Passed' refers here to the rules as they stood before the issue of the latest orders on 16th November 1926.

(b) Yes.

(c) Clerks satisfying the conditions laid down in G.O. No. 1343, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1924, are 'passed' men under the rules in force before 16th November 1926. They will not therefore be affected if on 16th November 1926 they were in service and had completed one year's continuous and satisfactory service.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know, with reference to clause (c) whether the Government have considered or will consider the desirability of extending the Government Order to those clerks who have put in a long period of broken service though they might not have put one year's continuous service?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"That was the question which the hon. Member put to me on a previous occasion and I replied that I would be very glad to consider any such cases if they are brought to my notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"The answer was in general terms. I ask whether he would be pleased to issue orders to the Collectors to take such cases into consideration."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"My experience in issuing orders of this kind is that it is very dangerous to issue orders based on hypothetical cases and that it is much better to treat each case separately as it arises."

31st March 1927]

Survey

Resurvey and resettlement in South Kanara.

*787 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the part or parts of South Kanara in which resurvey has been completed and in which it is proposed to be made in the near future;

(b) the cost of the said resurvey;

(c) what proportion thereof is to be borne by the ryots;

(d) whether resettlement operations have also taken place in any part of South Kanara and if so, which;

(e) what is to be the cost of resettlement proposed, if any; and

(f) who is to bear the same?

A.—(a) The resurvey of the coast villages of the old Kasaragod taluk which are now included in the Kasaragod, Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluks has been sanctioned. The resurvey is now in progress.

(b) The total estimated cost of the resurvey is Rs. 6,89,117 for 618 square miles.

(c) Out of this sum only a portion of the cost of the labour employed and of the survey marks used in the survey will be levied from the ryots under section 8 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923. The estimated cost of these items is Rs. 2,56,378, of which Rs. 1,35,237 will be levied from the ryots.

(d) The resettlement of the district is due between the years 1932-33 and 1934-35, and the work usually done at a resettlement, namely, the correction of the registration by the issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections thereto and the checking of the registration of waste and poramboke lands, is now in progress in the Kasaragod taluk.

(e) The cost of the resettlement cannot be estimated now.

(f) The Government.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Sir, it is stated in the answer to clause (a) that the resurvey of the coast villages has been sanctioned. May I know whether the villages in the interior have not been resurveyed?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir. Coast villages is a local term which includes the interior villages up to the ghats. The total area is 618 square miles."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the estimated cost of Rs. 6,89,117 is for the resurvey of the whole of the Kasaragod taluk only?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"For the whole area of 618 square miles."

Civil Justice

Accommodation for the members of the Bar at Mangalore.

*788 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of members of the Bar practising in the Civil Courts at Mangalore at present;

[31st March 1927]

(b) the accommodation provided for them ;
 (c) whether any and what representations were made to the District Judge for extra accommodation and for a lavatory and with what results ; and

(d) whether the Government intend to take any, and what, steps in the matter ?

A.—(a) to (d) The information is not available. A report has been called for.

District Munsif's Court, Madurantakam.

*789 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional Madurantakam District Munsif's Court was held at Chingleput in 1926, and if so, for what period ;

(b) the number of cases tried by that additional District Munsif during that temporary period—

(i) relating to the newly added Tirukkalikkundram firka, contested and non-contested, and

(ii) relating to the area covered by the remaining jurisdiction ;

(c) how many cases were transferred to this additional Court during the same period from the other two District Munsifs' Courts located at Chingleput ; and

(d) whether the required information will be called for, if necessary, from the High Court and placed on the table of this House ?

A.—(a) An additional District Munsif was working in the District Munsif's Court, Madurantakam at Chingleput, from the 1st February 1926 till the 23rd December 1926.

(b) to (d) The information is not available, but will be called for.

Cases disposed by the District Munsif, Tirumangalam.

*790 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of contested cases disposed of by the District Munsif of Tirumangalam in the district of Madura in the calendar year 1926 ;

(b) the total average number of adjournments for each contested suit before disposal in the year 1926 ;

(c) the average number of hours for each working day the learned District Munsif of Tirumangalam sits and works on the Bench for the calendar year 1926 ;

(d) the number of execution petitions presented to the District Munsif's Court in 1926 praying for the arrest of judgment-debtors and the number of judgment-debtors actually committed to jail in 1926 ; and

(e) the average number of pages of depositions, orders and judgments written by the District Munsif per day during the regime of the present District Munsif in 1926 ?

A.—(a) to (e) The information is not available.

31st March 1927]

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member why the information is not available ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The hon. Member knows that we have to request the High Court to obtain the information with regard to this District Munsif. The High Court will have the records. These statistics are not supplied to the Government."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon. the Law Member address the High Court and supply the information at least in the case of this Munsif ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If my hon. Friend will kindly let me know the reasons why this information is required I shall be glad to do so. What is the suggestion behind the question ? The hon. Member wants, for instance, the average number of hours for each working day the learned District Munsif of Tirumangalam sits and works on the Bench for the calendar year 1926. You must take back your mind from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926 and find out how many hours he sat on the Bench, how much tiffin he consumed and so on and what he did for the rest of the day. It might be useful of course in the particular case. I only want to know why all this is wanted."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I submit, Sir, that the District Munsif is paid out of the revenues of the country and Government should see to it that he spends at least some hours on the Bench every day, which he does not do now ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I now see the situation. The suggestion is that this gentleman is idling away his time in his room without paying attention to his duties. I now realise the whole point."

Criminal Justice

Conversion of fines into sentences of imprisonment by the Assistant Agent, Balliguda.

*791 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda (within the Ganjam district), in certain criminal appeals in 1926 converted fines into sentences of imprisonment ; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether the District Magistrate of Ganjam has taken any action on such illegal procedure ?

A.—The Government have no information and have called for it.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) may I know whether the Penal Code permits conversion of fines into sentences of imprisonment ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My hon. Friend knows the answer quite as well as I do. As a matter of fact we are surprised that such an allegation should have been made and we have stated in the answer that we have called for the information "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Will they be pleased to place the information on the table of the House ? "

[31st March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be considered."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" In view of the fact that the decisions in the Agency Courts are not appealable, may I request the hon. Member to take some action as the occasion arises? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is a very strong argument, Sir."

Irrigation

Irrigation projects in Kollegal taluk.

* 792 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in what state the investigation of each of the irrigation projects in the Kollegal taluk is at present;

(b) whether the Hebbahalla project which was sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer is to be commenced, and if so, when; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to have a bridge across Onnolai at Kollegal and to combine an irrigation scheme also with it and if so how far has the investigation gone?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given at the meeting of 20th March 1926 in reply to his question (No. 1695) on the subject. The present stage of the four schemes is given below :—

(1) *Hebbahalla project.*—The plans and estimates are still awaited from the Chief Engineer.

(2) *Gundal scheme.*

(3) *Improvements to the Doddaranganatham tank supply channel.*—The proposal to form a reservoir across the Gundal river was given up on engineering and financial grounds. But the supply channel from the river to the Doddaranganatham and other connected tanks has been improved. The sluices in the channel have been provided with locking arrangements.

(4) *Uduthorahalla scheme.*—It is proposed to take gaugings for three more years.

(c) The question of constructing a bridge over the Honahalla on the Mudigundam-Mugur road near Kollegal is under consideration. At the last irrigation conference, it was suggested by the ryots that a dam might be constructed across the Onnolai (apparently the Honahalla referred to) to supply the Hampapuram tank. The feasibility of this proposal is now being investigated.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In view of the fact that the plans and estimates for the Hebbahalla project are still awaited from the Chief Engineer, may I know whether the Government have given their general approval to the project? "

31st March 1927]

THE hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Before plans and estimates are called for from the Chief Engineer, we consider the whole scheme whether it is worth undertaking and then we call for the plans and estimates and on their receipt we give our administrative approval to the scheme. Then it is dealt with in the Finance Department."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, as to when the plans and estimates were called for from the Chief Engineer? "

THE hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I request the hon. the Law Member to see that the execution of the work it is advanced rapidly in view of the fact that Kollegal is one of the places where, as admitted by the hon. the Revenue Member, practically famine conditions exist? "

THE hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I shall try to expedite the matter."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards (4), Uduthorahalla scheme, may I know for how many years these gaugings have been taking place? "

THE hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" For two years."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards (c), Sir, is it a fact that the Collector has recommended this bridge across the river Onnolai? "

THE hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I believe so, Sir."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If that is so, Sir, in view of the fact that there is practically famine there, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to expedite the question of having doos for irrigation purposes? "

THE hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be considered."

The Vamsadhara project.

* 793 Q.—RAO Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Vamsadhara project was proposed to be an urgent one in 1854 by Captain Rundall, that it will irrigate a large extent of new land and improve supply to existing river channels;

(b) whether the Government are aware that this scheme was again recommended by Captain Buckley in 1858 as a useful and profitable one;

(c) whether the Government are aware that periodical scarcity and famine prevail in the area of the river;

(d) whether it is a fact that in 1893 Mr. Paul, Executive Engineer, was placed on special duty to report on the scheme;

(e) whether Mr. Clerk, Superintending Engineer (1902), who was on special duty recommended that it was worth while to make fresh investigation of the important project by the Public Works Department;

(f) whether any action was taken on the report of Mr. Clerk;

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table Mr. Clerk's report on Ganjam projects investigated by him in 1902;

[31st March 1927]

(h) in view of the great importance of the Vamsadhara project, whether the Government will be pleased to depute the local Public Works Department officials to investigate the project and submit a report;

(i) whether the Government are aware that the Vamsadhara project will irrigate about 160 square miles in three taluks;

(j) whether the Government are aware that the revenue from the area is also promising to pay more than the standard rate of interest on the capital invested;

(k) whether the Government are aware that the ryots are willing to pay proper assessment if the project is executed to make it productive; and

(l) whether the Government will be pleased to have this project investigated immediately?

A.—(a) to (g) An extract from Mr. Clerk's report (1902) relating to the Ganjam projects is laid on the table.^a The revenue aspects of the Vamsadhara project were again examined in 1920, but, as they were not promising, further investigation was dropped.

(h) & (l) The return anticipated is not sufficient to justify detailed reinvestigation.

(i) The area proposed to be irrigated was said to be about 120 square miles, and comprised 161 villages.

(j) & (k) No.

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, in view of the fact that this project was not investigated by Mr. Morgan in 1920 as he had no time to investigate it, and in view of the fact that this project does not find a place in his list as having been investigated, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to have it reinvestigated now?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"In case, Sir, the committee to which I adverted yesterday thinks that this matter bears further investigation, yes."

Irrigation difficulties of ryots holding lands under the Red Hills tank.

* 794 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proceedings of the meeting of the landowners under the Red Hills tank, published in the papers, and to their memorial to the Collector of Chingleput about their irrigation difficulties;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Red Hills tank was constructed for the irrigation of villages under it and not for the supply of water to the Madras City;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Madras Corporation is taking more than four times the quantity of water that it was permitted to take in 1884;

(d) whether it is a fact that the ryots under the tank are not allowed to take water in July and August, and in other months as well if the water level goes below 38 feet;

(e) whether in consequence double crop lands have been classified as single crop lands in the resettlement;

31st March 1927]

(f) whether as a result ryots experience great difficulties in raising good crop on the lands, and have resorted to the precarious method of sowing instead of the sure method of planting;

(g) whether it is a fact that the soil has deteriorated and that the ryots have been impoverished;

(h) whether they were prevented from taking any water this year;

(i) whether it is a fact that the Madras Corporation is now getting a revenue of over ten lakhs of rupees in the shape of water-tax for the supply of water from the tank for domestic use, and about another six lakhs of rupees for supply of water for non-domestic purposes;

(j) whether it is a fact that the Corporation has not paid any compensation to the ryots concerned for the heavy loss caused to them; and

(k) what action the Government propose to take to redress the injury that has been and is being done to the ryots of the 16 villages under the Red Hills tank?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The tank was originally an irrigation tank but the improvements carried out in the seventies of the last century were primarily intended for the supply of drinking water to the City of Madras.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f), (g) & (h) The Government have no information on these points but they accept the statement of the hon. Member that the ryots experience difficulties in irrigating their lands.

(i) The Corporation is now getting over Rs. 10 lakhs in the shape of water-tax on water supplied for domestic use, and over Rs. 5 lakhs for water supplied for non-domestic purposes.

(j) The tank belongs to the Government and the question of payment of compensation to the ryots by the Corporation does not therefore arise.

(k) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to one of the supplementary questions appearing with question No. 349^a in which the Government have offered to bring about a conference of the representatives of the interests affected and the Government to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"With reference to clause (j), may I know, Sir, if it is the policy of the Government that if water which is now being utilized by certain ryots is to be utilized for some other purpose without their consent, the ryots have to suffer, without even any compensation being paid to them?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"The question is 'whether it is a fact that the Corporation has not paid any compensation to the ryots concerned for the heavy loss caused to them.' May I know if it is the policy of the Government that the ryots have to suffer if water is taken for some other purpose even without compensation?"

^a Vide Proceedings of the Council, dated 17th March 1927.

[31st March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, may I appeal to the hon. Members again in view of the answer contained in clause (k) and the prior answer which I gave in the course of the discussion on this matter in which I appealed to the representatives of the ryots and the Corporation and the Government to arrange for a joint conference to settle this question. This question may embarrass the respective parties in the settlement of that question; and from that point of view, unless my hon. Friend wants any particular item of information, I would deprecate further discussion on this point. As I say, if the ryots evince their anxiety to come to a settlement, a settlement can be arranged among themselves, the Corporation and the Government."

Mr. K. KORI REDDI :—" My point is this, Sir. I want to know whether it is the policy of the Government that if water is given away for some other purpose, the ryots should suffer, without compensation? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir. If my hon. Friend had paid attention to the various questions and answers on this subject, he would have noticed that this particular reservoir was constructed or reconstructed and repaired mainly or primarily for the purpose of supplying water for the City of Madras, and in these circumstances, the Government do not consider that any case for compensation arises, unless particular damage to persons whose rights have been infringed is proved."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what is the suffering these ryots are put to, Sir, by the supply of water to the City of Madras? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (b) and the later clauses, may I know from the hon. the Law Member, without notice if he is pleased, what was the extent of irrigation at the time the tank was improved and the extent of irrigation which the ryots now claim from the tank? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not believe new rights have come into existence. "

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Do the Government feel that the ryots are not entitled to as much irrigation facilities as they were enjoying before the tank was improved? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" They were entitled to the irrigation facilities they were enjoying within the water of the reservoir as it existed before it was reconstructed for the purpose of improving the amenities of the City of Madras. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the wet ayaout has been increased after the reconstruction of the tank in 1884 or so? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question has been answered. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" It has not been answered, Sir. I am only asking. . .? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I rule that the question has been answered. "

31st March 1927]

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government will be pleased to enquire if a good deal of water is not wasted in Madras City itself by leakage of pipes or by taps being kept open for a good number of hours? Will an enquiry be made into that matter? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is a matter which the Corporation is primarily interested in, and I take it that the Corporation is taking a great deal of interest in it. They are trying to prevent leakage of water and wastage of water. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the Government be pleased to find out whether a lot of good water is being allowed to run to waste? "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether deprivation of water to lands which had been getting it all along is not sufficient injury? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is calling for opinion, Sir. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Are the Government aware that a good deal of water is wasted in the Red Hills tank on account of the fact that the tank leaks in very many places? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If my hon. Friend will put down a question, I will have that matter enquired into. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member what is the wet ayaout now under cultivation under the Red Hills tank? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Improvement of the road from Tiruvottiyur bridge to Ponneri.

* 795 Q.—Mr. S. K. ABDUL RAZACK : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1924 the District Board of Chingleput obtained a loan of Rs. 40,000 from Government for the improvement of the road from Tiruvottiyur bridge to Ponneri;

(b) whether the amount was subsequently refunded on account of the refusal of the Public Works Department to co-operate with the District Board in constructing a flood bank across the Kortalaiyar river in the 4th and 5th miles of the road, so that the work done by the District Board may not be washed away during floods; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to put up flood banks to the river to protect the roads as well as the villages concerned in order that the District Board may work out the scheme?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The first five miles of the road are subject to frequent inundation by floods from the Kortalaiyar river. In view of this fact the District Board considered that before taking up the improvement of the road it was necessary that a flood bank should be constructed on the right side of the river to protect the road from inundation. The President, District Board,

[31st March 1927]

accordingly addressed the Public Works Department officers to put up a flood bank. The Executive Engineer pointed out in reply that the construction of a flood bank would cost a great deal and suggested that it would be cheaper to raise the level of the road above the M.F.L. of the river. Thereupon the District Board decided that it was not advisable to proceed with the scheme for the improvement of the road until the Public Works Department was able to undertake the construction of the flood bank and applied to the Government for permission to divert the loan taken for the improvement of the road to two causeways. The Government directed the Board to apply separately for a loan for the causeways after the estimates for them had been sanctioned and to refund in the meantime the loan taken for the improvement of the road. The Board accordingly refunded the loan.

- (e) The Government do not generally accept any liability to protect villages from floods, exceptions being made in specially hard cases. As regards the protection of the road in question, the Government are not prepared to put up a flood bank. The best alternative for the District Board is the one suggested by the Executive Engineer and referred to in the answer to clause (b) above.

Removal of silt in Raya channel.

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

(a) to what depth the Raya channel in Hospet taluk, Bellary district, is silted up above the bed level stones in the first ten furlongs and in the first ten miles of its course;

(b) whether the Government will remove this silt and, if so, when;

(c) how many of the sluices under Raya channel are leaky and unfit to keep the water from being wasted;

(d) whether the Government will repair the old sluices or substitute new ones in their place and, if so, when;

(e) whether in seasons of low water in the river the ryots are obliged to maintain watch at their own expense on the sluices of Raya channel to prevent wastage of water and, if so, what compensation the Government give to the ryots;

(f) the area under sugarcane cultivation in the villages of Malapanagudi and Kamalapur of Hospet taluk for each of the last ten years; and the reasons for variation, if any;

(g) what is the area of dufassal lands under Kamalapuram tank; and

(h) how much of this area has been given water only for a single crop in the last three years and who is responsible for this?

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

Mr. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether the information has been called for?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It will be, Sir."

31st March 1927]

Mr. NAGAN GOWDA:—"In view of the fact that the Council is to be prorogued to-day, will the hon. Member be pleased to communicate the answer to us?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If my hon. Friend calls for it, yes, Sir."

Construction of an anicut across the Tombai river.

* 797 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received a memorial from the ryots of Chinnababusamudram and other adjoining villages in Villupuram taluk praying for the construction of an anicut across the Tombai river and the digging of channels for taking water to the tanks in their villages;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1915 steps were taken to construct an anicut and plans and estimates were prepared therefor after taking levels;

(c) whether the Government are aware that a considerable extent of lands in Chinnababusamudram and other adjoining villages have become *shavi* in the current fasli owing to the inadequate supply of water; and

(d) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the said memorial?

A.—(a) to (d) The hon. Member is apparently referring to the Tennai project which was considered and abandoned in 1916 as the local officers' reports showed that the supply in the river was precarious. The work was accordingly removed from the famine programme of the South Arcot district and has not been revived. No memorial on the subject has been received by the Government.

Inundation of fields in Panthadu village.

* 798 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the extension of calingula of Peria Eri of Nallur village which supplies water to Peria Eri (tank) of Nagar has been causing inconvenience to the ryots of Panthadu, Tindivanam taluk, during the time of floods by inundating their fields in the southern portion of the village;

(b) whether the Government are aware that some years ago about 100 acres of wet and dry lands in Panthadu were sanded up to about 2 feet consequent on this inundation;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Revenue and Engineering Department on the representations made from time to time by the ryots of Panthadu to prevent periodical inundation;

(d) whether it is intended to take steps for giving relief to the ryots of Panthadu by erecting a bund or otherwise; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to call for information?

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

(e) They have called for a report.

[31st March 1927]

Irrigation scheme in Malabar district.

* 799 Q.—Mr. MUPPIL NAYAR OF KAVALAPPARA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to introduce any scheme of irrigation in the district of Malabar and to investigate what facilities exist there?

A.—There is no such proposal at present.

Mr. MUPPIL NAYAR OF KAVALAPPARA:—"With regard to the answer, may I know whether the Government are willing to make enquiries?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"At present, Sir, there are two projects in regard to which enquiries and investigations are being made. These are the Muttanadhi and Manabala projects."

Appointment of the Chief Engineer, Mettur Project.

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

(a) whether a Chief Engineer has been appointed for the Mettur Project, and if so, who has been appointed and on what pay, and when he is expected to retire in the usual course of service;

(b) whether it is a fact that an Indian Superintending Engineer who was appointed for the reservoir portion of the work was transferred after a few days; and if so, why;

(c) whether the officer referred to in (b) directed the opening for public use of the main road from Virinchipet to Kavaripuram which had been closed for public traffic, against which closing there had been much public protest;

(d) whether the officer referred to in (b) expressed the opinion that the costly diversions in the Erode-Mettur road might be kept in abeyance till the question of the new railway from Salem was finally disposed of;

(e) whether the points referred to in (c) and (d) had anything to do with the transfer of the officer concerned;

(f) whether the Irrigation Engineers have power to spend money on works not included in the estimate without the permission of the Government; and if so, under what circumstances;

(g) (i) whether there are any specific rules regarding the expenditure of the amount included in the estimates as contingencies and expenses under unforeseen circumstances and whether previous sanction of the Government is necessary for spending any portion of the same; (ii) how much money has been spent already under this heading; and

(h) whether an ice-making machinery was recently purchased; if so, for what purpose, and with whose permission and under what heading does this come; and whether it has now become out of order?

A.—(a) A Chief Engineer for the project has not yet been appointed.

(b) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskara Ayyar held charge of the Mettur Circle for over six months while Mr. Stoney was officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation and he was transferred in November 1926 on the reversion of Mr. Stoney to the post,

31st March 1927]

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

(e) The question does not arise.

(f) & (g) (i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 115, 188, 383, 400 (b), 401 (f), 404 and 410 (e) of the Madras Public Works Department Code.

(g) (ii) The Government have no information.

(h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 454. The Government are not aware that the plant is out of order.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Has the Chief Engineer been appointed now, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"After the answer to this question was sent, yes, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know, Sir, what the headquarters of the Chief Engineer will be?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"He will stay in Madras until the quarters available for him are constructed in Mettur. They are now under construction, and then his headquarters will presumably be Mettur."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With regard to clauses (f) and (g), may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether in view of the fact that under the various rules to which reference has been made, the Assistant Engineer and the Superintending Engineer have got the power of spending all the money provided for contingencies and in view of the bigness of the scheme and the largeness of the amount, he will see that the large provision under contingencies is not spent without the permission of the Government?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"This matter will be considered, Sir. It is an important matter, of course."

Old and new schemes for the Cauvery-Mettur dam.

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

(a) the height from the bottom level of the foundation and from the main sea level of the dam originally proposed and of the dam now decided upon;

(b) the area to be covered with water when the reservoir is full under the schemes of the old and new proposals; and

(c) the additional area to be acquired under the new scheme and its probable cost?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to the Cauvery-Mettur dam.

(a) The following particulars are furnished:—

Top of dam at the old site	+ 793	} Reservoir capacity 90,000 m. c.ft.
M.W.L.	+ 788	
F.R.L.	+ 785	

[31st March 1927]

Top of dam at the old site	+ 800	} Reservoir capacity 93,500 m. c.ft.
M.W.L.	+ 796	
F.R.L.	+ 789.70	
Top of dam at the new site	+ 801	} Do.
M.W.L.	+ 796	
F.R.L.	+ 790	

The level of the deepest foundation provided for at the old site was + 592. At the new site, so far as borings have been conducted (i.e., for about 3,000 feet out of the 5,200 feet from the eastern end along the longitudinal section of the proposed new alignment of the dam), it is believed that it will not be necessary to go deeper than + 584.

- (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 492.
- (c) (i) Old site—Reservoir capacity, 90,000 m. c.ft.; land to be acquired, 19,531 acres.
(ii) Old site—Reservoir capacity, 93,500 m. c.ft.; land to be acquired, 20,458 acres.
(iii) New site—Reservoir capacity, 93,500 m. c.ft.; land to be acquired, 20,091 acres

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“In view of the answer to clause (c), may I know whether the land to be acquired below the dam has been taken into consideration?”

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“May I know whether he will be pleased to have the answers reconsidered; because there is some mistake in (ii) or (iii). The area to be acquired for the new reservoir is shown to be less than that of the old site mentioned in (ii). Evidently there is some mistake. I shall be glad if the hon. Member will look into it.”

Police

Alleged dismissal of two constables in Salem.

* 802 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether two police constables were dismissed from service for having allowed a goat and a dog to cross the path of His Excellency the Governor during his recent visit to Salem; and

(b) whether any charges were framed against those constables and if so, what they were?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Is it true, Sir, that both or at least one of them was kept in the lock-up in the police station one night?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I should be surprised if for having allowed a goat and a dog to cross the path of His Excellency they were kept in the lock-up; but I shall make enquiries.”

31st March 1927]

State Prisoners

Release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

* 803 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what conditions the Government are prepared to release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon;

(b) whether the Government are prepared to treat him as a State prisoner if they are not prepared to release him either conditionally or unconditionally; and

(c) the names of the signatories to the memorials submitted to His Excellency the Governor for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon, and the names of the signatories to, and the particulars of, the memorial or memorials submitted to His Excellency against such release?

A.—(a) The conditions on which the Government are prepared to release Mr. Narayana Menon are that he undertakes

- (i) to take no part in political activities;
(ii) not to enter or reside in Malabar district; and
(iii) to report his residence and movements to such authority as the Government may direct.

(b) No.

(c) The Government are not prepared to publish this information.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“Are the Government prepared to release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon on two sureties undertaking that he will abide by these conditions without his giving an undertaking himself?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“The matter will be considered, Sir.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“How long do the Government contemplate that he should not take part in political activities? Is it for all time to come?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I think I have given the answer more than once on the floor of the House.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“May I request the hon. Member to repeat the answer, because in the budget discussion it was not made quite clear?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I said, until further orders.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“May I know why the Government themselves should not impose these conditions before releasing him?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“If acting in pursuance of the first part of section 401-A of the Criminal Procedure Code this question has been put by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Government will consider it.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“May I remind the hon. the Law Member that it was nearly a month ago that he promised to consider this?”

[31st March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Not this aspect of it, Sir "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Will the Government kindly consider the question that Mr. Narayana Menon may be released on condition that he should not enter Malabar on two sureties coming forward, without insisting on the other conditions ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I have answered it. I said if such gentlemen are coming forward, the question will be considered by the Government."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know what Malabar district means, North Malabar or South Malabar or both the districts together ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Malabar as a whole."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if this promise offered to Mr. Narayana Menon will hold good for other prisoners also ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

[For further starred questions, vide from question 819 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Co-operative Societies.

Appointment of Mr. Venkatesa Ayyangar as Honorary Assistant Registrar.

804 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) who are the persons generally consulted by Government before appointing any person as Honorary Assistant Registrar ;

(b) whether it is the practice to take the consent of the person concerned before appointing him as Honorary Assistant Registrar ;

(c) when Mr. Venkatesa Ayyangar of Pennagaram, Dharmapuri taluk, Salem district, was appointed as Honorary Assistant Registrar and who recommended his appointment to Government ;

(d) what was the reason for not seeking his consent prior to his appointment as Honorary Assistant Registrar ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, was actually present at the meeting of the Dharmapuri Co-operative Union, when Mr Venkatesa Ayyangar expressed his views against the appointment of Honorary Assistant Registrars ;

(f) why such a man was recommended by the Deputy Registrar for the post of Honorary Assistant Registrar ;

(g) whether it is a fact that this Mr. Venkatesa Ayyangar has declined to accept the appointment ; and

(h) what are the reasons adduced by him in his letter of resignation ?

A.—(a) The Registrar.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) In September 1926. The Registrar.

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

(f) There seems to have been some misunderstanding about this gentleman. When his name was sent up both the Deputy Registrar and Registrar assumed that he was not averse to

[31st March 1927]

being appointed an Honorary Assistant Registrar. His resignation was accepted directly his letter resigning the appointment was received.

(g) Yes.

(h) He was against the appointment of Honorary Assistant Registrars.

Starting of limited society in Pudupet ward of Attur town for non-Brahmans.

805 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a separate limited liability society was organized in the Pudupet ward of Attur town (Salem district) by the Government Inspector exclusively for non-Brahmans ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the report of the organization of the society mentions the fact that the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, specially desired the formation of this society for non-Brahmans ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is already a limited liability credit society at Attur serving all classes of people, including non-Brahmans ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Salem District Urban Bank refused to finance banks organized on purely communal considerations ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar, Salem, was found fault with by the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, for having asked the District Bank whether they would finance the new society ; and

(f) whether the present Government are starting co-operative societies on communal considerations ?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have called for a report.

(f) No.

Registration

Moslems in the Registration department.

806 Q.—Khan Bahadur ABBAS ALI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state (1) how many Moslems were entertained as Sub-Registrars during the time when Mr. Venkatanarayana Nayudu was Inspector-General of Registration ; (2) how many Moslems were dismissed from the posts of Sub-Registrars during the same period, i.e., during the time when Mr. Venkatanarayana Nayudu was Inspector-General of Registration ?

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

Education

Constitution of the S.S.L.C. Text-Book Committee.

807 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place on the table a copy of the rules and constitution of the S.S.L.C. Text-Book Committee or committees ; and

(ii) to state—

(a) the names of the present members of the sub-committees relating to the vernaculars of the Presidency together with their qualifications and the places where they are employed ;

[31st March 1927]

(b) for how many terms and years has each one of them been a member of the said sub-committees; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to so reorganize the said committee or committees as to contain not less than two-thirds of members elected by bodies independent of the Government?

A.—(i) Committees with advisory functions are appointed to advise the S.S.L.C. Board and the Director of Public Instruction on books to be prescribed in English and in Indian languages for study in the high school classes and for examination in the S.S.L.C. examination. The Committee in English is constituted annually by the S.S.L.C. Board itself from among its own members. Committees in Indian languages are appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction. A copy of the instructions issued is placed on the table.^a

(ii) (a) & (b) A statement furnishing the information is placed on the table.^a

(ii) (c) The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

Grants made to Non-Mission Elementary Schools in Salem.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1925-26 there was a pro rata cut of 10 per cent from the amount of grant made to non-mission 'aided' elementary schools in the district of Salem;

(b) whether there was a general outcry against such a cut from the non-mission teacher-managers in the district;

(c) whether the District Educational Officer, Salem, wrote to the Director of Public Instruction protesting against such a 'cut';

(d) whether it is likely that during the current year 1926-27 there will be a similar or other 'cut';

(e) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Officer, Salem, has protested strongly against any likely cut during the year stating that he would not be responsible for the state of elementary education in the district if any cut is carried out;

(f) whether the District Educational Council, Salem, has also applied for a supplemental grant of Rs. 9,000 and odd to avoid the cut; and

(g) what orders Government have passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A representation on the subject was received from the Salem District Non-Mission Aided Teacher-Managers' Association.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The Government have no information. The distribution of grants is made by the District Educational Council.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) Yes.

(g) The Government have sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 6,218 towards the payment of teaching grants in the district.

[31st March 1927]

Constitution of the District Educational Council, Salem.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the constitution of the District Educational Council, Salem, there is not a single representative of the non-mission teacher-managers of the aided schools;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are nearly 1,000 non-mission aided schools in the district;

(c) whether it is a fact that the mission aided schools are represented in the District Educational Council;

(d) whether Government will be pleased to see that representatives of non-mission teacher-managers are also nominated to the District Educational Council; and

(e) whether the District Educational Officer, Salem, has already recommended to the Government that a certain number of seats on the District Educational Council may be thrown open for election by the District Non-Mission Aided Teacher-Managers' Association?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) According to the Report on Public Instruction for 1925-26 the total number of Aided Elementary Schools, Mission and Non-Mission, in the district of Salem was 618.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question of giving representation to teacher-managers on the District Educational Council will be considered after a Central District Association of Teacher-Managers has been formed and is found to work well.

(e) No such recommendation has yet been made to the Government. It is understood that the question is under the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction.

Local Boards

Pensionary right of local board servants.

810 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to place on the table copies of—

(a) G.O. No. 964 L., dated 9th August 1909;

(b) G.O. No. 2373, dated 25th October 1893;

(c) G.O. No. 238, dated 25th January 1889;

(d) G.O. Mis. No. 1961, L. & M., dated 5th September 1923; and

(2) to state whether they have received any papers to reconsider the last-mentioned Government Order and whether they would be pleased to reconsider the same?

A.—(1) (a), (b), (c) & (d) Copies of Government Orders are placed on the table.^a

[31st March 1927]

- (2) Representations have been received from the President, District Board, Bellary, the President, Taluk Board, Harpanaballi, and from one of the teachers concerned for a reconsideration of G.O. No. 1961, L. & M., dated 5th September 1923. As the service regulations stand at present, it is not possible to modify the order.

Bifurcation of the Tanuku Taluk Board, West Godavari district.

811 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the minimum income is of a taluk board existing in the Presidency;

(b) whether the Government are aware of any strong agitation for the bifurcation of the Tanuku Taluk Board, West Godavari district; if so, what decision have they arrived at in the matter;

(c) what reasons have been held out to them, by the District Board President, Kistna, and the District Collector, West Godavari, in favour of the amalgamation of Tanuku Taluk Board with that of Nidadavole; and

(d) will the hon. Minister be pleased to consult public opinion regarding the grievances of the Tanuku Taluk Board in this matter and as to the best way of redressing the same?

A.—(a) No minimum has been laid down in respect of the income of the Tanuku or any other taluk board in the Presidency.

(b) Several petitions and telegrams have been received from the residents of Tanuku revenue taluk in favour of the division of the taluk board area.

The matter is under consideration.

(c) The amalgamation was recommended by the President, District Board and supported by the Collector on the following grounds:—

(1) The area of the Tanuku revenue taluk was reduced considerably in consequence of the formation of the West Godavari district. In the new revenue taluk there are only 99 villages. The old revenue taluk contained 179 villages.

(2) It was considered that a separate taluk board for Nidadavole revenue taluk only would not have adequate resources and that this taluk would benefit and develop faster by being combined with the Tanuku taluk.

(d) The attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) supra.

Land Revenue

Encouragement to cultivation of food crops.

812 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to section IX—Agricultural changes, in the report of the Director of Agriculture on the Season and Crops Report for fasli 1335 (1925-26);

[31st March 1927]

(b) whether it is proposed to adopt measures necessary to encourage the cultivation of food crops in view of the serious situation indicated in paragraph 21 of that section;

(c) whether any enquiry has been caused or will be undertaken to find out the causes for the migration of agricultural labourers to towns and other places and to adopt such remedies as may be necessary in the interests of the development of agriculture;

(d) whether he proposes to enquire into the causes that are responsible for the decrease of actual cultivating owners and to consider whether inducements can be offered to attract young men; especially the unemployed, to settle down on the land for purposes of cultivation; and

(e) whether he has under consideration proposals for dealing with the problem of rural indebtedness by adopting measures such as the extension at an early date of the benefits of the land mortgage banks to other areas?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Royal Commission on Agriculture is dealing with these questions and its recommendations are awaited by Government.

(e) Yes, in suitable localities where there is a reasonable prospect of success.

Public Service

Alleged rule regarding transfer of clerks on the expiry of a prescribed number of years.

813 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is a rule requiring transfer of clerks in public offices in the mufassal on the expiry of a prescribed number of years in the same place?

A.—There is no Government Order to that effect.

Pay of overseers in Public Works Department.

814 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the initial pay of the overseers of the Public Works Department was fixed in March 1923, and that the calculations was based on the service of each officer;

(b) whether it is a fact that a similar basis was not adopted in fixing the pay of the Minor Irrigation overseers;

(c) what is the time-scale fixed for Minor Irrigation overseers and overseers of the Public Works Department respectively; and

(d) why there is difference?

A.—(a) & (b) The initial pay of overseers in the Public Works Department was fixed in 1922 with retrospective effect from 1st March 1921 with reference to the salary drawn by them between 1st December 1920 and 28th February 1921 and the seniority in the general establishment list of the circle to which they were attached.

[31st March 1927]

Prior to the revision of their pay in 1923, the minor irrigation overseers were already on an incremental scale of pay (Rs. 30—5½—80) and were also in receipt of the temporary additions to pay sanctioned to Government subordinates in view of the high cost of living. They were permitted to enter the revised scale of pay (Rs. 50—2½—100) under rule 22 of the Fundamental Rules, the temporary additions to pay drawn by them prior to revision being treated as substantive pay in connexion with the application of this rule.

- (c) & (d) The scale of pay of both classes of overseers is the same—Rs. 50—2½—100.

Civil Justice

Deposit of Civil Court deposits in district central co-operative banks.

815 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any objection to the civil court deposits to be deposited into the district central co-operative banks, at a low rate of interest, say, 3 per cent; and

(b) whether the hon. the Minister proposes to introduce necessary legislation, if need be, for such deposits being made?

A.—Under certain Acts moneys received by the courts can be invested in securities approved by them. There is also nothing to prevent courts ordering the deposit in a bank of moneys in dispute produced before them provided all the parties concerned consent. It is not, however, open to the Government to permit the investment of civil court deposits in co-operative banks, as such a course is opposed to the statutory rules issued by the Government of India.

Criminal Justice

Alleged motor accident at Salem.

816 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Salem last February the car (No. 7008) belonging to one Mr. Kalia Pillai, abkari contractor, ran over a Sowrashtia child and mutilated it;

(b) whether it is a fact that the car was being driven rashly and that Mr. Chockalinga Mudaliyar, Revenue Divisional Officer, and Mr. Pichu Pillai, the Sub-Magistrate, were in the car at the time of the accident;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Magistrate hastily left the car without attending to the injured child; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the car driver was not prosecuted; nor any compensation given to the child's parents and if so, why not?

A.—The Government have no information and have called for a report from the District Magistrate, Salem.

31st March 1927]

Irrigation

Embankment for the canal between Chowghat and Cochin backwaters.

817 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the measures that have been taken, or proposed to be taken—

(a) for providing the canal between Chowghat and Cochin backwaters with embankments to prevent its flooding the fields on the British side;

(b) for dredging the canal and making it fit for steam launches or motor boats; and

(c) for a road on the western side of the canal?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Police

Reserved armed police in this presidency.

818 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total strength of the Reserve Armed Police in this Province;

(b) what is the total cost; and

(c) into how many divisions this force is divided, and at what place is each of these divisions located?

A.—(a) Twenty-seven Inspectors.

Sixty-nine Sergeants.

One Jamadar.

Twenty-seven Havildar-Majors.

Three hundred and one head constables.

Three thousand three hundred and sixteen constables.

(b) The annual expenditure under Pay and Allowances is Rs. 11,72,500 and under other heads Rs. 1,61,800* approximately.

(c) The Armed Reserve Police in the Presidency is divided into twenty-five separate administrative units. There is one unit in each district except the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, Kistna and West Godavari. In Vizagapatam there are two units, at Vizagapatam and Koraput respectively; there is one unit at

* Includes expenditure on account of "travelling allowance" and "clothing and equipment" of private guards in the city which is recovered from the parties concerned and which is not easily separable from the expenditure debited to Government and excludes expenditure on account of "travelling allowance," "house rent" and "contingencies" of Armed Reserves in the mufassal for which information is not available.

[31st March 1927]

Masulipatam which serves both Kistna and West Godavari districts. The units are located at the following places :—

(1) Chatrapur with detachment at Russellkonda.	(15) Salem.
(2) Vizagapatam.	(16) Cuddalore.
(3) Koraput.	(17) Tanjore.
(4) Cocanada.	(18) Trichinopoly.
(5) Masulipatam.	(19) Madura.
(6) Guntur.	(20) Ramnad Reserve at Madura (with local forces at Kamudi and Sivakasi).
(7) Nellore.	(21) Tinnevely.
(8) Kurnool.	(22) Coimbatore.
(9) Bellary.	(23) Calicut (with detachment at Cannanore).
(10) Anantapur.	(24) Mangalore.
(11) Cuddapah.	(25) Madras City.
(12) Chittoor.	
(13) Vellore.	
(14) St. Thomas Mount.	

STARRED QUESTIONS

[For further unstarred Questions vide from Question 843 *infra*.]

Fisheries

Income and expenditure of the pearl fishery.

* 819 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) (i) what was the gross income and expenditure of the pearl fishery in 1889-90 as compared with their extension in 1925-26; and

(ii) what are the causes of the rise or decrease in the proportion of the expenditure to the income;

(b) what was the expenditure incurred on account of the opening ceremony conducted by the two Ministers at the last pearl fishery;

(c) what was the expenditure incurred on account of printing, stationery and postage for invitations issued for the abovementioned function;

(d) what was the total expenditure incurred by Government on account of salary and other charges for the establishment maintained for looking after the pearl oyster banks in 1889-90 and 1925-26;

(e) what is the net profit derived from pearl fisheries for the period from 1916-17 to 1926-27 from year to year;

(f) (i) what is the average expenditure per annum for the salary and other expenses for maintaining the pearl fisheries staff for ten years preceding the transfer of the pearl fisheries to the control of the Fisheries department; and

(ii) what is the average expenditure per annum for the same since the pearl fisheries were transferred to the Fisheries department?

A.—(a) (i)—

	Gross income.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Pearl fishery in 1889-90	2,15,045	48,759
Pearl fishery in 1925-26 (February to March).	2,25,498	71,082

31st March 1927]

(ii) The increase in expenditure in the 1926 fishery is chiefly due to the large increase that has occurred since the fisheries of 1889-90 in the cost of materials and labour.

(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of his question No. 1976 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 12th July 1926.

(c) Invitations were issued as part of the advertisement which is necessary for a pearl fishery. The expenditure was not booked separately, but is merged in the advertisement charges for the fishery which amounted to Rs. 419.

(d) 1889-90	...	...	...	...	RS.
1925-26	...	...	...	...	9,984
					7,504

(e) Figures for the years 1916-17 to 1919-20 are not available. The figures for the subsequent years are as follow :—

					Profit or loss.
					RS.
1920-21	...	...	...	—	8,488
1921-22	...	...	...	—	16,043
1922-23	...	...	...	—	8,350
1923-24	...	...	...	—	15,165
1924-25	...	...	...	—	16,320
1925-26	...	...	...	+	1,36,416

(f) (i) The average cost per annum on establishment and other expenditure was Rs. 20,121.

(ii) The average expenditure for the decennium subsequent to the transfer was Rs. 7,6-8.

Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister how he will reconcile the figures? I will just draw his attention to the answer . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will kindly note that the Ministers are not to be subjected to cross-examination.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I only ask how the figures can be reconciled? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ If the hon. Member requires any further elucidation of the facts contained in the answer, he may put his questions.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ It is only for elucidation that I ask, Sir. How can he reconcile . . . ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is what I call cross-examination, and it cannot be allowed.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Will the hon. the Minister kindly explain how the expenditure given for 1889-90 in clause (a), (i), i.e., Rs. 48,759 differs from that given in clause (d) which puts the expenditure at Rs. 9,984? I want to know whether there is a mistake here? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Clause (d) refers to the establishment charges only, Sir.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I find that the total expenditure on account of establishment and other charges is Rs. 9,984 . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will coolly tabulate the figures and table a question in due course.”

[31st March 1927]

Industries*Qualifications of the Industrial Engineer.*

* 820 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) in what subject the Industrial Engineer took his B.Sc. Degree, and in what subject his M.Sc.;

(b) if those degrees have no reference to Mechanical Engineering, why the Government still think that he is qualified for the place he holds;

(c) whether the Industrial Engineer had any experience or had made a study in boring before he joined the service;

(d) whether any research work has been done by the Industrial Engineer in Industrial Mechanism; and

(e) if he has not done so till now, will the Government appoint a qualified person to carry on the research work and to be in charge and direction of the Industrial workshop?

A.—(a) & (b) B.Sc. in Civil Engineering, M.Sc. in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. He is also an A.M.I. Mech. E.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have called for a report.

(e) The question will be considered.

Education*Construction of new buildings in connexion with the Andhra University.*

* 821 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-Minister for Education made certain proposals for the construction of new buildings in connexion with the Andhra University;

(b) if so, what they are; and whether any plans and estimates have been prepared; and what is the total amount of those estimates;

(c) whether any provision has been made in the Budget for 1927-28 for the same; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) Plans and estimates for the construction of a Convocation Hall, Administrative offices and a residence for the Vice-Chancellor have been called for and are under preparation in the Chief Engineer's office. The approximate cost is Rupees 2,80,000.

(c) No.

(d) The question is under consideration.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"The answer to clause (d) is 'the question is under consideration'. The question is whether any provision has been made for building grant to the Andhra University."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question of the building grant for the Andhra University is under consideration."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government may come forward for a supplementary grant when the question is settled."

[31st March 1927]

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know when it is likely that Government will settle the question and come forward for a supplementary grant?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"When we have had the interview with the Vice-Chancellor."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"When will it be Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Very shortly, but the supplementary grant will have to wait till the next meeting of the Legislative Council."

Revised scales of pay for Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 822 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in their Order No. 215, Financial, dated the 4th March 1921, approved the revised scales of pay of Rs. 100-5-150-10-250 for Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants;

(b) whether the above scale was also actually sanctioned in respect of certain institutions and offices and whether the incumbents of those posts drew pay at revised rates in the new time-scale and also the increments earned by them on 1st March 1922;

(c) whether the above scale was subsequently withdrawn by orders issued in April and June 1922 from the officers concerned;

(d) whether Government sanctioned the reduced scale of pay of Rs. 75-250 for these two cadres with bars at Rs. 150 for Deputy Inspectors and Rs. 100 and 150 for School Assistants and obliged all the officers to draw pay in the revised scales of pay;

(e) how the Government reconcile their action with the provisions of Fundamental Rules 22 and 23;

(f) whether any representation has been received from these officers praying for the restoration of the scale of pay of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250; and

(g) whether Government will consider the desirability of restoring to the officers the scales of pay of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes; only in the case of six officers in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes; a very large increase in the strength of the subordinate inspecting agency consequent on the abolition of the posts of supervisors of elementary schools necessitated a revision of the scales of pay of Deputy Inspectors and school assistants. As stated in the answer to clause (b) above, the scale of pay of Rs. 100-5-150-10-250 first proposed was sanctioned only in the case of six officers employed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and it is not correct to say that all officers were obliged to draw pay in the revised scales.

(e) In the case of the six officers of the Director of Public Instruction's office referred to in the answer to clause (b) of the question the provisions of Fundamental Rule 23 were by mistake ignored.

[31st March 1927]

(f) Yes.

(g) The question of the revision of pay of officers in the Subordinate Educational Service is under consideration.

Selection of books by the Text-Book Committee.

* 823 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the committees or sub-committees upon whose advice the Director of Public Instruction withholds books relating to the various vernaculars of the Presidency from the Text-Book Committee or excludes them from the list of the approved books on the ground of their possessing objectionable matter;

(b) the names and qualifications of the present members of the said committee or sub-committees, how many of them are subordinates of the Director of Public Instruction, or of Government, and how many of them are teachers of aided schools;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a copy of the rules and constitution of the Text-Book Committee and its sub-committees concerning the various vernaculars of the Presidency; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to so reorganize the Text-Book Committee and its sub-committees as to contain not less than two-thirds of members elected by bodies that are independent of the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The Director of Public Instruction does not withhold books from the Text-Book Committee nor does he act on the advice of the sub-committees of the Text-Book Committee, but on the advice of the Text-Book Committee as a whole. A list giving the particulars* required as regards the Text-Book Committee and its sub-committees is laid on the table.

(c) A copy of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the Text-Book Committee and its sub-committees is placed on the table.*

(d) The Government do not propose to amend the constitution of the Text-Book Committee or its sub-committees.

Alleged distinction between printing presses.

* 824 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government still continue to make a distinction between co-operation and non-co-operation printing presses, in the matter of selection of text-books;

(b) whether the Director of Public Instruction has been withholding certain books from the Text-Book Committee, or has been excluding them from the list of text-books subsequent to approval by the Text-Book Committee on the ground of (1) their having been printed in non-co-operation presses, or (2) their authors or publishers having been non-co-operators;

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a list of books withheld or excluded as stated above by the Director of Public Instruction during the last five years together with the names of their authors or publishers and of the presses in which they were printed, with the reasons for so withholding or excluding; and

* Printed as Appendix XI on pages 1468-1476 infra.

[31st March 1927]

(d) whether the hon. Minister will issue instructions to the Director of Public Instruction to discontinue the above policy and to approve or reject books on the basis of their contents and not of the political opinion of their authors or publishers, or of the presses whereat they are printed?

A.—(a) No such distinction is now made.

(b) & (d) The Director of Public Instruction does not withhold any book from the Text-Book Committee. Till recently he was removing from the approved list books printed at presses to which Government work or contract could not be given. This practice has now been given up. In the selection of text books, no account is taken of the political opinions of the authors or publishers.

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO.—“May I know whether this distinction of co-operation and non-co-operation business with regard to the selection of text-books is being given up by Government?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.—“Only recently.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO.—“That means when? After this Ministry had been formed?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.—“At the beginning of this month.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI.—“With reference to the answer to this question and also with reference to the previous question No. 823, I find among the instructions given to the Text-Book Committees, they are asked to omit objectionable and obscene passages from these text-books. May I know what is meant by the words ‘objectionable passages’ which are to be deleted from the text-books?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.—“I want notice.”

Construction of the Andhra University buildings.

* 825 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any proposals for the construction of the Andhra University buildings have been received, and if so, whether any provision is made for them in the ensuing Budget;

(b) whether any request has been made for Government grant for opening Research and Honours courses by the University and whether the Government propose to consider the request favourably; and

(c) whether any contributions were made by the Government towards the development of laboratories and libraries?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 821.

(b) No such request has been made.

(c) No.

Opening of new elementary schools in school-less centres.

* 826 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 4,037 school-less centres or groups of centres with a population of 500 and above yet to be provided with schools;

[31st March 1927]

(b) whether the Government have decided to grant subsidies for opening new board elementary schools in such school-less centres under the jurisdiction of taluk boards levying the education cess;

(c) what is the number of taluk boards levying the education cess among such school-less centres;

(d) whether the Government have examined the question as to whether it is more economical to secure expansion of primary education through aided agencies or through local bodies and, if so, what is the result of such examination;

(e) what are the prevailing rates of teaching grants for elementary schools (1) in aided elementary schools, (2) non-aided elementary schools, (3) in cess levying areas, and (4) in non-cess levying areas;

(f) what is the policy of the Government on the question of opening panchayat schools in the Presidency;

(g) whether the Government have received reports to the effect that the existence of an aided school side by side of a board school in adjacent centres is detrimental to the spread of education and if so, what action Government have taken thereon; and

(h) whether the Government have examined the soundness or otherwise of the policy of expansion by the establishment of single teacher schools in school-less centres and if so, with what result?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 478 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1927.

(b) Yes.

(c) Sixty-one.

(d) Expansion through aided agencies is more economical. But such agencies are not forthcoming to open schools in all school-less centres. In consequence, it has become necessary to secure expansion through the agencies of local bodies and village panchayats. The question of the agency or agencies through which expansion should be secured in future is under examination.

(e) Teaching grants are paid only to schools under private management admitted to aid by District Educational Councils, and the rates are uniform throughout the Presidency. As regards the rates of grants admissible, the hon. Member referred to rule 1, Chapter I of the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. A copy of the rules is in the Council Library. Teaching grants are not paid to unaided elementary schools. No distinction is made between schools in cess levying areas and those in non-cess levying areas in the matter of teaching grants.

(f) In view of the poor response from private agencies to the appeals made to them to open schools in school-less centres and of the relatively high cost of board schools, the Government are sanctioning grants to village panchayats through the Registrar-General of Panchayats for the opening of elementary schools in school-less centres with a population of 500 and above. The question of the future treatment of panchayat schools is under the consideration of Government.

31st March 1927]

(g) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (b) to (d) of question No. 422 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st March 1927.

(h) The question is under investigation by the Special Officer.

Pay of elementary school teachers.

* 827 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been reported by District Educational Officers that in some taluk boards, elementary school teachers have been paid their salaries once in three or four months;

(b) that the schools have suffered as a result of the policy, paid teachers temporarily taking to other means for their livelihood; and

(c) whether the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government propose to take steps to put an end to such irregularities?

A.—(a) The District Educational Officer, Salem, reported that the Sankari Taluk Board had not been disbursing the salaries of the elementary school teachers regularly and that there was delay extending in some cases to three or four months in their payment. No cases of such delay have been reported to the Government by other District Educational Officers.

(b) The District Educational Officer, Salem, reported that in one or two cases, the teachers deserted their schools, and some were compelled to borrow money at high rates of interest.

(c) Yes.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any warning has been issued to presidents of taluk boards in regard to the disbursement of pay without delay? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Yes, Sir, the President, Sankari Taluk Board, has been warned.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Has the warning had any effect? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I believe it has had.”

Girls receiving collegiate and secondary education.

* 828 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of girls receiving collegiate education and secondary education respectively in the Madras Presidency during 1925-26;

(b) the number of girls receiving collegiate education and secondary education respectively who were exempted from payment of full fees on account of the production of poverty certificates;

(c) what is the percentage respectively of the girls receiving collegiate education and secondary education to the total school-going population of the girls;

(d) whether the Government have received a resolution from the president of the public meeting held at the Victoria Edward Hall, Madura, on the 21st February 1925, recording that rule 92 of the Revised Madras Educational Rules, dated 24th February 1924, doubling the old rates of fees amounted virtually to a tax on female education; and

[31st March 1927]

(e) whether the Government propose to rescind the Revised Rule No. 92 and reduce the fees payable by girls in schools and colleges to half the standard rates?

A.—(a) Girls receiving secondary education ... 14,646
Girls receiving collegiate education ... 464

(b) The levy of fees from girls whose parents or guardians are too poor to pay fees at the standard rates is governed by rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. This rule does not provide for total exemption from payment of fees, but only for remission of half the rates. The Government have no information as to the number of girls exempted under the rule.

(c) No definite standard is adopted for determining school-going population. The percentages calculated with reference to the total female population work to .001 and .03 respectively.

(d) No.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration.

Middle Schools teaching agriculture.

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

(a) whether there are middle schools under the Education Department in which agriculture is taught with the object of giving to the boys such an outlook on rural life that they will return to the land with minds better prepared to receive agricultural training and interest aroused in agriculture and its possibilities;

(b) whether the Government are aware that such instruction in agriculture in the middle schools in the Punjab and other Provinces has resulted in the spread of agricultural education; and

(c) whether it is proposed to provide teachers of middle schools where agriculture is taught special training for a period of one year at the Agricultural College?

A.—(a) "Agriculture" as a form of manual training has been introduced in a few secondary schools in the Presidency.

(b) The Government have perused papers on the subject of the teaching of agriculture in schools in the Punjab and other provinces. They have asked the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals in consultation with the Director of Agriculture for imparting instruction in the elements of agriculture in selected higher elementary and middle schools in the Presidency.

(c) The question will be considered on receipt of the proposals referred to in clause (b) above.

Introduction of Agricultural education in Middle Schools.

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

(a) whether the Agricultural middle schools now run by the Department of Agriculture have not been successful;

[31st March 1927]

(b) whether it is proposed to consider the question of introducing agricultural education in middle schools under the control of the Education Department; and

(c) whether the Government propose to review the whole question of agricultural education with special reference to village schools?

A.—(a) The Anakapalle school has not been altogether a success and there appears to be a very small demand for this class of education in this locality. The school at Taliparamba appears to have been popular. Forty-five boys have passed out of it since 1923-24 and there are now 31 boys on its rolls.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 829.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know whether the unpopularity of the school is due not so much to the fact that the people are not willing to go to the school but to some defect in the education?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is a matter of personal opinion. I will have to satisfy myself about the case."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether the teachers have any training as farmers?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"They are agricultural instructors."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"But they are not farmers."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Did they ever put into practice the training they got in agricultural colleges before they started teaching agriculture?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Notice."

Local Boards.

Alleged delay in including resolutions in the agenda by the President, Tindivanam Taluk Board.

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

(a) whether there is any rule permitting presidents of taluk boards to take their own time in including in the agenda resolutions sent to them; and

(b) whether it is proposed to enact a rule fixing a time-limit for the presidents of taluk boards to bring up for discussion resolutions sent to them?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government are ready to consider any proposal for the amendment of the rules relating to the moving of resolutions at meetings of local boards, so as to obviate an indefinite postponement of the discussion of resolutions.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I ask the hon. Minister whether he was aware of the fact that the President, Tindivanam Taluk Board, took nearly 15 months to include in the agenda a resolution that was sent to him by a member ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Has the hon. Minister any information that the President of the Polur Taluk Board does not at all include resolutions in the agenda even after 15 or 18 months ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister kindly enquire ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will, if it is brought to my notice."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister kindly take this as notice ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will take the hon. Member's question as notice."

Insurance

Government insurances.

* 832 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have placed any of their insurances—fire, marine or accident—with any of the Indian companies and if so, what companies, and to what amount; and

(b) if not, whether they propose to do so at an early date?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have information of two cases in which fire insurance has been placed with Indian companies. They are prepared to call for complete information if the hon. Member desires it.

Name of institution or building insured.	Name of the Indian company with which insured.	Amount insured for.	Annual premium payable.
		RS.	RS. A. P.
1. Industrial Engineering Workshop.	Jupiter General Insurance Company, Limited, Madras.	1,24,000	313 8 0
2. Ink factory	New India Insurance Company, Limited, Madras.	15,000	37 8 0

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether Government give any insurance to the foreign companies? If so, what are the names of the companies and what is the total amount of premium they are paying ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" If the hon. Member requires the information, I will enquire."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Will Government be pleased to distribute all their insurance business among the Indian companies in proportion to their capital at least from the next official year ? "

[31st March 1927]

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" There are other questions besides capital which will have to be considered."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is there any departmental rule or procedure to distribute the insurance business of Government equitably among the Indian and other companies or to give preference to Indian companies wherever possible ? "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" What are the conditions besides capital that weigh with Government ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Stability and their terms of premia."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if the Government is aware that there are any Indian companies which will compare favourably with foreign companies in this matter ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I have no information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Will the hon. Finance Member kindly institute enquiries ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" When the question arises enquiries will be made."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" As regards stability, is it not a fact that under the new Act all the Indian companies are expected to and do deposit a very large amount with the Government of India to ensure stability ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I accept the information which the hon. Member has given as correct."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will that not be considered by the hon. the Finance Member as guaranteeing stability of Indian companies ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" That does not really relate to stability."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" What are the other conditions which in the opinion of the hon. Finance Member go to show the companies are stable ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Obviously many things have to be taken into account in considering the stability of a company."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the Government publishes its intention of going in for insurance and lets all companies know that they are insuring and if the Government advertise sufficiently so that all the insurance companies may have information ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Advertise what ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" When they go in for insurance do they generally advertise so that all insurance companies may have sufficient information in the matter and tender to the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am not sure. I am afraid I am unable to tell the hon. Member whether there is any departmental rule to that effect."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know when these two buildings were insured ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am unable to say that."

[31st March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether such insurances took place after Government satisfying themselves that these two insurance companies were satisfactory from every point of view, especially when in one of the cases the amount insured is a lakh and twenty-four thousand ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I presume that the department concerned satisfied themselves that the company is one with which an insurance of this amount may be safely placed. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If that is so, may I ask the hon. Finance Member to issue instructions to see that at least in the case of other companies further enquiries are made ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am quite unable to give a guarantee to place insurances with any particular company. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Or at least may I request the hon. Finance Member to consider the stability of these insurance companies before insurance is made in other companies for other buildings ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I cannot promise any such course. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the premium amount in these two companies was lower than that of the European companies when this insurance took place ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Finance Member is prepared to advise the Government to make a rule that departments should give sufficient publicity before they insure ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" That will be considered if it will help to ensure that selected companies have the necessary stability which must be ensured before Government money is utilized for insuring with them. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am not questioning the necessity of finding out whether a company is stable or not. I am merely asking whether he will be prepared to see that sufficient publicity is given so that you may get more and more stable companies to compete and you may have your insurance safe. "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am not aware that there are insurance companies in the Madras Presidency which are ignorant of these matters. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Government can tell us as to what is the difference in the annual premium between Indian and European companies and whether it is not a fairly large sum ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I want notice, Sir. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In this particular case, may I know when this was insured, whether Government did not compare the rates offered by European companies ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Notice, Sir. "

31st March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether there is any foreign insurance company which gets at least 40 to 50 per cent of the Government insurance ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am unable to say, Sir. "

Military

Alleged petition from the residents of the village of Alandur.

* 832-A Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of the village Alandur called Sadar Bazaar near St. Thomas' Mount petitioned the Government of India as early as 1921, to exclude Alandur from St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment area ;

(b) whether the Government after enquiry decided to exclude the said Sadar Bazaar near St. Thomas' Mount from the Cantonment area ;

(c) whether the Government of Madras have issued a gazette notification on 4th March 1926, declaring their intention to exclude the area from the St. Thomas' Mount cum Pallavaram Cantonment ;

(d) the reasons for the delay in effecting the exclusion according to Government notification ; and

(e) whether the Government will, without further delay, effect the separation ?

A.—(a) Yes, in 1922 and subsequent years.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) In response to the notification, objections were raised which had to be carefully considered and questions relating to land and property in the excluded area are under examination.

(e) A report will be made to the Government of India with whom the final decision rests as soon as possible.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether the Revenue Divisional Officer convened a conference of the residents, and if so, what the result of that conference in regard to the matter is ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Does the hon. Member refer to the conference held with reference to the request of the residents to exclude Alandur ? "

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir. "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The information is not at my disposal, Sir. I cannot find any mention of any conference of that kind in the papers at my disposal here. But there were certainly many references made about the exclusion of Alandur. It seems to me quite possible that the Revenue Divisional Officer held a conference of the kind referred to, but I am afraid I cannot find any mention of it here. "

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Did the residents ask for a deputation to the hon. Member and was it refused recently ? "

[31st March 1927]

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I do not think that there was any request for a deputation, although various representations were made by one section of the people who were in favour of separation and another section of the people who were opposed to it."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Will the Government expedite the report, considering the fact that the agitation on this question began as early as 1922?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I will certainly expedite it as much as possible."

Emigration

*Sir Alexander Muddiman's report to Government of India
in respect of his visit to the Andamans.*

* 833 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government received copies of any report made to the Government of India by Sir Alexander Muddiman in respect of his visit to the Andamans and why they have not distributed copies of the same to the Madras Legislative Council members along with the Government of India resolution on Andaman colonization?

- A.—(a) No.
(b) Does not arise.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—"The answer to the first portion of the question as to whether the Government have received any copies of any report made to the Government of India by Sir Alexander Muddiman in respect of his visit to the Andamans, is 'No'. May we know why the Government did not deem it fit to get a copy of the report of such an eminent officer as Sir Alexander Muddiman?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We have no right to get a report, if there be any, of an hon. Member of the Government of India made to that Government."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—"Could not the Government in their anxiety or sympathy for the Mappilla prisoners of this province sent to Andamans, see the report officially or unofficially as they may think fit?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We have no right to get it, Sir."

Administration Reports

Supply of copies of Administration Reports to M.L.Cs.

* 834 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why the Superintendent, Government Press, does not supply to non-official Members of the Council the published reports of the various branches of the administration of this Presidency unless they apply for them?"

- A.—Non-official Members of the Legislative Council will be supplied, without any application from them, with copies of the published reports of the several branches of the administration of this Presidency.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know why the Superintendent of the Government Press has not been supplying copies of the various reports to Madras Legislative Council Members before?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Reports were not supplied by him apparently on a misapprehension of the rules. He is bound to supply and he will supply."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Does this rule extend to Editors' Table papers also, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member to instruct the Superintendent, Government Press, to supply administration reports for the last three months to hon. Members who have not already got them?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That will be considered, Sir."

Forests

Punishment of Mr. Charles Mohony.

* 835 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answers to Supplementary questions on question No. 122 answered on 1st March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) i. what the amount of compensation was that was paid to the relatives of the deceased,

ii. whether in arriving at the conclusion that prohibition for two years from shooting in the forests of the Bolampatty valley was a sufficient punishment to Mr. Charles Mohony the Government held any formal enquiry, and

iii. whether after or before such enquiry was held, the Government consulted either the Advocate-General or any other constituted Legal Adviser; and

(b) to place the full material before the House which the hon. the Law Member was good enough to promise to collate carefully?

- A.—(a) (i) Rs. 100.
(ii) A formal enquiry was not held, but Government carefully considered the whole question.
(iii) No.
(b) A statement is attached.*

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member in view of the statement made here that Mr. Mohony has already compensated the widow of the deceased, whether that was the reason that prompted the Government to fix the amount of compensation at Rs. 100, but not to consider any further amount as proper or fair?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Taking every circumstance of the case into consideration the Government came to the conclusion that this amount of Rs. 100 was sufficient."

[31st March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am told, Sir, in answer to clause (a) (ii) that no formal enquiry was held but that the Government carefully considered the whole question. May I know why a formal enquiry was not held at all in a serious case like this ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As a matter of fact, Sir, certain reports came to us, and the only matter which the Government considered was whether a prosecution could be initiated, and Government came to the conclusion that a prosecution could not be initiated with success."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The answer to (a) (iii) shows, Sir, that either the Advocate-General or any other constituted Legal Adviser was not consulted. In the absence of such a consultation, how did the Government arrive at the conclusion that there was no possibility of a successful prosecution ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is possible for the Government to come to a conclusion on the facts, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" It is said that Mr. Mohony went into the forest to shoot at about 6 or 6-30 p.m. Evidently the Government seems to have believed that it was dark. Subsequent to that at any rate, has there been any rule made that shooting should not be indulged in in darkness ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No rule was made, but it is believed that rules of common sense will operate on people. But the question will be considered whether it is necessary to frame any such rule."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Unfortunately the question of common sense did not arise with Mr. Mohony. Therefore, will the Government consider it desirable to make such a rule so as to prevent officers from shooting innocent people ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He did not go there to shoot anybody, but one believes that a man who goes to shoot game, does not shoot in darkness."

Public Service

Rates of increment to non-gazetted subordinates.

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

(1) whether it is a fact that the low-paid non-gazetted subordinates on the scales of pay of Rs. 35, 35—1½—50—1—60, Rs. 40, 40—1½—55—1—65 and Rs. 40, 40—2½—65—3—80, have submitted memorials to Government praying as a temporary measure of relief for an increase in the rates of increment to Rs. 5; and

(2) whether the Government will sanction this request of the subordinates ?

A.—(1) Yes.

(2) The answer is in the negative.

31st March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (2) of the question, may I know why the Government refuses to sanction the very moderate and, in my judgment, reasonable request of these subordinates ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" In answer to a similar question raised, I think during the budget debate, I gave some of the reasons, Sir. They are that the initial pay was considerably raised a few years ago, and an incremental scale of increase introduced. I may add that the Government considers that the present scales are sufficient."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to state whether he considers that on the scales mentioned in clause (a), the non-gazetted officers feel themselves quite happy and contented ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid they ought to."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Does he consider Rs. 35 as an adequate measure of one's happiness ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Rupees 15 was what they got before."

Civil Justice

Location of one of the Sub-Courts of Ramnad district at Ramnad.

* 836-A Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of locating one of the Sub-Courts of the Ramnad district at Ramnad, if not, why not;

(b) why the Government continue the Munsif's Court at Manamadura when there are Munsifs' Courts in such close proximity as Paramakudi and Sivaganga; and

(c) why the Court was located at Manamadura in preference to Aruppukottai which is more central and more suitable as there are no Courts near it ?

A.—(a) The claims of all the important places in the district are considered before locating a Sub-Court at a particular station.

(b) & (c) Under the Madras Civil Courts Act, it is the High Court that determines the location of District Munsifs' Courts.

Legislation

Expenses incurred on account of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

* 837 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state approximately the expense that has been incurred on account of the Malabar Tenancy Bill including the travelling expenses of members, officials and committees ?

A.—Rs. 23,830-3-0.

Police

Expenditure on Police for this Presidency.

* 838 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure recommended by the Police Commission on Police for this Presidency;

[31st March 1927]

- (b) the present expenditure ;
 (c) the expenditure in the year 1901 ; and
 (d) the increase in the expenditure year by year since that time ?

- A.—(a) The estimate of expenditure recommended by the Police Commission of 1902-03 relates only to pay and allowances of the Police executive force ; it was Rs. 63,67,265.
 (b) The expenditure during 1925-26 on account of pay and allowances of the Police executive force was Rs. 1,13,50,000 approximately. This represents 73 per cent of the total expenditure.
 (c) The expenditure during 1901-02 on account of pay and allowances of the Police executive force was Rs. 34,02,000 approximately. This is 76 per cent of the total expenditure for that year.
 (d) The increase in the expenditure year by year on account of pay and allowances of the executive force can only be calculated after considerable labour. The cost of the Police department each year since 1901 is given below ; these figures are based on figures given in the Annual Presidency Administration Reports :—

Year.		Rs.	Year.		Rs.
1902	...	44,82,137	1914	...	95,02,675
1903	...	46,93,078	1915	...	97,03,645
1904	...	47,77,336	1916	...	99,04,055
1905	...	46,00,280	1917-18	...	98,81,104
1906	...	53,53,053	1918-19	...	1,02,64,537
1907	...	61,49,621	1919-20	...	1,19,72,324
1908	...	69,96,681	1920-21	...	1,52,67,074
1909	...	74,10,371	1921-22	...	1,62,15,827
1910	...	80,08,771	1922-23	...	1,72,42,974
1911	...	80,92,797	1923-24	...	1,67,99,238
1912	...	88,57,551	1924-25	...	1,63,79,533
1913	...	91,60,692	1925-26	...	1,54,56,687

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ In view of the large expenditure on the Police department which is increasing year after year, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to consider the possibility of retrenching it ? ”

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether he will at least advise the Governor not to restore the cut of Rs. 5 lakhs passed by the House ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That Rs. 5 lakhs is not going to be restored for the time being.”

31st March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether, in view of the fact that in these 25 years the expenditure has gone up by 400 per cent, the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to say whether it is due to the large increase in the European officers, or to other reasons ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Seventy per cent of it is due to increments in the pay of constables, head constables, and sub-inspectors.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Has the number of higher officers increased or decreased ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That is contained in the various reports, Sir. If necessary, a compilation will be made.”

Electricity

Contract between Government and Tinnevely Mills for utilizing Tambraparni waterfalls.

* 839 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the contract between the Government of Madras and the Tinnevely Mills, Limited, for the utilization of the Tambraparni waterfall in Papanasam Hills in Tinnevely district for production of powers to the Mills, expires ;

(b) whether the contract is registered under the Registration Act ;

(c) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the table of the House ;

(d) whether the Government have any information as to the saving to the Mills effected by the power produced by the waterfall over the cost of producing the same quantity of power with coal or other fuel or other power producer ; and

(e) whether the Government will give an opportunity to the Legislative Council to express its opinion on the terms of any renewal of the contract and to make recommendations to the Government thereon ?

A.—(a) The lease is renewable from time to time. The period of the last term expired on 21st March 1927.

(b) The lease deed was registered under the Registration Act.

(c) Yes. *

(d) The Government have no information on this subject.

(e) There may be an opportunity for discussion when the Council meets next.

Irrigation

Irrigation facilities from the Mettur reservoir.

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

(a) whether memorials have been received from the people in the Bhavani taluk in the Coimbatore district, protesting against the Government Order of the 16th December 1926 ;

[31st March 1927]

(b) whether Government have received copies of the resolutions of meetings to the same effect;

(c) whether these memorials and mahazars say that the ryots are prepared to pay any water-rate that may be fixed by the Government if the lands in the taluk are given some irrigation facilities from the Mettur reservoir;

(d) whether the memorials say that the lands near the banks of the Cauvery would become unfit for dry cultivation on account of the percolation of water, and, if so, whether that matter has been or will be investigated by the Government;

(e) whether the Acquisition authorities have been telling the people whose lands and houses are being acquired that some reserved forests in the neighbourhood will be disafforested and given to them; and

(f) whether the Government have any idea of disafforesting any forest at all with a view to grant them to the people that have been rendered landless and homeless; even if they have no such idea at present, will they be pleased to consider the desirability of taking some action in that direction?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) The Board of Revenue has been asked to ascertain what area should be reserved for village-sites in reserves classed as ryots' forests.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if the Government have come to any conclusion after referring the matter to the Board?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Board of Revenue has been asked to ascertain what area should be reserved for village-sites in reserves classed as ryots' forests."

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—"With reference to clauses (c) & (d), the answer says that the question does not arise. The question is about the receipt of memorials or mahazars to the effect that the ryots are prepared to pay any water-rate and so on."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"What is stated in the answer is that as the memorials have not been received, the point does not arise."

Elections

Alleged interference in Elections by officers of the Registration department.

* 841 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to institute an enquiry into the allegations made by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Member for Ganjam, that the officers of the Registration department were taking part in the elections for the Legislative Council held in 1926;

(b) whether similar allegations were made against the officers of the department in the district by the same Member during the budget discussions of 1924, regarding the elections of 1923;

[31st March 1927]

(c) whether they will kindly place on the table the papers regarding the action taken, if any, on those allegations; and

(d) whether the Government have received any complaint from Sriman Biswanath Das during the elections of 1926 regarding interference by such officials?

A.—The papers necessary for the examination of the question are being traced and the question will be answered as soon as the information has been fully collected.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I only ask for information whether this question will be answered without further notice. The answer says that the papers are being traced and that the question will be answered as soon as the information has been fully collected. Under the Standing Orders, as they stand, unless the question is repeated, it will not be answered?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As a matter of fact, it is stated here that the papers are being collected, and I shall consider the advisability of placing the answer on the table of the House when it meets next."

Police

Police officers reporting against Subordinate Magistrates.

* 842 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the subordinate Police Officers report in their diaries to the Superintendents about the conduct of the Subordinate Magistrates;

(b) if so, whether extracts from such diaries are sent to the Magistrates concerned for their remarks or are they acted upon without calling for such remarks by the District Magistrate; and

(c) if it is so, whether the hon. the Law Member intends to disapprove of such practice?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not aware of any such practice but if in any case the District Superintendent of Police made a report to the District Magistrate against any Subordinate Magistrate, no disciplinary or other action could be taken against the latter until he had been given an opportunity of answering the complaint against him.

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know if the hon. the Law Member will issue strict instructions to the Police not to make any remarks about the conduct of Sub-Magistrates in their diaries, and that no such remarks should be seen by the District Superintendents of Police?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The answer given says that no action is taken on these remarks in the diaries—I do not know if they are made—without adequate notice to the persons concerned."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether the Government approve, as they seem to do in the course of this answer, of the practice of District

[31st March 1927]

Superintendents of Police making reports to District Magistrates against Sub-Magistrates, because according to the answer, the only prohibition is that no action is taken until the Sub-Magistrates are given an opportunity to explain?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It all depends on what they say. Supposing, as has happened in the case mentioned by Mr. Tulasiram, a certain magistrate attends office for a quarter of an hour each day, it is surely a matter which should be brought to the notice of the Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Apart from these administrative matters, does the Superintendent of Police not make remarks about the trial of cases in the Sub-Magistrates' courts, in these reports?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I do not think that they do."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Do you admit they do not?"

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Local Boards

Representation of Sourashtras, etc., on the District Boards of Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, etc.

843 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any members on the District Boards of Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Salem and North Arcot, representing the community of Sourashtras, either elected or nominated;

(b) whether the Government propose to nominate members belonging to the community of Sourashtras to represent and protect the industrial interests of the minority communities;

(c) whether it is a fact that there have been no representatives of the Sourashtra community in any of the districts of the Madras Presidency except Madura nominated to District Boards from the date of the introduction of District Boards;

(d) whether a memorial was received from the members of the Sourashtra community in the North Arcot district asking for one nominated seat for that community?

A.—(a) There are three members of the Sourashtra community on the Madura District Board (two nominated and one elected) and none on the other District Boards mentioned;

(b) The Government will consider any nominations made of persons of the Sourashtra community by Presidents of District Boards.

(c) The Government will enquire.

(d) No.

[31st March 1927]

Public Service

Indianization of superior services.

844 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : With reference to interpellation No. 255, regarding Indianization of superior services answered on the 14th March 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the orders of the Secretary of State were received on each of the six services (i.e.), Indian Civil Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Service of Engineers and the Indian Agricultural, Veterinary and the Educational Services;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary men as also the number of Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans serving under the Local Government on the day on which the order of the Secretary of State was received; and

(c) the number and proportion at present of the Europeans and Indians on the 1st of March 1927?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement is appended.*

Village Establishments

Introduction of the Madras Hereditary Village Officers Bill.

845 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce amending Bills of Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895 (Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act) as promised by the hon. the Member for Revenue in reply to interpellation 117 answered on the 16th February 1921; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, when they propose to publish the amending Bill?

A.—The Bill then referred to was subsequently dropped.

Civil Justice

Accommodation in public offices at Chidambaram.

846 Q.—Mr. A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) if it is a fact that no accommodation is provided for the public attending on business the District Munsif's Court, the Divisional Magistrate's Court, the Sub-Magistrate's Court, the Taluk cutchery and the Sub-Registrar's office at Chidambaram; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to provide any accommodation in the above cases at an early date before the setting in of the next rainy season?

A.—Beyond the usual accommodation afforded by the Court-rooms and the verandas, the Government are not aware whether any special accommodation in the shape of waiting sheds exists. No complaints have hitherto reached the Government on the subject.

[31st March 1927]

1 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to bring to the notice of the House that not a single question of which seven days' notice was given, remains unanswered ; it is a matter for congratulation." [cries of Hear, Hear.]

II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

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

The Secretary laid on the table ^a copies of G.O. No. 907, L. & M., dated 9th March 1927, reviewing the annual consolidated audit report on the accounts of the district municipalities and local boards for 1925-26, and ^b copies of a statement showing the resolutions passed by the House Committee and the action taken thereon.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume the debate on the Bill to amend the Madras University Act, 1923."

III

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—BILLS—*cont.*

(i) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it will be for the convenience of the House if we come to the close of the debate upon this Motion before we rise for lunch. Though there is no time-limit, I expect to call two or three more hon. Members, and the hon. the Mover of the Bill wants five minutes. I request hon. Members to adjust the time among themselves."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I was referring yesterday to the district boards and municipalities and said that they deserved representation on the Senate. As regards the Advocate-General, the Surgeon-General and other ex officio Members on the Senate, I do not want to deprive them of their seats on the Senate. I do think that they perform useful functions on the Senate. The hon. Member for the University said that the local boards and district municipalities sent people who were not graduates and who had not gone through the portals of the University. May I suggest that a condition may be imposed that the district boards and municipalities should send only graduates? The objection of the hon. Member for the University may be removed by providing that the members who are sent to the Senate should be graduates."

" One other thing which the hon. Member for the University wants in his Bill is the abolition of proportional representation. I think it is a serious matter which requires consideration. When the electorate is 2,000 or 3,000, does the hon. Member for the University think that it is possible for a graduate who wishes to be returned to get the votes of all these 3,000 electors? It may be easy to the hon. Member. It is suggested that in proportional representation each candidate is able to get up a small coterie and get elected, without the general wish being expressed. May I say that these academic persons who want to be returned to the Senate, are not well-known all over the province in the sense that politicians are known? For, these persons are working very calmly and quietly in the colleges and other educational institutions. They are not known outside their sphere of work or outside their

31st March 1927]

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

districts. Is it the wish of the hon. Member for the University that these persons who are working for the cause of education, imparting very valuable instruction to the students of the University, should be deprived of the chance of sitting on the Senate because they are not well-known throughout the province? The electorate is very wide ; probably, it is the largest electorate for anybody for which election is held. If a professor of the Kumbakonam College or the headmaster of a High School in Tinnevely desires to come to the Senate and if he has all the qualifications, is he to be deprived of his chance? He would have an opportunity of serving on the Senate if he is able to get the vote of 100 or 200 registered graduates according to proportional representation. These are matters, Mr. President, that have to be taken into serious consideration. The hon. Member for the University says that proportional representation ought to go.

" There is one other important matter to which I must object. The hon. Mover says that the Senate is to be deprived of the power of making appointments and that it should be vested in the Syndicate. The hon. Member for the University further suggests that the power of conferring honorary degrees is to be given to the Syndicate alone. May I suggest that these honorary degrees are very much valued and when they are bestowed on distinguished men, the Senate should have the opportunity of considering whether the selection made by the Syndicate is proper or not?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a matter of personal explanation. I have now provided only that the initiative must come from the Syndicate so that the final voice will rest with the Senate."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Whether the present Bill provides for it or not, I am glad that the hon. Member for the University has stated that the final voice in the matter of conferring honorary degrees should be with the Senate. I entirely agree with him. So much for the principles underlying the Bill, which the hon. Member for the University has introduced."

" It may be asked, if some hon. Members of this House are not in favour of the principles and are opposed to them, why is it that they do not oppose the introduction of the Bill. May I tell them, even if you do not agree to some of the principles of the Bill, you need not oppose the motion that it be read in Council? We have established a convention, both in the Malabar Tenancy Bill and the Irrigation Bill, that it is open to the Select Committee to throw out some of the provisions of the Bill and to introduce entirely new principles. We have established this convention and I think we are not going to divorce it in the case of this Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The President cannot give any rulings in advance nor can he give an undertaking that any changes which may be made by the Select Committee will be consistent with the principles decided at the stage of introduction. On that matter he is bound by the rules and the provisions of the Act."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" I bow to your ruling. I am sure what we have done before will not be ruled out by the Chairman of the Select Committee. That is my wish and hope. With these words, I close my speech and support the motion that this Bill may be read in Council."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I had not originally intended to take part in this debate. I thought it best to

^a Placed on the Editors' Table. ^b Printed as Appendix XV on pages 1484-1497 infra.

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [31st March 1927]

leave the debate to men of learning, to men who breathe and live in an atmosphere of academic sublimity. But in the level to which the hon. Member for Madura brought the debate, I feel, Sir, that it has come within easy reach of me and that I could join in the debate. He rose and spoke with all the vehemence that he could command in heroic defence of his friend, the hon. Member for the University, against the insidious attacks of the Members of this portion of the House, as if the hon. Member for the University could not defend himself. But, Sir, I cannot congratulate the hon. Member for Madura on the result of what he did. By his advocacy and his methods of it, he has probably done the worst possible disservice that he could do to his friend sitting opposite. He succeeded, Sir, in drawing from under the flowing robe of the hon. Member for the University the cat which he had successfully kept concealed under it. Translated into plainer English, the cat was out of the bag when the hon. Member from Madura spoke on this Bill.

"As if the innumerable communities into which we are already divided were not enough, he brought into existence another community, Sir, the community of learning. He said it was in that community that all the monopoly so far as the governance of the University was concerned must be centered. It is not a community that is new. It is only an old community which has been brought before us in a new garb and with a new name. He did not, Sir, disguise it sufficiently to escape recognition by us. Who, amongst us here, did not discover that this community of learning was the community to which he belonged, and in which he wanted all the monopoly to vest? That is the result, as I said, of his performance in this House in support of the hon. Member for the University, and I am sure the hon. Member for the University is not going to thank him for what he has done on his behalf. Well, Sir, may I in all humility tell the hon. Member from Madura that Panagals may go and Subbarayans may come but the time will never come again when people of his community can, from house tops, proclaim as they did before

'I am the monarch of all I survey
My right there is none to dispute.'

"We are now living in an age of a perhaps healthier communal feeling than we had when that kind of proclamation was being made by his community. Communal justice, equal opportunities for all communities, representation in proportion to the strength of communities have all become very favourite expressions with all kinds of politicians now. People are not afraid of using them as they were before and in fact, if I am right, it has become part of the creed of every political faith in this province to-day. We thought, Sir, therefore that the old shibboleths of our Brahman friends' superiority everywhere and in everything were dead and buried already. At any rate, we wished they were and perhaps our wish was father to the thought. The hon. Member from Madura can turn his activities to better purposes than to aim at the resurrection of those dead shibboleths. The House will be thankful to him if he does so; not only this House but the public of the country too will be certainly thankful to him. I hope we have heard the last word from him, of this creation of his, the community of learning, and of its claims to monopolies. So much for the hon. Member from Madura.

"Let me now turn to the Bill itself. The hon. Member for Malabar referred to the constitution of one of the most recent universities in Great Britain—the University of Bristol—and quoted that example in his argument. The hon. Member for Madura has no greater respect for the constitution of

31st March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

this recent university in Great Britain than he would have for his imaginary university at Timbuctoo. He did not tell us, Sir, where we could draw our inspiration from. Could it be from the Smrithi of Manu? If he had told us so, we could have directed our attention to that ancient and most valuable work and got our inspiration from it. I should say, Sir, that his argument and criticism against the hon. Member for Malabar who referred in his support to the constitution of a recent university in Great Britain, as the example of a constitution of modern universities, betray a mentality not very favourable to an impartial and dispassionate consideration of this Bill. Well, Sir, I have it on the authority of not one but of more than one Member of the Select Committee that considered the Bill of 1923—the Bill that became law afterwards—that the constitution of the Bristol University was frequently referred to and relied upon by the Select Committee.

"Well, Sir, as regards the objects and reasons of this Bill I crave the indulgence of the House if I refer in a word or two to the Statement of Objects and Reasons as given by the hon. Mover himself. The Bill deals, Sir, mainly if not solely with the composition of the Senate. He has told us in the first paragraph of his Statement of Objects and Reasons that the first object of his Bill was to destroy, before he could do anything else, the poor Pro-Chancellor who is sitting in front of us. We will leave him unto himself there. Then the next paragraphs 2 and 3 in the Statement of Objects and Reasons relate to the composition of the Senate. There is after that only a small paragraph of five lines dealing with what he considers to be the other important provisions of the amending Bill. He says:

'the next main matter to which attention has been already drawn is the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. The Academic Council is also authorized to constitute a Standing Committee and to delegate to it any of its powers.'

"Well, Sir, beyond the disappearance of the Pro-Chancellor and the Council of Affiliated Colleges and the power to delegate given to the Academic Council there is nothing else in the Bill which, according to the hon. Mover of the Bill himself, calls for any special mention in this valuable document, the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I ask why, of all the defects contained in the Act of 1923, full as it is with defects, should this constitution alone have pricked and pained his eyes. He appealed to us, Sir, to view this Bill dispassionately. He told us that he was actuated by no motives of any communal character in bringing this Bill before the House. We do believe it. We will accept it for, he is an honest man in politics. Sir, take any provision of the Bill, any provision relating to the constitution of the Senate. Is it possible for anybody, Sir, to resist the conclusion that it produces the very result which, he says, it is his honest endeavour to avoid—viz., the Brahmanizing of the Senate? Well, Sir, there are bodies at present, seven in number, which are of a non-academic character and which are given representation on the Senate. Every one of these bodies is sought to be deprived of this power of sending its representatives. Well, Sir, I took the trouble of analyzing this morning as to who the members that were returned by these seven bodies were; how many of them were graduates and how many not and how many were Brahmans and how many non-Brahmans. The number that is returned by these seven bodies—the non-academic bodies all of whom are to be deprived of the power of representation—to the Senate as it is constituted at present is 48. Of these 48 members, Sir, I find that 32 are graduates. I include in that number three gentlemen who are barristers-at-law, and I believe, Sir, that my hon. Friend, the Member for the University will not take exception

1-15
p.m.

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

[31st March 1927]

to that. Thirty-two people as I said are graduates. Well, Sir, does the halo of academic splendour surround the heads of these graduates only if they are sent by the graduates of the University? If the local bodies, if the Madras Corporation, if the chambers of commerce and other similar non-academic bodies send graduates as their representatives to the Senate why should they not be acceptable to the hon. Mover of the Bill as graduates sent by graduates themselves? I again submit that out of the 48 people who were sent by the seven bodies, as many as 36 are non-Brahmans and only 12 are Brahman. Now if he wishes to deprive all these seven bodies of their right of representation what is going to happen to the large body of non-Brahmans who can get in through these seven bodies? Is this the result, Sir, that he wishes to produce? He tells us in all earnestness that he is not conscious of any attempt on his part to communalize or Brahmanize the Senate. Well Sir, but if such is the result of his Bill what can we attribute it to? If the result is unconscious or unintentional, we must only say, Sir, that it is the result of a mentality that has grown perhaps by years of thinking on lines which can produce only such results as we shall have by this Bill. Well, Sir, the result of accepting the amendments brought forward by the hon. Member for the University is obvious, though he may be unconscious of it.

"Well, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Mover, referred to the report of the Sadler Committee. Sir, he quoted its authority in justification of his position that poor district boards and municipalities must be deprived of their right to send representatives to this great academic body in Madras, viz., the Senate. I have gone through that report, Sir, at any rate through the relevant portions of it, relevant for the purposes of this argument and I find that the Sadler Committee has not said anything at all in support of his argument. I do not find in that report, any recommendation that district boards or municipalities ought not to send their representatives to the Senate. If he relies upon the absence in that report of any recommendation that local bodies should be given such a right, I should point out to him that here also he is mistaken. The Sadler Committee, after stating the academic bodies which ought to send their representatives, proceeds to say: 'The next category of members of the Court' (i.e., the Senate) 'would consist of representatives of non-academic bodies.' The Sadler Committee—a less instructed body perhaps than the hon. Member for the University—did not aim at any such academic perfection as the hon. Member for the University is aiming at. It was their object to give representation, Sir, to several non-academic bodies. They said 'we should include five non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council.' Now, Sir, this Madras Legislative Council is going to be deprived of its right of sending representatives; then 'five representatives of the Judges of the High Court', while the Judges here send no representatives; then a representative or representatives of each of the following bodies: the Calcutta Corporation, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Association, the Mining and Geological Institute, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Indian branch), the Bank of Bengal and such other public bodies as might be determined from time to time by Statute. It is evident, Sir, that the list which is given is by no means exhaustive. It does not profess to be so either; it is only illustrative for at the end they say 'such other public bodies as might be determined from time to time by Statute'. It is this report, Sir, that is relied upon for the position that local bodies ought not to get any representation at all on the Senate.

31st March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

"Well, Sir, I do not propose to engage the House any further. When the hon. Member for Madras was addressing the House, we were trembling with fear whether his speech represented the views of his party and of their leader, the hon. Minister for Education. It was indeed a great relief, Sir, when the hon. Minister for Education got up from his seat and told us that he had got the greatest respect for the feelings on the subject not only of a considerable section of the House but also of a considerable section of the people at large and that he would endeavour to satisfy them. We are very thankful to him for the statement. We should have been gladder still if he had appealed to the Member opposite not to press a piece-meal legislation of this kind. When an act of a piece-meal nature comes from the hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi, an appeal is made to him not to press it and the hon. Member yields. If it is a case of amending the Elementary Education Act the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha who brings it forward is told that his is a piece-meal legislation. The hon. Minister says: 'I am bringing a Bill of my own. Please do not press yours.' And, Sir, Mr. Saldanha yields. What then is the reason for the differential treatment in the case of the hon. Member for the University? I can easily guess what the answer is. The hon. Minister for Education knows that his appeal would be in vain. That is why he has not made the appeal. However, Sir, we say we are not satisfied with a Bill of this kind, we are not satisfied with a Bill starting from a source which, however high it may be, does not in our view seem altogether unpolluted and fed also from sources of a similar nature. We cannot without opposition accept a measure of this kind. When it comes from less impure hands, though it be even from a bureaucracy, after maturer consideration and with less chance of its being suspected than the present Bill, it will be time then for us to consider it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am not altogether surprised at the mixed reception my Bill has received at the hands of this House. It is a tragedy too deep for tears that even after all these six years any question that may be brought forward on the floor of this House tends to communal passion being roused. I am sorry that my appeal not to import communalism has been thrown overboard in spite of the categorical statement made by me that I have not the slightest idea of either Brahmanizing or Non-Brahmanizing the Senate. It has pained my heart that Member after Member should have discussed this Bill, not on its academic merits but on its communal merits or demerits. Sir, I am not going to take lessons on communal justice from my hon. Friends below the gangway. If, however, it is felt by hon. Members on this side or the other block opposite, that any provision ought to be made for safeguarding communal justice, I am their servant. I do not want to give annoyance to any reasonable section of the House. But I am not going to take at its face value, this too much of protestation for non-Brahman interest exhibited so far. If, on the other hand, these three Ministers who are themselves non-Brahmans and have every concern for the interests of their community, and the Congress members who are non-Brahmans feel there is really a genuine non-Brahman feeling or any communal feeling that ought to be respected, I say I shall be the first, in case I consider it right, to accept it. I look forward to the time when communities will learn to trust one another and when we shall no longer hear of this national humiliation in the disguise of communal claims and communal rights. But, Sir, I recognize that there is not only profound humility but profound wisdom in the lines of Cardinal Newman

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[31st March 1927]

'I do not ask to see the distant scene; one step is enough for me.' If I am able to get this Bill introduced and if I am able to induce my Brahman and non-Brahman friends to take an academic view of this question, then I am sure the reasonable needs of communal justice will be met. As regards the district boards and municipalities, I must say I am against giving them any representation, because that is indirect election. The taluk boards are elected; they elect the district boards which also contain a nominated element; they in their turn elect the Senate. It is not so bad in the case of the municipalities. Even there it is indirect. My hon. Friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar made a point with which I sympathise that there ought to be some means of representing on the Senate the general tax-payer. But I may tell you that there is no provision in Sir Patro's Act any more than in mine for that. But if in the Select Committee or later any means could be found by which we can have on the Senate representatives of the general tax-payer of the province, I certainly shall be in favour of it. I would only enter my humble caveat against the remarks made against the suggested changes in the constitution of the Senate. After all the Senate is not going to govern the province. It is only going to govern the affairs of the University and this Senate must be such as to devise useful methods relating to academic matters.

1-30
p.m.

"When my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar from Tinnevely lectured to me particularly and delivered a homily on my sins of commission and omission, I felt as Warren Hastings felt, after the great orations of Burke and Sheridan impeaching him before Parliament, a 'culprit.' My hon. Friend has read the Sadler report to no purpose. 'Statute' there does not mean statute of this Council. It means a statute of the Senate. (Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar: I know it, Sir.) People must read and understand before they speak, Sir, he is too much of a lawyer not to understand 'such other public bodies' means, according to the well-known legal maxim of *ejusdem generis*, something like the institutions mentioned there. It is a far cry from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, from the Calcutta School of Mining and Geology and from the Bank of Bengal to district boards and municipalities. They are institutes directly interested in agriculture, commerce or geology which are subjects intended to be taught or taught in the University. Sir, to compare them with district boards and municipalities is, I submit, a far cry. But if that is the only way in which we can guarantee that representation of lay opinion on the Senate, I think it is a matter for very careful consideration.

"My friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, below the gangway, acted—I do not want to offend him—as if his breath had been taken away when I said political faith should not be denied the privileges of the University. I was only joking when I said communists and anarchists. Only I do not want Swarajists or others to be kept out from the privileges of the University by prejudice or passion, and just as there is no possibility of religious faith being punished, there should be no possibility of political faith or want of faith being punished, if you are legislating for possibilities. My hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar thought that we should not be under the guidance of experts. I agree with him. But, Sir, who are the experts? Only the professors and those returned by the registered graduates and not others.

"One word more, and I have done. I think, you, Sir, high authority as you are, as a member of the Select Committee, and Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao

31st March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

wrote a minute of dissent on Sir Patro's Bill that district boards and municipalities ought not to be represented unless they contributed financially to the University, and I have the very high authority of the hon. the Chief Minister and the hon. the Development Minister when I asked that the number of members to be returned by the registered graduates should be raised from 30 to 40 and made provision for that number. The Sadler Committee are for it and the Syndicate Committee are for it. As I said, I am willing that out of these 40 members, ten or fifteen may be reserved for Muhammadans, Christians or representatives from depressed classes who have not got direct representation.

"There are many other matters for me to deal with, but since I am anxious that we must close this debate before we rise for lunch, I may only say that the constitution of the Senate is the only portion on which the whole discussion concentrated itself, though there are other matters, matters of procedure and of adjustment, on which this House has nothing to say against my proposal. And, therefore, I will content myself with dealing with the communal aspect. I now repeat to all parts of this House and ask them to let this Bill be introduced and let every opinion crystallise itself, and I only ask, Brahmans and non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and Christians, especially all the friends on the benches of the block above the gangway, not to allow their minds to be clouded by unnecessary fears raised by interested people because they do not want to avail themselves of an opportunity to cure their ailing child although a competent doctor is willing to give his services gratis."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is *that the Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1923 be read in Council.*"

The motion was put and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Council then (1-36 p.m.) adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member Mr. Satyamurti is not moving the latter motion in the notice (viz., that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"No, Sir."

(ii) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT AND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I have just received a letter from the Secretary to Government that though this Bill of mine obtained the sanction of the Governor-General in the last Council and underwent the third stage, that sanction has lapsed, and I am told that a further sanction is necessary from the Governor-General. I want your ruling, Sir, whether in this case, I cannot move for leave."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"On that matter, I can easily give a ruling. According to the Standing Orders, the Bill, unless it is introduced in this Council, will certainly lapse by the prorogation of the Council, which, I think, will take place to-day."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"In that case, I shall not move it, Sir."

[31st March 1927]

(iii) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I second it."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"May I ask my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu whether he will not be so good as to follow what happened on the other occasion, because this is a matter which like the other may be taken up when the Council meets next."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"One word, with your permission, Sir. I request to have it clearly stated to me whether the Bill the hon. the Law Member proposes to bring forward is likely to come in August or September. There is a fear in some quarters that the hon. the Law Member himself will not be present, and that the Bill may not be introduced in the Council, just like what happened in the case of the Irrigation Bill some time ago."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There is always a Law Member for this Government and it is hoped that he would be able to introduce a comprehensive measure in August or September."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I beg leave to withdraw."

The Bill was by leave withdrawn.

IV

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

(i) CONSTRUCTION OF A SEPARATE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN MADRAS.

The following motion standing in the name of Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi was, with the permission of the House, moved by Dr. B. S. Mallayya, as the hon. Member was not in her seat :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a special "hospital for children" may be established in the City of Madras, with effect from 1st April 1927, in a suitable rented building, that steps be taken to construct a new building as expeditiously as possible for the accommodation of such a hospital, and that, with a view to achieve the object, a suitable sum be provided in the budget for 1927-28.'

In doing so, * Dr. B. S. Mallayya said :—"At present no medical amenities are provided for the treatment of sick children. In fact, in the City of Madras there are at present nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of people, and nearly one-fifth of this are children, and while there are 2,000 beds for the treatment of adults in the nine hospitals in the city, those available for the treatment of sick children are only 60. In other words, where there is a bed for 200 adult people, the beds available for sick children are at the rate of 1 for 1,800. And children are being brought forth in this City at the rate of 22,000 per year and before the year is out, nearly 8,000 of them die from some inter-current disease or other. Sir, infantile mortality rate in the City of Madras is 300 as against 60 in London. Diseases incidental to children living in Madras are nearly ten times more than those of adults, while the number of beds available for their treatment in the city hospitals is

[31st March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

only one-tenth of those available for adults. It has been humourously expressed once by Col. Giffard that nearly one-third of the children, or in other words one out of three does not live to cut its milk tooth, or does not survive to celebrate its first birthday.

"Sir, the amenities provided in the City for children are very few, and though over-crowding, poverty, dirt and squalor and other minor things are said to be the predisposing causes, the actual diseases that carry off the children are some inter-current diseases, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, lung trouble, and liver trouble. I am certain that quite 80 per cent of these children if properly treated in hospital could be saved by proper medicines but unfortunately none of these amenities that are available to adults are available to them. They are under the existing conditions absolutely at the mercy of the grandmother and the barber women, and their patent medicines are ass's milk, the juice of the plant known as Euphorbium Tirukalli and branding the child with red hot needle or an umbrella rib. Every joint is branded with this red hot needle. Then they have got two other oils, Kodambakam oil and Chingleput oil; if the children survive these two traditional doctors, they have next to face the pandithan, with his gorojanam and kasturi pills and also neem oil and egg oil. And the next agent very frequently used for the treatment of illness of children is that abominable stuff, for which the hon. the Minister for Excise is responsible, that is, opium. This is very often used, particularly, by Marwaris, and you might have read in the papers the tragic end of a little child in Periamet where the grandmother gave four annas worth of opium to the child and then put it to sleep in order to prevent it from screaming from pain of intestinal colic and disturbing the inmates there. They took the body to the General Hospital and held an inquest. Another case which came recently to my knowledge was in Edapaliam where a baby three days old, which was born without anus was given castor oil to make the bowels move, with the result that it began to purge by the mouth, and died at night. This town boasts of a hospital for dogs. Even the *mantrakaram* has now come to understand that mantrams would not cure the child and has taken to up-to-date methods. There is no excuse for the criminal waste of life among children here. There is an urgent need, in fact a crying need, for a children's hospital in Madras, and this was recognized some years back by the hon. the Deputy President and with that commendable and selfless work, she started a hospital for children in Mowbrey's Road. It worked for some time, but had to be given up as some of the large sums of voluntary subscription did not materialise and they closed down the hospital not for want of beds being filled up but because the donors did not come forward with their donations. Later on an attempt was made by the Managing Committee of the Prince of Wales Reception Fund. They proposed opening a hospital on the Marina with 168 beds, and when the matter was taken up the Surgeon-General, he was doubtful whether all the beds would be filled up. So he suggested that the amount earmarked for such hospital might be utilized for opening beds in the consumptive hospital on the Spur Tank. I am told that this has not been done and the funds are still intact, and if that is so, we may approach them to divert it for the construction of this hospital for which the money was originally meant. At any rate, Sir, I think the Government have absolutely no excuse for allowing this criminal waste of life among the infant innocents to go on in this city. It is high time that they made amends for their past neglect and opened a small hospital with 100 beds in a rented

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[31st March 1927]

building for the time being. This would put down infantile mortality in the City of Madras and also provide ample material for the training of medical students in diseases of infants in childhood, for which at present there are no adequate arrangements in any of the hospitals of the City."

2-45
p.m.

* Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, I heartily second the motion. I need not repeat here that the idea of Children's Hospital has been long before our minds. Every time mention was made of the terrible death-rate of infants in our Presidency, the necessity for a special hospital for children was felt very acutely indeed, both by the medical as well as the lay public. Again as every one of you is aware after the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, we thought that this long expected boon was going to be given to this Province, but soon after, came the disappointment that the money collected for the purpose has been diverted, as explained to you last time, in the Press Communiqué, dated 30th March 1926, Local Self-Government Department (P.H.), to the construction of a tuberculosis ward for our children and a few beds in other hospitals thus allotting to our children a secondary place, in spite of the great and very urgent need that existed for a separate hospital for them and also in direct contravention of the recognized principle observed in other civilized countries: 'Mankind owes to the child the best it has to give'.

"No doubt, Sir, there are a few beds in the General Hospital, a few in the Women and Children Hospital. I may tell you, Sir, even though it is called Women and Children Hospital, the children are few in number having only 24 beds as compared with their total population, and take a secondary place. No special attention is given to them. There is no specialist in charge of the children, no special equipment in that hospital for children such as a milk modifying laboratory or the Physio-Therapeutic department, nor are there any specially qualified nurses to look after them. Dr. Hutchison, an eminent physician of London, when talking about the clinical examination of children, gives the students the following advice: 'The method of examining and handling a sick child does not come to you by intuition, and the man who starts for the first time to study the diseases of children is like a traveller in a foreign country. He hears a strange language spoken which he does not understand; at all events, if the language is not absolutely strange, it is spoken with a foreign accent; for, the physical signs of disease are often different in children from what they are in grown up people and so the students have to devote special attention to their interpretation, and moreover as the child is unable to describe to the doctor the nature of the suffering, the students have to develop their power of observation very much indeed.'

"Again in the handling and examination of children one has to learn gentleness and tact which will come only with care, experience, practice and above all, training under competent teachers.

"As that learned doctor again says, the subject of diseases of children is one which is apt to be neglected in General Hospitals for more than one reason. The first reason is that adult patients are so very numerous, their claims on the staff are so very pressing that there is very little time left for special teaching in the children's wards. It has its explanation in this further fact that the teaching in General Hospitals is directed generally to the requirements of qualifying examinations and no demand is made at the

31st March 1927]

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

ordinary qualifying examinations for a special knowledge of the diseases of children, the consequence of which is that many men and women, when they qualify themselves know almost nothing of the commonest ailments of infancy. So when going out into practice, you are not much better informed than the mother or the nurse as to the diseases you have got to deal with. And still you will find that in any large general practice children make up a great part and perhaps the greater part of the patients, and the serious nature of the disease will be brought home to you by a study of the death-rates; whereas the adult mortality is 4 per 1,000, the infantile mortality is 150 per 1,000, which is not creditable to our profession—this was the condition prevailing in England before 1911.

"Since then many changes have taken place. The great business of child reform began. Hospitals were built for sick children. Infant welfare centres and milk depots were established. Further, a knowledge of the diseases of children and treatment was introduced as a compulsory subject in the medical curriculum of students and both in the out-patients and in the in-patients wards, special provision was made to give practical instruction on this subject to students qualifying for examinations, extending in some hospitals to three months and in some even six months' course. The result has been an immense saving of life, and a steady improvement in the health and physique of the child as reported by no less a man than Sir George Newman, the Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health. Now, I ask, how much more appropriate are the above remarks of Dr. Hutchison made before the year 1911, to us here who record a mortality of 300 per 1,000? How much more energetic we should be in this business of child reform with a death-rate like 300 per 1,000—a figure that astounds the civilized world?

"Again Dr. Holt, the great American Physician, an authority on diseases of children says in his book: 'Therapeutics in infancy consists in something more than a graduated dosage of drugs. Many therapeutic means which are valuable in adults are useless in children, and many others which are of little value in adults are extremely useful in children' showing that child's study is entirely a different one from that of the adult.

"Again, without the help of a special hospital and special equipment for children, study and research into the ailments of our children and also teaching the students on that subject is not possible. In the English hospitals and in the English books much prominence is given to rickets, scurvy, rheumatic affections of childhood, diseases peculiar to cold countries which are rather rare here. It will do us, Indian students, not much good to devote too much time to such diseases. Here in the tropics, we have to tackle other problems such as a typical form of malaria, kala-azar, dysentery, tropical jaundice, etc. I may tell you here that the signs and symptoms of malaria in children are not the same as those in adults. There is then prevalent among the Brahman children a certain diseased condition of the liver called in Tamil 'சட்டி' infantile tropical. The aetiology and cure have not been found yet even though many of our children succumb to this every year. I have listened, not without pain in my heart, to many a sad and pathetic tale from mothers who have narrated to me with tears in their eyes how they have been losing their children one after the other from this dire disease. In the West they have found remedies for rickets, scurvy, rheumatism, diphtheria and smallpox, through persistent

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi] [31st March 1927]

research and study. What was possible there will be possible for us here also. If we only take the trouble of studying and analysing a large number of such children, very soon we may strike at the root cause. As we are, we are indifferent to such sad occurrences amongst us, and the vast amount of human suffering which they involve.

"Again, regarding the diet of our children, we are simply copying the West. The present method of scientific feeding in the absence of mother's milk is this—diluted and sterilised cow's milk, supplemented with sugar, cream, fruit juice, etc. Is it possible for poor mothers of our country to carry out the above instructions? If we want to live as a nation should we not find a diet for our infants suitable to our climate and conditions of life here? As it is, the practitioners very often prescribe the tinned foods for infants in the place of human milk or diluted cow's milk without any of the abovementioned necessary adjuncts to make it a complete food. I can only point out to the House that such an ignorance and indifference on our part is not at all excusable when the whole civilized world is tackling this problem of infant welfare most seriously and earnestly and has achieved very many tangible results.

"Indian children have suffered much and are still suffering for want of a separate hospital. Can anybody in this House conceive of a better, wiser and more useful form of medical relief viewed from the human, from the scientific and from the nation's standpoint than the one proposed in this motion, to give relief to our innocent young, the speechless and helpless millions of India who are to be the future bulwarks of the State?

"I have heard hon. Members of this House complaining about the large amount of money that is spent on hospitals, on the doctors and drugs. My answer is, so long as we ignore the preventive aspects of medicine, so long as we are blind to the immediate needs of the nation, we are bound to suffer, our money, our leisure and our energy are bound to go to waste. To prevent unnecessary human suffering, disability, disfigurement, and avoidable mortality of infants and at the same time to save our money and labour, I would most earnestly beseech you to direct your attention to the preventive side of medicine and lay the foundation of a healthy life by replacing quack treatment of our infants and children with up-to-date scientific treatment and by looking after the health of school boys and girls with properly conducted medical inspection.

"Sir, much infantile mortality is preventible. In England the infant mortality in 1901 was 128 per 1,000; in 1924 only 69. The amazing decline was due to preventive medicine. As we are, we cannot but admit that the majority of us are under-developed and under-nourished, are unable to bear the stress and strain of modern life as is revealed by our mortality returns (for Europe 4 per 1,000, for India 42 per 1,000), by our average cost of living (Rs. 20 for an Indian and Rs. 50 for an European) and by our capacity to work.

"No doubt there may be other contributory causes—social and economical, but one of the main causes if not the chief cause, in my opinion, is the negligent and indifferent treatment given to our children—our boys and girls. Because, in my experience, the rural child even though starved, keeps better health

31st March 1927] [Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

than over-fed children of the well-to-do classes. So, we cannot attribute all our ill-health and disease to poverty alone. Most of our children when born, in spite of our poverty and premature motherhood, have a healthy appearance. In a few days or months they develop a sickly look as the result of mismanagement or improper and unscientific methods of feeding in the absence of breast milk. No wonder that such ill-nourished children readily fall a prey to all kinds of infantile ailments, especially in the absence of rational treatment.

"Again, the general physique of our children is low. When I landed in India after my recent visit to the West, the difference in the appearance of our children as compared with that of the European child was very poignantly brought home to me—the anæmic, pale, sallow cheeks of the majority of our children as contrasted with the rosy, fleshy cheeks of the European ones, the thin wasted limbs of ours as compared with the muscular, round limbs of the Western children, their cheerful and happy expressions with the melancholy and dejected looks of our children. True, the racial and climatic differences may be seen in contour, but need not be in health and vigour which are not the monopoly of any one race or climate.

"In the face of what civilised nations have been doing towards the solution of the problems of infantile mortality and morbidity, we, in India, have to admit that we have been guilty of very grave injustice towards the treatment of our children. Now in England and Wales, there is abundant provision for the care and treatment of children and enormous facilities exist for carrying on research and experiments. There are more than half a dozen special children hospitals in the city of London alone in addition to children's wards in every big general hospital. Many of the maternity and child-welfare centres have a few beds for children ailing from digestive troubles where mothers are kept and taught the art of looking after their infants. There are children's homes where they are admitted for minor ailments, day nurseries where the poor mothers leave their children when they go out for their work. There are a number of nursery schools for children below the age of 5 besides convalescent homes for weak children and foundling hospitals and orphanages. As the result of such wide, well-thought-out organizations and centres of health, the infant mortality within the last few years has come down to 69 per 1,000. So, look at the frantic and co-ordinated efforts of other nations to save the child's life.

"In the face of such honest attempts on the part of the nations and such authoritative views as expressed by such eminent and experienced and practical physicians like Dr. Robert Hutchison, Dr. Holt, Sir George Newman, for the existence of special hospitals for children and for special teaching of students on the subject of the diseases of children, are we justified in tolerating this kind of treatment which is being accorded at present to our children, the future citizens of the State, on whose health and welfare depends the prosperity and progress of the country? When we are thus conscious of the fact that 'there is no more promising field of medicine than the prevention of diseases in children and the majority of the ailments from which children suffer lie within the power of man to prevent', only those who can fathom the depth and intensity of a mother's love for her ailing infant, can adequately realize what it means to the mother to see her helpless infant suffer, on whom her life-happiness centres, what it is to see that spark

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi] [31st March 1927]

of life being extinguished for ever for want of proper care and treatment. What sacrifice would such a mother not undergo if she is only convinced that the remedy is near at hand? The Indian mother who will fast for days together and who will undertake arduous journeys to beget a child, who will forego all her wealth, leisure and her pleasures for its sake, would she not admit her child into a hospital if she is only sure of good treatment and its certain recovery? I leave it to the hon. Members to judge.

"Once more, before I finish, I beg to lay emphasis on the necessity of a separate special hospital for children. Even before I went to England, I keenly felt the necessity of such a hospital for reasons which I have stated at length before—which feeling has only become hundredfold intensified after I saw such institutions in other countries, the good work done by them, and the enormous benefit which the children of these fortunate countries derive from them.

"Child's study being a different one from that of the adult, I feel convinced that it should be developed as a separate science and art, and be given an important place in the medical curriculum of students, as any other subject like Ophthalmology, Midwifery and Gynaecology and not be made a secondary thing as it is being done now—by allotting a few beds for children in the several hospitals as is being done now."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Sir, it is my painful duty to oppose resolutions of this kind not on the ground that the children of Madras do not want a separate hospital, but on the ground of expenditure. Of course the Treasury benches helped the remodelling of the General Hospital. My case has always been that more hospitals should not be built here. I feel that the Corporation of Madras should itself provide for these things, because it derives a revenue of Rs. 80,00,000. Out of their general revenues of Rs. 25,90,160, they spent in the current year Rs. 2,09,000 and they are going to spend next year only Rs. 1,52,010. That means they are going to save half a lakh next year. Their case seems to be: 'Let the whole province contribute in giving medical help to the metropolis.' If the hospital is to be located here, I agree that the Government which is contributing to so many other institutions out of the provincial funds should also contribute to it; but that the Corporation should not do anything in the matter is not proper. We, the mufassalites, are anxious that our medical needs must be met. The Deputy President adduced so many arguments in support of her motion. I agree. But the pity of it is we have no money. People in the metropolis seem to think that drinking water alone is enough for the mufassalites and that they should have all the hospitals in the world. A sum of about Rs. 17 lakhs is to be spent this year on their hospitals and yet they want some more lakhs. Dr. Mallayya was saying 'let us take a rented building for the present and provide 40 lakhs next year for a building, and 20 lakhs in the year after'. That would mean using up all the money that could be spared."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I never suggested spending 40 lakhs on the Children's Hospital. I said, we will make a start with 100 beds in a rented building. I also expect more than the cost of the hospital from the Management of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee. My hon. Friend misled the House in the matter of the expenses of the Corporation in regard to medical relief. We have spent

31st March 1927] [Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

six lakhs on Child Welfare and other schemes. For the medical amenities of the city, the Corporation is spending six lakhs and not a lakh and thirty thousand as my hon. Friend says."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I am sorry my hon. Friend completely mis-
understood me. I never said that he wanted Rs. 40 lakhs this year. I understood him to say that he wanted only a rented building this year—they always start with a rented building, I suppose—and next year he will come forward with a demand for Rs. 40 lakhs, because fortunately he has got people to support him. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya : It is not my fault.) Not your fault. The hon. Member would ask for a hospital on up-to-date lines at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. I never said that he wanted Rs. 40 lakhs this year. If a hospital is needed now in Madras as the hon. Member pointed out, the money of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee may be utilized for this purpose; the Corporation may grant some money; if the Government likes, they may also contribute something. But all this money should not come out of the provincial revenues."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been so ably moved by Dr. Mallayya and eloquently seconded by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. Time was, Mr. President, when historians and politicians thought in terms of regiments, dreadnoughts and tariffs, but to-day they are thinking in terms of babies and motherhood. This century has rightly been called the 'century of the child'. Governments in the West are devoting considerable attention to questions connected with infant welfare. They have succeeded in reducing infant mortality to a great extent. In almost every Western city there are children's hospitals and baby welcome and child welfare centres. As has been already pointed out, immense progress has been made not only in the treatment but also in the prevention of children's ailments. In this country where we have such a high infant mortality, the inauguration of the baby week has not come a day too soon. The necessity of paying greater attention to the care and welfare of infants has been by means of that brought increasingly to our attention. Children require a great deal of attention, especially in the first years of their existence. If we neglect children, we deprive ourselves of the very first element of racial success and national greatness. You may ask why a separate children's hospital is necessary. These are days of specialization. A general practitioner cannot efficiently handle children's ailments. The tenure of life in children is very slender. The line of demarcation between health and sickness, between physiological order and disorder may be passed any day. In many ailments such as infantile liver, rickets, tuberculosis and many forms of abdominal troubles, a general practitioner cannot easily diagnose the trouble and do the needful. Similarly in many forms of congenital defects and deformities it requires special knowledge and training on the part of the doctors to efficiently rectify them."

"Now a children's hospital in Madras is not intended only for the benefit of this City. It will give facilities for difficult diseases of children coming from any place. It will give opportunities for medical men to specialize and it will give clinical material for medical students who are undergoing training here. The men who undergo special training in this hospital will go out to all parts of the Presidency and carry with them the benefit of the experience and training they derive in such a hospital."

3p.m.

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

[31st March 1927]

"We are told that we have about Rs. 3 lakhs collected in the Prince of Wales Reception Committee Fund. This may very well serve as an initial fund for starting this hospital. I trust and hope that this resolution will be accepted and as a result of this a children's hospital will be started at least in a rented building for the present."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I find myself, as the phrase goes, between the devil and the deep sea (Laughter). It is impossible to remain unmoved by the very fervent appeal made by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi specially as I happen to have a number of children. All the same, there is a duty which I owe to my constituency, which impels me, though with very great reluctance, to oppose this motion. Mr. President, the want of general medical relief in the mufassal is much keener than the need for specific medical relief in the City. My friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami has properly pointed out that if such a hospital is to be started in the City, the Corporation had better bear the burden rather than the provincial revenues. I belong to a city where on account of the poverty of the municipality and the district board, the gosha hospital which is the only hospital for women in Cocanada is almost about to be closed and Government are not pleased to bear the whole cost of it. I am sure if Dr. Muthulakshmi sees for herself that a big city like Cocanada with a large population has not got a single hospital for women, she would rather forego this hospital for children than allow the mufassal to suffer for want of a women's hospital. Hon. Members from Madras seem to be under the impression that we from the mufassal are raising a false cry that we are starved in the matter of medical relief. If only Dr. Muthulakshmi makes a tour in the mufassal, she will easily see at what distant intervals the hospitals are situated and what meagre facilities there are for medical relief. In that case, these proposals to remodel the General Hospital at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs, and to have a separate hospital for children in the city of Madras, would not have come before the House. Unless it be that I have to discharge my paramount duty to my constituency, I would not have come forward to oppose this resolution which concerns the welfare of children. Throughout the discussions yesterday it was brought home to the minds of hon. Members that the voluminous opposition in the Council from mufassal Members to spending large sums of money on the General Hospital from the provincial revenues was due to the fact that medical relief in the mufassal is not adequate. I do not think I can profitably add to anything that was said yesterday. It is not a light subject to be lightly treated. The Madras Members in the Council, with the influence which the Madrasies have, are likely to pass this resolution. But we want to let slip no opportunity to enter our emphatic protest against the way in which large sums of money are lavished on the city to the prejudice of the mufassal."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I heartily support the resolution. My contention is that we must make experiments in Madras in the first instance before we establish centres in the mufassal. Moreover, Sir, many of the people living in Madras come from the mufassal. The labouring population here is only the result of migration from villages in the mufassal. It would be more selfishness on our part to say that we ought not to allow this experiment to be made in Madras because it would not benefit the people in the mufassal. People in the mufassal migrate to

31st March 1927] [Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar]

the city on account of poverty. They go there in search of employment. Most of the diseases of our children are due to want of nourishment and premature motherhood. Another difficulty is that poor fathers and poor mothers bring forth a number of children and they are not able to maintain them. There are two remedies that can be suggested. The chief cause is the want of nutrition. Expectant mothers ought to be kept in these children's hospitals a month before delivery and for two months after. The cost of maintaining these women is very small in our country. In some of the western municipalities such as Birmingham and Brighton they make it a point to see that expectant mothers are looked after in the municipal hospitals for some time before and after delivery. In some hospitals they take care of the children for seven or eight months afterwards. As a matter of fact, the other day I saw photographs explaining how in the Birmingham Hospital they feed children with milk and food untouched by hand. The preventive methods must be adopted to a great extent in the matter of disease. In our country the causes of disease in children are many. Among the richer classes it is early marriage and premature motherhood. Among the poor classes it is want of nutrition and bad sanitation. In the richer classes parentage is forced upon young women before they are able to bear children. It behoves us, especially educated people, to see that our children are not married before the age of 15 or 16. The Legislative Assembly wanted 16; I would like that our Council passes a resolution recommending that the age should be raised. This is the only way to prevent diseases. It has been said that this system of early marriage has been copied by the Non-Brahmans from the Brahmans. At least in this matter let not the Non-Brahmans imitate the Brahmans. This is no question of Brahman or Non-Brahman. Next, poverty is the cause of many diseases from which our children suffer. In the last influenza epidemic six million men, women and children died. That was due to the fact that the resisting capacity of our people is very small. The average longevity of an Indian is said to be 23.5."

* Mr. J. A. SAI DANHA :—"On a point of order, Sir. If I understand 8-1 him correctly, the hon. Member is speaking about birth control and all that sort of thing; I should like to know what it has got to do with the subject under discussion."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"My hon. Friend from South Kanara can very easily distinguish between relevancy and irrelevancy. He knows very well what all is happening. These are all preventive measures which must be taken into account in considering the question of a hospital for our children. We are not merely concerned with this one point of curing diseases in children; we are also concerned with the more important point of preventing these children from getting diseases. We are responsible to some extent for some of the diseases our children are suffering from. The doctors come in only after the disease manifests itself. Before the disease becomes apparent, are not the parents responsible for the health of their children, their daughters and sons? That is a great and serious responsibility on the parents."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? If the hon. Gentleman will kindly tell us whether he is for or against the motion, we can understand him better."

[31st March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Perhaps the hon. Member was not then sitting in the House. At the beginning of his speech, the hon. Member, Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, said that he was for the resolution.

" The hon. Member is expected to confine his remarks to the question of a separate hospital."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" I have already stated that a time will come when such a hospital will be found to be a necessity. I have also supplemented it by saying that the first duty of the parents is to see that their children are free from diseases. I therefore submit for the consideration of the House that an experiment on the lines recommended by the resolution is necessary. It may be done in many ways. I have already submitted that it should be preventive in character. I have also said that children should be given treatment in the Ayurvedic system. We all know that the medicines we are now giving to our children are purely European. The medicine that we are giving to our children is certainly well fitted to children who are generally brought up and fed upon animal diet."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is travelling far off from the field of relevancy. He has also exceeded the time-limit."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" I am closing, Sir. I heartily support the proposition. I recommend that it will be cheaper if we report to the Ayurvedic system of medicine, because that would be more in conformity with our natural tastes."

* Mr. SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is admitted on all hands that the first requisite for national prosperity is the physical well-being of the children of that country. As such, no amount however big it may be, spent on the preservation of the health of the children can be considered as a waste or an extravagance. Some hon. Members of this House seem to labour under a misconception. They seem to think that the starting of a special hospital for children is against the interests of the mufassal but I daresay it furthers, on the other hand, the interests of the mufassal people as also the interests of the people of this city.

" The object of a children's hospital is twofold. Treatment will be provided there not only for every-day complaints but also for certain special diseases peculiar to children which defy the ordinary lines of treatment. At present in any and every hospital, children can be treated for every-day complaints but special diseases of children require special knowledge and special treatment and also great care and skill. The general practitioners cannot handle these diseases of the children so well as those who are specially trained in that direction can do.

" In fact, we know, Sir, in the mufassal, thousands of children are suffering at the present day with that dire disease called the hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver which was referred to by Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal while speaking on the motion. That disease is almost incurable. It requires very careful treatment and very great skill on the part of the physicians.

" The mufassal people can take their children to the central hospital, wherever it may be, and get the impending ruin of their beloved children averted. I think, Sir, it will be to the convenience and to the benefit as

31st March 1927]

[Mr. Syed Tajudin Sahib]

well of all mufassal people to have such a hospital centred in the metropolis. I therefore very strongly support the motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am rather perplexed as to what exactly to say on this matter. I have got to consider the claims of the mufassal and the claims of Madras, both of which have been urged with equal vehemence. Then again, I have got to consider the claims of the Ayurvedic system as against the allopathic system. At least one hon. Member said that he considered children's diseases could be treated best by means of the Ayurvedic system alone. Situated, therefore, as I am, amidst these various perplexing issues, I say that I am rather in a difficulty as to what to say.

" I find, Sir, on an examination of the provision of beds in the State hospitals, that at present we have got about 106 beds for children in the General Hospital, in the Rayapuram Hospital, the Royapetta Hospital, the Hospital for Women and Children and in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. In the Rainy and Kalvani Hospitals which are of course not State hospitals, there are about nine beds. In the new Tuberculosis Hospital scheme which I hope will materialize at a very early date, we propose to provide a children's ward with 35 beds; and in the new scheme of improvements to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, we are providing a ward with 30 beds. So that, Sir, including the bed accommodation that we have got already, we shall have on the whole about 180 beds at a very early date. The other day, Sir, in connexion with the adjournment motion concerning the General Hospital scheme, hon. Members of this House objected very strongly to the expenditure of large sums of money on the metropolitan hospitals. I wonder how the House would receive a further proposal from me, if I did make it, to construct a large new children's hospital in addition to the many hospitals that we have got at present in Madras. I omitted to mention, Sir, that the accommodation that I referred to did not include the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, the Tuberculosis Hospital, and the Mental Hospital. I have not got the correct figures for children's beds in these hospitals."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are children mad to be in the Mental Hospital?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" There may be various stages of it there, I suppose."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" For the past 20 years, I am not aware of any child being mad in the Lunatic Asylum."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am however putting it at 30 at a guess, so that all together, we shall have very soon about 200 beds at least for children in the City of Madras."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. Minister drawing from his imagination, Sir?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am giving facts and figures, Sir; I am not drawing from my imagination. The only figure I put at a guess is in regard to the Ophthalmic Hospital, the

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [31st March 1927]

Tuberculosis Hospital and the Mental Hospital, for all of which I have not got the correct figures. The other figures that I have given are absolutely correct.

"As I said, Sir, while I am in sympathy with the resolution, while I recognize that a special hospital for children where we might be able to carry on research work in children's diseases, where we might have doctors who had specialized in such diseases, is a very desirable thing, the question is really whether, considering all the circumstances of the case, it is one that ought to be taken up immediately. I am sure, Sir, that the hospital will come into existence some time, it may be early or it may be late; but I do not think, Sir, that there is a case for pressing for the construction of a new hospital immediately in view of the fact that the present hospital accommodation besides the new schemes we have got on hand will for a long while, be sufficient to meet the requirements. I therefore hope, Sir, that in view of the fact that we have at present got a fair amount of bed accommodation for children, and that very soon we shall provide, under the new schemes which we have got on hand, about 65 more beds for children alone, the hon. Mover of this resolution will accept the figures I have given and withdraw the resolution."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I move for closure."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that discussion on the resolution be closed."

The motion for closure was put to the House and carried.

3-30
p.m.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the question to the vote of the House. The question is :

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a special "hospital for children" may be established in the City of Madras, with effect from 1st April 1927, in a suitable rented building, that steps be taken to construct a new building as expeditiously as possible for the accommodation of such a hospital, and that, with a view to achieve the object, a suitable sum be provided in the budget for 1927-28.'

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 19. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 2. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 20. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 3. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 21. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 4. " N. Siva Raj. | 22. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 5. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. | 23. K. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 24. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 7. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 25. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 8. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 26. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 9. Sved Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. Swami A. B. Sabajananda. | 28. " K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar. |
| 11. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 29. " J. K. Tulasiram. |
| 12. " S. Satyamurti. | 30. " K. R. Karant. |
| 13. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyyar. | 31. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 14. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 32. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 15. " H. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 33. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 16. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 34. " M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. |
| 17. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 35. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 18. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | |

31st March 1927]

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 16. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 17. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 19. " B. Nagan Gowda. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 20. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Madaliyar. | 21. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 22. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 8. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 23. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 9. " P. L. Moore. | 24. Mr. J. Bheemayya. |
| 10. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 25. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 26. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 12. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 27. " K. V. R. Swami. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 28. " D. Narayan Raju. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 29. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 15. " H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 30. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| | 31. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 8. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 2. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 9. " G. Harisavottama Rao. |
| 3. " S. V. Vanavadaia Goundar. | 10. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 4. " S. Venkiah. | 11. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 5. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 12. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 6. The Zamindar of Kalikota. | 13. Mr. P. I. Rajan. |
| 7. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 14. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |

Thirty-five hon. Members voted for the motion, 31 against it, and 14 remained neutral.

The motion was carried.

(ii) REDUCTION OF FEES IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The following resolution standing in the name of Mr. K. Sitarama Reddiyar was, with the permission of the House, moved by Dr. B. S. Mallayya as the hon. Member was not in his place :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the fees levied for a course in the medical colleges in the Presidency be reduced from Rs. 900 to Rs. 540.'

In doing so, * Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA said :—"Sir, in the year 1923, a Government order was passed enhancing the fees levied in these colleges from Rs. 540 to Rs. 900 for a course. The number of that Government Order is 1054, Public Health. It came into force in June 1924. It has been in existence for the last three years. The reason advanced by the Government for the enhancement of these fees was that the expenses of the Medical College had increased from the year 1914. Before that, they said that the expenses were comparatively heavy, but still the fees were kept low in order to encourage the study of medicine. In 1914 when the Great War broke out, they wanted any amount of medical men with any degree or qualification to go out into the areas of hostilities and so they kept the fees down in order to encourage medical study in every way possible. After the war, the Lee Commission came with its recommendation for the formation of an independent medical service for the provinces and the Government thought that the Medical Colleges should be self-supporting; so they enhanced the fees—in fact, they have doubled them—and what is the result? To-day, the study of medicine, particularly the collegiate study of medicine is very costly and in fact it is prohibitive.

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[31st March 1927]

The number of admissions in the Vizagapatam Medical School has fallen down by 50 per cent and in the Review Report of the school by the Surgeon-General himself it is stated that the cause for the fall is the enhancement of the medical fees. The number of students seeking admission into the Medical College at Madras which used to be 300 and more in previous years, was only 140 last year, and the Principal of the Medical College complains that he is not getting the right type of students, i.e., students with the required amount of general knowledge. In fact, Sir, that officer in the course of his remarks during the prize distribution on the 27th August last year, said that the failures in the first two years during the last three years have been phenomenal; and of all the female students who appeared before the final year, not one of them passed the examination either for the University degree or for the diploma granted by the Principal of the Medical College. He said that attempts had been made recently to lower the standard of the first-year M.B.B.S. and other courses in the Medical College. Sir, in addition to this screw by the Government on the study of medicine, the University have come forward recently and added another and they have enhanced all the examination fees generally. There are four examinations for a course in medicine, but in actual practice, it is, six, seven and sometimes eight, never four except in very few cases. All this has led to the study of medicine being unpopular at present.

"The Surgeon-General himself said that the institutions in this Presidency were not sufficient to meet the public demand. He said there was only one institution for every 44,000 people and one medical man for about 20,000 persons in this Presidency against one for every thousand in England and other countries. So, with a view to bring medical aid within the reach of the villagers or of the territories lying outside the area served by the existing dispensaries, they propose a system of subsidizing medical officers, to bring medical relief to the outlying areas. Up to-day the number of these rural dispensaries sanctioned by Government is 387, but only 241 of these could be opened and nearly a third have still to be opened, because you have not got the required number of persons to come forward and run them. Sir, the Surgeon-General himself has said in his Triennial Report that if they have all or every one of the dispensaries opened, a great step would have been taken to provide medical aid in the mufassal areas in the villages for which many of our friends here are very anxious that large sums of money should be released.

"Sir, there is also a new scheme, a scheme of honorary work for the Presidency hospitals and our Minister for Public Health promised some time back to extend that to the district hospitals also. But, then, if there are not sufficient number of graduates available for all these things, how are we going to run these institutions on an honorary system or a subsidized system? We want medical graduates and if you want to encourage medical studies, you cannot do it without restoring the fees to the older level; if you cannot bring the fees to a lower level, you should at least restore them to the older level, that is, Rs. 540 a course; and by that the Government are not going to lose any considerable sum at all. For the first year, I have calculated the total loss to Government will be in the shape of Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000 and against that, there is the new appointment that you are going to create for the year in the General Hospital on Rs. 800. It covers the pay which you

31st March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

are going to pay that officer. For that office, I have got a medical officer who knows the diseases of the nose and throat, who is ready to take up the honorary work, so that one balances the other, and it is a fair promise if the hon. Minister for Public Health will give an assurance that this will be done."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. Although I am not a technical man, on account of the urgency of this measure of reform and also because this measure of reform has been favourably viewed in this Council for some time back, I have come forward to second it and in doing so I feel no speech is necessary from me. Medical education has been a very great burden upon many a middle-class family in the country. I know many families who have not been able to support one student in the Medical College through the four years course. It will also be easily admitted that whether other professions flourish or not in this world, the profession of medicine ought not to be discouraged. The State must not put obstacle by making the cost of training prohibitive. For this reason, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya."

* BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, there is no denying a-45 the fact that ever since the enhancement of fees for admission into the Medical College, medical education has received a set-back, especially among those communities which cannot afford such costly education. While the number of students from the Moslem community studying in the Medical College was not more than a handful before, their number has come down to one or two. I believe, since the enhancement of fees, if I am not wrong. The Government does not seem to be moved by genuine motives in the enhancement or reduction of the fees for the Medical College. During the War and prior to it, fees were low. When they found that large number of students were getting in, they enhanced the medical fees. It is true that the Medical College is an expensive institution and does not bring profit to the Government, but that is not the point from which the Government should look at medical education. Instead of liberalizing all courses of professional study and professional education in this country, I do not see any reason why the Government should impose restrictive and prohibitive conditions on such courses of study. Medical aid and medical education is very largely required in the Presidency as pointed out by my predecessor. But still, though years have elapsed, the Government have not come forward with a liberal policy. I hope, Sir, that the hon. the Minister will accept this resolution and will not give any room for further discussion if he is really sincere over the welfare of this Presidency. I therefore hope that this resolution will be carried unanimously."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, I rise to support this resolution moved by Dr. Mallayya. I think, Sir, if there is any one thing which is most needed in the country side, it is medical help. There are many villages that do not see the face of an up-to-date trained medical man for months together. They have got to go very long distances to get medical help. This disability can be removed to a certain extent by taking steps to increase the number of students that are studying or will study in the Medical College and thus increasing the number of men that are trained in medicine. I think, Sir, that the fees as they have been fixed now are a heavy burden on students and in view of the fact that there are a great many people that

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

[31st March 1927]

cannot afford to pay large amounts of fees for medical men in the villages, the expenses for the training that one has to go through for this qualification ought also to be proportionately decreased. For these reasons, Sir, I support this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I take it that the House is ready for the question?" (Voices: 'Yes, yes.')

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I have no power to do so, but may I request the hon. the Minister through you to state whether he is willing to make any observations on this resolution?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member propose to reply?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is a very strange thing that we do not have any reply from him. This is the first occasion on which we have no reply to a motion from a Member of Government."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I was waiting to be called upon to speak, Sir. I may say, Sir, that I am no less in sympathy with the general ideal of the extension of medical education. But I do not know, Sir, if facts warrant our saying that we have not got at present enough medical men to fill up all the places going. Some hon. Members referred to the fact that rural medical relief was not extending fast enough for want of medical men. I think I have explained several times, during the budget debate and at other times also, that the chief reason why rural medical relief has not extended fast enough was chiefly the fact that local boards were not in a position to provide the requisite funds necessary to enable them to earn the Government subsidy. It is not due to the fact that there were not enough medical men going. There is another fact that confirms the same conclusion, namely, that we are not at present able to admit more than about 50 or 60 per cent of the total number of students applying for admission, so that, as far as I am able to see, there is no paucity of applicants for admission to the Medical College. But nevertheless, I have been considering the question regarding the reduction of fees, and I have really felt that possibly it is desirable that the fees should be fixed at a lower level. I have not come to any final decision yet, but I hope to be able to reduce the fees. I do not know if I shall be able to reduce them to the level recommended in the resolution, but possibly we may accept a compromise between the two. At present I can go no further."

* BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"That is not enough."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I hope, Sir, that with this assurance hon. Members will be satisfied. As soon as I am able to go into the question further, I shall certainly reduce the fees. There is further the justification that when the scheme for increasing the fees was sanctioned, it was also proposed that there should be a certain number of free scholarships. Those were not provided. And I think that is an additional justification for reducing the fees. I therefore hope to be able to consider the question favourably."

* DR. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"On the assurance given by the hon. the Minister that the fees will be reduced, I beg leave to withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

31st March 1927]

(iii) INTRODUCTION OF COLOURED BALLOT BOXES IN ELECTIONS TO LOCAL BODIES.

* SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name, and which runs thus:

'That this Council recommends to the Government to introduce the system of ballot boxes with different colours representing different candidates in the election of members to the local boards and municipalities.'

"Sir, in recommending this resolution to the consideration of the House, I wish to place certain facts before them for their consideration. Responsible self-government brought with it local autonomy. Sir, local autonomy contemplates an autonomous board and an autonomous municipality. Autonomy cannot properly be exercised and cannot properly be realized unless we have proper elections by which the electorate could freely exercise their franchise, and send the right sort of representatives that they want to have. With a view to reach this ideal, with a view to realize this end, vote by ballot has been considered as the system of voting which commends itself to the people in the West, and with that ideal in view, vote by ballot has been introduced into our country. But, Sir, owing to the vast mass of illiteracy and the situation that has been created to meet the needs of the illiterate voter, the system adopted by the Madras Government—which is peculiar to itself—has practically frustrated the free exercise of one's own vote which is the basis of the system of vote by ballot. I will presently explain how this has been frustrated. Sir, in local boards and municipalities it is the chairman and the president that have to conduct the elections. In the case of municipalities, both the preparation of the electoral roll and the conduct of elections are left in the hands of the chairmen. In the case of local boards, the electoral roll is being prepared by the Revenue officers, while the conduct of the elections is left in the hands of the presidents. The presidents have to advertise the elections, but complaints have reached the Collectors in various districts that these elections were being held without even notice being sent to some of the villages. And then, Sir, the voters are poor, helpless and illiterate. The rules that are now framed to regulate the conduct of elections provide that these voters will have to declare the names of the candidate or candidates for whom they intend to vote. This frustrates practically all the implications that the secret voting contemplates in many cases, as was described in a debate initiated on a token reduction motion of myself by my hon. Friend from Malabar, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. He described the absurdity of this present system of voting by which even the board school teachers come and say 'We are illiterate, mark votes for us'. That is how things are going on. My friends behind me tell me, Sir, that even professional document-writers come and say 'We are illiterate, mark for us'. The reason, Sir, is this, and it is obvious that influential people, people in power, people in wealth, do exercise their influence and make these voters who are really literate to confess that they are illiterate and pass them for illiterate voters, so that they get his vote and can know where they stand and what their position is in the election. The result is that the system of secret voting and vote by ballot is really frustrated. And in place of that we are really having an open system of voting. Sir, to crown all, the recent rules framed

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya] [31st March 1927]

regarding the conduct of elections in municipalities have thrown the candidate on the mercy of the chairman and his nominee, the polling officer. The rules authorize the chairman to appoint his own men for the conduct of elections, and the polling officers are authorized to mark the votes secretly without this being shown to the agents of the candidates. The result is most unfortunate and disastrous. It is disastrous in both ways because, in many cases, well-meaning chairmen have been misunderstood—chairmen who have no axes to grind have been misunderstood—by the people who stand for election. And in the other case this system of election leaves ample scope for mischief monger chairmen to have their own way. This is really a boon to people who run elections on party lines just to give a helping hand to their party candidates. That is where we stand and that is the unfortunate situation we are placed in owing to the vast number of illiterate voters and the rules that are framed specially in Madras."

4 p.m.

"In other provinces like the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and United Provinces they conduct their elections on a different basis. They have introduced the system of colour boxes by which free voting and secret ballot are ensured. In Local Board elections, unlike the Legislative Council elections, there is no system of reservation. The system of reservation contemplates that a certain number of seats in certain districts are reserved for non-Brahmans. To this extent our local boards and municipalities are at an advantage. You can divide all the local board electoral areas and municipal electoral areas into single seated constituencies and each constituency has to send one representative. The candidates for elections are to be represented by coloured boxes, so that the illiterate voters, instead of announcing the names of the candidates before the agents of the candidates to whom they wish to vote for, can vote and put the ballot paper in the box which is represented by a certain colour kept in a separate place. My resolution refers to colours. But certain difficulties have been pointed out by some of my hon. Friends. They say, 'You have got after all seven colours'. If you have more than seven candidates, the same difficulty arises. If you are, Sir, really earnest and anxious to have a free system of election, I would suggest an alternative. You can have a number of symbols, i.e., gods, plants or animals, to represent the candidates, so that each candidate will canvass in the name of his symbol in place of his own name. That is the system in vogue in Bombay so far as the Legislative Council elections are concerned. Sir, when I moved a token motion in the month of August to introduce this system even in the case of the Legislative Council elections, my hon. Friend, Sir K. V. Reddi, pleaded that this system should be first introduced in the local board elections so that the election may have some training before it is introduced in the Legislative Council and Assembly elections. This is an opportunity given to the Council and also to the Government to change the electoral rules regarding elections to the local boards and municipalities both to train them in the new system of elections and to give free scope to the people of this Presidency to send the representatives whom the people really desire. With these words, I commend the resolution to the House and I believe it will be accepted."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I rise to second the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Das. Now there are two kinds of voting prescribed for illiterate voters. One system, according to the recent Government Order

31st March 1927]

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

with regard to municipalities and local boards is that the polling officers should secretly mark the votes of the illiterates. The other one is what is prevailing in the Legislative Council election, that the voters should give out the names openly in the presence of the candidates or their agents and then the votes are marked by the polling officer. Between these two, I am strongly of opinion that the first one is very bad. The fate of the candidates ought not to be left to the tender mercies of the polling officers who are after all appointed by Municipal Chairmen, or Taluk Board Presidents or District Board Presidents, who generally belong to some political party or other in the district. I am a Chairman no doubt, but I do not like that there should be left any scope for any chairman or president of a district board or taluk board to appoint his own polling officers and those of his liking, and to leave the candidates into their hands. Sometimes, well-meaning presidents and chairmen are suspected in that way. Certain difficulties also arise. It would be a very delicate situation. Even complaints come that they are doing mischief. Therefore, between these two I should certainly prefer the open voting. But, of course, secret voting is necessary and everything that is possible must be done in order to preserve the secrecy of voting and to see that undue influence or coercion are not brought to bear upon the voters. We should also see that voting is freely exercised and some sort of secret voting by the voters should be devised. There are only two methods that have been suggested so far, viz., symbols and colours. Of course, one is good as the other. But colours will be very good if the number of candidates are not many. The nomination papers must be received very early and the colours must be fixed by the candidates. The candidates must have opportunities of going about canvassing with regard to the particular colours, by which they are represented. Without taking more of the time of the House, I heartily second the resolution moved by my Friend."

The hon. PRESIDENT :—"It has been moved and seconded that 'this Council recommends to the Government to introduce the system of ballot boxes with different colours representing different candidates in the election of members to the local boards and municipalities'."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—"Sir, I rise to support the motion heartily for the following few reasons. No doubt, our rulers are very considerate to give us as wide a franchise to make this country as democratic as possible. All the same, their anxiety is not at all satisfied in the practical course of events. Most Members here who have been returned through elections know what is happening in the course of those elections, how vested interests are being brought to bear upon the voters and especially how the illiterate voters are being treated. Illiterate voters are asked either to mention the names or to tick for themselves if they can possibly do so. Some illiterate voters feel shy to mention that they are illiterate. The ballot papers are handed over to them to be ticked. They go and scribble something and thus invalidate their votes. In that way there are a large number of invalid votes in every election. Even in the case of literate voters, party considerations come in and influences are brought to bear upon them. They are asked openly to declare for whom they wish to vote so that particular candidates may know what their position is. These are the things that are actually going on in the country in the matter of voting. If the suggestion of my hon. Friend is accepted, it will facilitate matters in many possible

[Mr. P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu] [31st March 1927]

ways. First of all, the cost involved will be greatly diminished because there will be less printing. Secondly, even the counting will be very much facilitated. It will be done very much quicker than as at present. It will be found easy to count the votes by means of adopting colours or symbols whatever they may be. The voters would not be put in an awkward position or sad predicament. For these reasons I think that the system of colour boxes or of a symbol for each candidate may well be adopted as is done in other countries. I heartily support the motion."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Sir, I have given notice of an amendment which, though it does not appear in print, has been supplied to hon. Members :

'For all the words that come after the words "Government to introduce" substitute the words "a system of voting which ensures secrecy even among illiterate voters".'

"My hon. Friend wants to introduce a particular system of voting with regard to local bodies. My amendment goes further and asks the Government to introduce the system for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly elections. Where it is necessary, my amendment gives discretion to the Government to adopt a system which ensures secrecy. There may be difference of opinion as to what system should be adopted. I do not think there is any necessity to make a speech because we have had enough during the budget debate. The necessity to maintain secrecy with regard to illiterate voters has been recognized. I hope the Government would accept the resolution and see if a better system of voting cannot be introduced."

* Mr. G. HARISANKUTAMA RAO :—"I second the amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It has been moved and seconded—

'For all the words that come after the words "Government to introduce" substitute the words "a system of voting which ensures secrecy even among illiterate voters".'

"The amendment is for the discussion of the House."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I have very great pleasure in accepting the amendment moved by my hon. Friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is for the House to accept the amendment."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I think the amendment that has been moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, and, that has been accepted by the Mover of the resolution is a very sound one. From my experience of the elections in Malabar I can say—I have said so on more than one occasion in this Council—that the system which is at present adopted is really a scandalous one. It is very necessary to have secret voting so that voters may have real freedom in voting for the candidate for whom they want to vote. In very many cases, pressure is now brought to bear upon the electorates and they are thereby prevented from exercising their freedom of voting in favour of the particular candidate for whom they are desirous of voting. As has been said on a former occasion and as has been referred to by the Mover of the resolution, in Malabar I know that even schoolmasters have been compelled by persons who have influence over them to say at the polling booth that they are illiterate. For, if they say they are illiterate, they will be obliged to state aloud the name of the candidate

31st March 1927] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

for whom they are voting; in order that persons who are interested in a particular candidate may know for whom a particular voter votes, they compel persons . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is speaking on the resolution. The amendment is for the discussion of the House. It has been moved and seconded."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am speaking on the amendment which seeks to preserve secrecy in voting. I am not speaking on the original resolution. What I was submitting to you was that if a particular person is desirous of voting for candidate A, and if a person who has influence over this voter wants that he should vote in favour of B, then the voter is compelled to say that he is illiterate at the time of voting at the polling booth, though he is a literate person. The consequence will be he will be allowed to mention in a loud voice that he is voting for B so that B and his supporters may be able to know that the particular voter really voted for B and not for A. So that this amendment, I believe, is a sound one. With reference to this I wish to state one thing. Mr. Koti Reddi's amendment suggested that some secret method of voting should be allowed. With reference to that, the hon. the Law Member in the last Council convened a committee to consider this question and to come to some decision as to what should be the particular method that should be adopted for the purpose of ensuring secrecy. That committee did not come to any decision and so it did not sit further. I myself was a member and I believe we sat on one occasion but did not do any work. The amendment does not say how the secrecy should be observed. If the Member in charge of this particular department appoints a committee and that committee points out a particular method of ensuring secrecy, probably we may be able to come to a satisfactory conclusion. With these words I support the resolution."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi. Though it does not contain any practical suggestion, it is yet an improvement upon the original motion. The suggestion made by the Mover of the resolution to introduce the system of ballot boxes with different colours representative of the different candidates will frustrate the very object of secrecy of ballot. The present complaint is against the manner in which the illiterate voters have to exercise their franchise which is too open and is subject to manipulation to the detriment of one or the other of the candidates. In the suggestion made by the Mover even the literate voter will be voting in open—the ballot boxes should be before the presiding officer and it should not be placed behind him because it will mean replacement by interested persons—the coloured box will show for which candidate he is voting. So far as the principle of secrecy is concerned I hope Government will be one with us . . ."

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo rose in his seat.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it a point of order, or personal explanation?"

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I think I did not make myself clear. My idea was to have a separate room to keep these ballot boxes and another room for the presiding officers to sit."

[31st March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is no personal explanation."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It seems to me that it is a dangerous innovation to keep the boxes somewhere. It will lead to more mischievous manipulations than are now possible. I believe that these candidates should be represented by some symbolic representation. Otherwise no other course seems to be possible at present. With these words, I have very great pleasure in supporting Mr. Koti Reddi's amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it will be more convenient if I put the amendment to the vote of the House so that the amended resolution will be before the House for discussion."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I support the amended resolution. But at the same time I want to make it clear that in trying to maintain secrecy of voting the Government should not go back to the system that is now in force in regard to municipal elections. So far as the illiterate voter is concerned, the voting paper may be given by him to be put into a distinctive box as suggested in the original motion. If there is to be an agency which will mark the vote for him, it is absolutely necessary that the agency should mark it in the presence of the agent or the candidate himself. If you take away the candidate or the agent, you will be creating some difficulty. There have been no doubt some objections that in the case of the local boards' elections the presidents can manipulate polling officers so that in marking they might see that they are marked for particular candidates. As a safeguard against it at least it is necessary that the agent or the candidate should be in a position to see the marking. I know there is a difference in that matter as regards polling for taluk board elections and for municipal elections. With regard to the taluk board elections, when marking takes place it is done in the presence of the candidate or agent. In the case of the municipal elections neither the candidate nor the agent is permitted to see the marking. In fact, I understand the complaint is against the system which prevents the presence of the agent or the candidate. If we have to maintain secrecy and at the same time avoid the possibility of manipulation by the polling officer, we must invent some system by which the voter will either directly mark the ballot paper or put it in a certain box which will represent a certain candidate. The Government may consider that aspect of the case and not go back and make elections to the Legislative Council correspond to the system in the municipal elections. Government should consider which is the more feasible way to keep the choice of the voter a secret."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" With regard to the matter referred to by my hon. Friend from Chittoor, I wish to point out that in the case of municipal elections the practice now prevailing is that the illiterate voter goes before the polling officer and declares which candidate he wishes to vote for and the polling officer has to record the vote. Under the rules the candidate or the agent cannot be present when such preference is marked by the polling officer. There was a complaint from Killore that voting ought to be in the same way as with the voting in taluk board elections and other local bodies. I have at present under consideration the amendment of that rule. I now see that the Council as a whole are in favour of some method of

31st March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

secret voting. As my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi pointed out, I do not think the method suggested by my hon. Friend from Ganjam will be possible of being accepted or worked. As the hon. the Leader of the Opposition himself pointed out, the difficulty will be great and even the vote of a literate voter would become not a secret vote but a vote which may be seen by everybody else. The way in which secrecy could be secured does not lie in the way suggested by my hon. Friend from Ganjam. I am having under consideration a method by which this secrecy could be devised; but in a country like ours where the majority of the voters are illiterate it is very difficult to devise a system by which secrecy could be maintained. One of the methods which was suggested in the committee to which my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, referred was that the candidate should be represented by some animal, tree, shrub or any other thing of that nature. As he himself said, that committee came to no agreement. As he has already explained, there was no more than one sitting. So my hon. Friends opposite and my friends behind may realise the difficulties that lie in the way of devising some secret method. But as the feeling of the House is very strong, I hope it will be possible to devise some system by which we can introduce secrecy without at the same time giving up the essential principle of making the voter either vote in secret or else to have the vote marked by the polling officer in the presence of the candidate or his agent."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I rise it is just to say two sentences. The purity of the ballot box is the bed-rock of democracy. I hope Government will not take any hasty steps."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On a point of personal explanation, I hope I made it clear that no hasty steps will be taken. If any steps are taken at present, it will be in making municipal voting on a par with that of the taluk boards."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What I meant was that such steps as might be taken must be placed before the House before the Government committed itself irrevocably one way or another. I know some of these elections and I admire the value of secrecy. I equally admire the value of the voter marking the vote himself or having the vote marked in such a manner as to prevent the vote being given to a candidate whom the voter did not want. If the only means of ensuring the secrecy of the ballot in the case of illiterate voters is to give a right of marking preference to a polling officer, I am entirely against that system. I recognize that in the case of the illiterate voters, there are chances of undue influence and the chances of corruption are very great when these unfortunate illiterate voters have to vote in the presence of the candidates or their agents. Subsequent punishments may follow and such cases are pending before courts of law, as a matter of fact. My point is that I wish to ensure that the polling officer should not be given the right to mark the votes of illiterate voters. There is only one way to ensure secrecy in the case of the illiterate voters, that is to allow him to go and vote for himself. What that particular form shall be which will maintain the secrecy, I am not in a position to devise now; but I rise to give this warning that Government ought not in the name of ensuring secrecy give suspicion to the general public that a particular

[Mr. S. Satyamurti] [31st March 1927]

polling officer or particular voters may be influenced to have their votes marked in a manner different from those in which they would like to have them recorded.

4-30
p.m.

"Sir, I think, there is a great deal of point in what the hon. the Chief Minister said. The problem of ensuring the purity of the ballot box in a country of huge illiteracy as this is a baffling problem. I think the remedy lies elsewhere. It will come sooner or later in the diffusion of education. Till that diffusion of education comes about, by which as, for example, in England every voter knows how to read and write, straightaway goes to the polling booth, asks for a ballot paper, marks it and deposits the ballot paper in the ballot box, until that day comes, I think, Sir, the highest interests of democracy which we are trying to develop in this country require that we must ensure that the polling officer or anybody else who is required to mark the vote is not placed in a position of undue advantage in the name of secrecy. I see the dangers of it, and I therefore rise to warn the Government against it."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the question be now put."

The motion was put and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the amended resolution which runs thus :

' that this Council recommends to the Government to introduce a system of voting which ensures secrecy even among illiterate voters '."

The amended resolution was put and adopted.

(IV) APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE PROGRESS
OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I move

' That this Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the progress of the co-operative movement in this Presidency and suggest ways and means to rectify the defects noticed in the present organization of the movement and to promote the credit and non-credit organizations along right lines.'

"Mr. President, Sir, the resolution that stands in my name is for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the progress of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. It was about twenty-two years ago that the first Co-operative Act was passed, and in 1912 the Act was re-enacted in order to supply a deficiency in respect of non-credit societies. Still the dominant form is the credit society, and this Act was intended primarily to rescue the small agriculturist from the clutches of the village money-lender. The idea with which I urge the appointment of a committee is that the present Act is as old as twenty years, and there has been rapid development with regard to the forms of societies, and as we are spending nearly 8 lakhs of the taxpayers' money on this department we have to find whether we are going in the right direction. Then, Sir, the efficiency of some of these

31st March 1927] [Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

societies has been doubted both on the floor of this House and outside. I want the committee to go into the working of these societies and see where they stand. Then, Sir, the indebtedness of the agriculturists is said to have increased, and it is said that they are borrowing both from the village money-lender and also from co-operative societies. We have to go into that question also. We are told that there is a great surplus of money in the Central Bank. Expansion is necessary with a view to absorb it, and the committee should enquire whether these banking societies, provincial and district central societies, are doing real helpful service to the primary societies. Then there is the question of training official and non-official staff to carry on really useful work in co-operative societies, and the committee should also consider as to how to improve the present non-credit activities of co-operative societies.

"There is also another question. There are now about 1,200 societies under the guidance of the Labour department. There are conflicting opinions regarding their control as compared with other societies. We should know whether it is conducive to progress to bring these societies under the Co-operative department. The last Provincial Co-operative Conference urged the appointment of a committee of enquiry, and the resolution has gone up to the Government. On these grounds, I urge the necessity for the appointment of a committee."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" I second it."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, I wish to add as an amendment to the resolution the following words :—

' In line 2, after the word " committee " insert the words " with a majority of non-official Members from among the elected Members of this Council."

" I do not want to make a long speech. I formally move it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I second it."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I would ask the hon. the Mover not to press his amendment for this reason, that there are some very expert co-operators outside this House whom we should bring into the committee, and if we have to do that, we shall not be able to take a majority of non-official elected members of this House. I do not know how the Mover would consider that aspect of the question."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I be permitted to say a word or two on the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu? The hon. the Mover, Sir, urged on the House the necessity for appointing a committee to go into and examine the whole question of the progress of the co-operative movement in this province, what its defects are, what remedies might be suggested for rectifying the defects noticed in the movement. In that committee, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu wants that the majority of members should be non-officials, and, not only that, that the non-officials should be exclusively drawn from the elected members of this House. May I be permitted to tell him that he is doing an injustice not only to a certain section of his colleagues in the Council but to others outside as well? It is true, Sir, that according to the constitution of the House we have a good number of nominated members in this Council, but

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [31st March 1927]

if they are here by virtue of nomination, I do not think the fault is theirs. There is the constitution which enables certain other people who are not represented in this House to come in by the door of nomination. I do not think we are justified in penalising these good friends of ours who, for some reason or other, cannot come in except by the door of nomination. I do not think it is right on our part to tell them 'we shall have a committee of this House; because you have come in by nomination you shall have no place in that committee.' After all, we have seen this Council at work for some months, and it must be a matter for gratification to members of all sections of the House to have noticed how most of these nominated members when they did take part in the discussions of the House spoke decisively and independently and expressed their true opinions without any reservation. So I submit they should not be penalised in that way.

"There is another point which has been partly referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, and it is this: there are, as we all know, certain people who have grown grey in the service of this department, who are full of enthusiasm and are, may I say, Sir, without any offence to my colleagues here, as enthusiastic as anyone of us in the regeneration and development of this department of co-operation. By adopting the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu, we shall shut them out and deny ourselves the help those members might be willing to give us. That is another aspect of the matter. So I think looking at it from any point of view, it is far better that, if a committee is appointed, freedom is given to get into the committee the best people we can. They may be in this House or even outside this House. I deprecate therefore any attempt—I am sure it is not an intended attempt on my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu's part, for he does not anticipate the consequences that follow from his amendment—I deprecate any attempt which will have the result of shutting out the help and experience of desirable persons, in the deliberations on this matter."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I had no idea of speaking on this resolution. But I am afraid the hon. the Minister for Development has entirely misunderstood the scope of the amendment of Mr. Anjaneyulu. The hon. Member from Guntur only moved that the majority of the committee should be elected members. Certainly the hon. Member from Guntur does not say that the nominated members of this Council should not be in that committee. All that he says is that the majority of members should be elected members of this House, and I certainly do not see where the occasion arises for creating a quarrel between the elected members and the nominated members. Certainly it is not the intention of any member of this House to exclude the nominated members. I certainly appreciate the attitude the nominated members have shown in this House in the course of the debate during the last one month, and if the hon. the Minister for Development thinks that there has been a quarrel between the nominated members and the elected, let him by all means think so but let him not say that the amendment of Mr. Anjaneyulu has created it. Out of 132 members of this House, 98 are elected members, and the remaining 34 alone are nominated. Is he not entitled to say that the majority of the committee should be elected members, and the others may be nominated members or Government officials or other experts who have experience of co-operation? That is all the result of the amendment of my hon. Friend from Guntur, and it means nothing else."

31st March 1927]

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"In order to prevent further discussion on this amendment, with your permission I want to say a few words which will put an end to this sort of seeming quarrels. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has no right of making any further remarks. I wish to know whether he is withdrawing the amendment?"

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I am withdrawing it, Sir. But with your permission, I may say a few words?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry I cannot permit a speech. Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the amendment?"

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On a point of personal explanation, may I say a word, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I wish only to say that my idea was no doubt that unwittingly the result of his amendment would be what I stated. This was as a result of a conversation I had previously with my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu. It is needless to say that I had no intention of the kind referred to by Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"On a matter of personal explanation, I certainly never knew the conversation he had with the hon. Member from Guntur. I was led to say what I said by the words he expressed in this House."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Sir, I move

'that the words "and also to enquire into and report on the advisability of constituting the Telugu districts into a separate co-operative unit with a Registrar of its own" be added at the end'

"Mr. President, Sir, this desire to constitute the Telugu districts into a separate and compact co-operative unit is not born of any narrow provincial spirit. The need for this separation was perceived by all the co-operators in the Presidency as a whole. Recently in the Madras Provincial co-operative conference held in March 1926, a resolution to this effect was urged and passed by the conference unanimously. Therefore the co-operators in the whole Presidency are for the separation of the Telugu districts into a separate unit. So my amendment was not born of any narrow provincialism. Some of the Members in this House may be carried away by the impression that such a separation may involve additional cost. As I shall show presently, there will be no increase of cost in the administration. There is the Registrar, and his work was found to be heavy; therefore the Government have appointed a Joint Registrar. What was urged in the conference was that there was no need for a Joint Registrar. The Joint Registrar might have a separate jurisdiction of his own and all the Telugu districts might be entrusted to his care. In that way it would not add to the cost of the administration. On the other hand it would minimise it in a way. The two Registrars are moving from one part of the Presidency to

[Mr. D. Narayana Raju]

[31st March 1927]

another, from Tinnevely in the South to Ganjam in the north and consequently their travelling expenses are amounting to a good figure. If their jurisdictions are made narrower, their travelling expenses will be much cut down. So, there is no additional cost involved in this proposal.

"One objection may be raised, viz., that by the separation of the province into two separate units, the experiences gained by the co-operative activities in one half may not be available to the other half and there will be no co-ordination of co-operative effort. But I may tell the hon. Members of this House that the whole thing will be under the supervision and control of the Minister in charge of this department. Therefore, there is the Minister to control the policy and co-ordinate the co-operative efforts of the co-operators in different parts of the Presidency. I wish to add only one word. I am only asking that the Committee that is going to be appointed should examine this question. I am not straightaway asking the House to separate the Andhra districts into a separate co-operative unit. I only ask that this question may be enquired into by the Committee and considered on its merits."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"In seconding this, Sir, I want to say a few words. There are already two or three deputy registrars, in addition to the assistant registrars. So by constituting the Telugu districts into a separate co-operative unit, no extra cost will have to be borne by Government. This is a very modest amendment; it only requires a Committee to be formed to go into the matter and give its opinion. So I hope this amendment will be accepted."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I am afraid that the idea contained in this amendment is a very dangerous one. As a matter of fact, the suggestion is that the Telugu districts should be constituted into one unit so far as the working of the co-operative societies is concerned with a Registrar of its own. The next idea will be to constitute all the Tamil districts into another unit with a Registrar of its own, all the Malayalam districts into a third unit with a Registrar of its own; and then there will be a Registrar-General to co-ordinate the work of these three or four Registrars. This will be a repetition of the Lee Commission's recommendations with increase of offices, increase in the number of highly-paid officers and secretaries, overseas allowances and so on. At this late hour, I do not want to speak more. This will be a very dangerous innovation. My hon. Friend Mr. Narayana Raju says that he is not definitely committed to the policy of creating a separate Andhra province. I say the idea itself is dangerous. Let there not be any idea of a different linguistic province for co-operative work. We have now the Chief Conservator and different Conservators under him. The Inspector-General of Police, and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, and similarly, we will have registrars and deputy registrars and assistant registrars and a number of officers. I say this idea is positively dangerous."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, my Friend Mr. Narayana Raju's motion is not altogether so simple as he might have thought it at first to be. He proposes, Sir, that all the Telugu districts be constituted into one unit and be separated from the rest of the Presidency and placed in charge of one Registrar whose powers would be just the same,

31st March 1927] [Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

as those of the other Registrar. Now, Sir, the question which he has raised would be a very fit and proper one to consider if and when the time comes, when the province or the country as a whole is redistributed on a linguistic basis. But that time has not yet come. How can we now embark on a scheme which will result in the splitting of the province into several parts and dividing the administration into several parts, the policy in each of which may ultimately be inconsistent with that pursued in the others? I just want my friend to contemplate the result of his motion. To-day, Sir, he pleads that the Telugu districts may have a Registrar of their own. Next day the question will come up 'why not have a Director of Agriculture for the Telugu districts?' Similarly 'why not a Director of Industries' and so on. When the province is constituted on a linguistic basis, then it would be our duty to see that it is self-contained as far as possible. Until such time comes, I do not think it practicable to adopt the suggestion of my hon. Friend.

"My friend said, that the cost would be the same. I do not think he is quite right in saying that the cost would be the same. The Registrar, as you know, is paid a certain sum and what does he propose to pay the Registrar whom he may have for the Telugu districts and who is expected to do the same work as the other Registrar and whose work will be in no way less than that of the other, perhaps even more because of the enthusiasm of the people there for co-operative work? That Registrar may draw Rs. 1,000 while the other Registrar will be drawing twice that sum. Do you think it right that for the same work different salaries might be paid? The one drawing less pay will come forward with a demand for equal pay, and the people of those districts will themselves come forward and say that it is unfair to make such invidious distinction in their pay. I think my hon. Friend tries to look at the question from a different point of view. He says, 'Here is a Minister who is in charge of the whole province, who may be expected to co-ordinate the activities of the two Registrars and see that there is nothing in the policy pursued by the one inconsistent with that of the other. Ministers may be very capable people; but I doubt very much indeed whether any Minister can in addition to the duties he has already got be also a Registrar-General of Co-operative Societies in addition. I think, Sir, that it is a proposition that only needs to be mentioned to be set aside. But the committee if appointed might examine the suggestion of my hon. Friend in another way. It would be a part of their duty to examine in all possible ways to put the movement on a better footing if possible and see that the activities of this department are better carried out. It may be open to that body to examine the question from this point of view. Here we have a Joint Registrar and also a personal assistant. Why should we not make the Joint Registrar and the personal assistant . . ."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"I withdraw the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Of course the hon. Member is not right in interrupting the interesting speech of the Minister. But I do not think the hon. Minister wants to continue his speech."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"With your permission, Sir, I shall just complete what I wanted to say. My point is this: while maintaining the unity of the administration, if it is possible to have two

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [31st March 1927]

officers, one in charge of the Telugu areas and another in charge of the other areas that would be a matter worthy of consideration. I have no doubt that my hon. Friend will withdraw his motion after this assurance."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, you would have noticed that what I have been hitherto saying was in reference to the amendments, notices of which had been given by my hon. Friends Mr. Anjaneyulu and Mr. Narayana Raju. Having, so to speak, disposed of the amendments, Sir, I now come to the question as to what the attitude of the Government should be in regard to the main motion itself. My hon. Friend, the Mover, wants the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the progress of co-operative movement in this Presidency and to suggest ways and means to rectify the defects in the present organization of the movement and to promote the credit and non-credit organizations along fight lines. Now, Sir, this question of the appointment of Committee has been engaging the attention of the Government for some years now. I am free to admit, Sir, that there are some defects in the working of the department. For example, Sir, the work of the supervising unions has not been all that one would desire it to have been."

V

PROROGATION OF THE COUNCIL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is now 5 o'clock and time for the Council to rise. I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from His Excellency the Governor :—

'In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 72-B of the Government of India Act, I, Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, hereby prorogue the session of the Madras Legislative Council at the conclusion of its business on 31st March 1927.'

"For the convenience of hon. Members, I may mention that the next session of the Council will probably be summoned by His Excellency the Governor to meet here some day in the first week of August, and notice will be given in due course of the day so fixed. I may add that during the next session, the Council will ordinarily sit only on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and that Wednesdays and Saturdays will be kept free for Committee work."

The Council was then prorogued.

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

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 740 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1320 supra.]

Number of aided elementary schools.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Ganjam	1,241	1,306	1,408	1,473	1,521
Vizagapatam	1,242	1,288	1,452	1,612	1,753
Godavari	680	745	819	836	889
Kistna	2,159	2,293	2,435	2,630	2,746
Guntur	1,974	2,095	2,220	2,287	2,359
Kurnool	966	974	1,090	1,059	1,019
Bellary	461	473	537	614	675
Anantapur	558	560	695	673	668
Cuddapah	1,072	1,092	1,110	1,227	1,260
Nellore	1,060	1,131	1,236	1,345	1,366
Chingleput	873	914	928	949	980
North Arcot	745	735	777	863	958
Chittoor	640	619	653	734	851
South Arcot	1,172	1,241	1,259	1,297	1,332
Tanjore	877	937	995	1,030	1,165
Trichinopoly	822	880	901	963	942
Madura	594	639	572	603	622
Ramnad	764	771	812	904	1,011
Tinnevely	1,399	1,442	1,508	1,581	1,603
Coimbatore	725	703	768	747	806
Salem	547	595	610	595	618
The Nilgiris	53	56	63	67	71
Malabar	1,381	1,406	1,479	1,594	1,930
South Kanara	319	323	320	334	407
Madras	281	285	287	282	261

[31st March 1927]

Teaching grants to aided elementary schools.

	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount demanded.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount demanded.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount demanded.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount demanded.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount demanded.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount demanded.
Ganjam	Rs. 1,14,960	Rs. 1,11,464	Rs. 1,24,564	Rs. 1,26,299	Rs. 1,31,199	Rs. 1,32,697	Rs. 1,56,541	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 1,74,472	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 1,74,472	Rs. 1,80,000
Visagapatnam	1,26,492	1,10,613	1,22,779	1,25,000	1,40,036	1,40,036	1,65,897	1,75,000	1,61,337	1,75,000	1,61,337	1,75,000
Godavari	1,71,640	73,884	87,957	82,002	92,038	92,038	1,03,890	1,13,000	1,29,274	1,13,000	1,29,274	1,13,000
Kistna	1,72,991	1,74,417	1,71,828	1,71,8	1,90,229	1,90,229	2,27,380	2,20,000	2,48,983	2,20,000	2,48,983	2,20,000
Guntur	1,77,811	1,86,111	2,06,682	2,12,000	2,11,362	2,11,362	2,45,430	2,45,000	2,68,960	2,45,000	2,68,960	2,45,000
Kurnool	70,736	74,085	78,232	80,000	76,752	80,000	90,031	80,000	90,587	90,031	90,587	80,000
Bellary	39,162	39,600	39,600	40,864	40,864	40,864	46,128	46,128	48,339	46,128	48,339	46,128
Anantapur	38,116	50,459	51,797	60,050	60,050	60,050	53,392	53,392	54,322	53,392	54,322	53,392
Cuddapah	70,915	74,947	74,947	88,307	88,307	88,307	96,053	96,053	1,04,941	96,053	1,04,941	96,053
Nellore	70,333	96,355	85,137	1,09,118	87,432	1,00,756	1,03,032	1,30,204	1,12,717	1,30,204	1,12,717	1,30,204
Chingleput	1,07,697	1,16,352	1,14,226	1,14,226	1,16,352	1,16,352	1,31,556	1,31,556	1,44,347	1,31,556	1,44,347	1,31,556
North Arcot	93,738	1,15,200	1,29,463	1,29,463	1,16,352	1,16,352	1,18,000	1,18,000	1,20,442	1,18,000	1,20,442	1,18,000
Chittoor	58,084	63,833	66,375	71,189	71,189	71,189	80,036	80,036	87,559	80,036	87,559	80,036
South Arcot	1,16,707	1,39,178	1,32,636	1,39,178	1,32,636	1,32,636	1,52,666	1,52,666	1,60,767	1,52,666	1,60,767	1,52,666
Tanjore	1,39,045	1,46,217	1,73,489	1,73,489	1,73,489	1,73,489	1,99,483	1,99,483	2,20,807	1,99,483	2,20,807	1,99,483
Trichinopoly	75,437	90,006	91,399	91,399	91,399	91,399	95,000	95,000	1,19,447	95,000	1,19,447	95,000
Madurai	77,831	97,025	91,862	1,18,673	94,386	94,386	1,26,779	1,26,779	1,35,061	1,26,779	1,35,061	1,26,779
Ramanad	1,00,370	1,14,613	1,26,823	1,50,000	1,34,168	1,50,000	1,76,000	1,76,000	1,85,938	1,76,000	1,85,938	1,76,000
Tinnevely	1,87,634	2,05,967	2,49,217	2,49,217	2,49,217	2,49,217	2,67,239	2,67,239	2,95,668	2,67,239	2,95,668	2,67,239
Coimbatore	75,858	73,267	67,265	67,265	67,265	67,265	82,055	82,055	87,835	82,055	87,835	82,055
Salem	50,757	56,342	56,519	56,519	56,519	56,519	67,928	67,928	78,458	67,928	78,458	67,928
The Nilgiris	19,515	35,000	29,459	29,459	29,459	29,459	33,905	33,905	36,530	33,905	36,530	33,905
Malabar	2,85,413	3,34,720	3,22,100	3,22,100	3,22,100	3,22,100	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,70,176	4,00,000	4,70,176	4,00,000
South Kanara	77,436	84,173	94,539	94,539	94,539	94,539	97,030	97,030	1,12,160	97,030	1,12,160	97,030
Madras	1,22,707	1,40,000	1,33,650	1,33,650	1,33,650	1,33,650	1,54,283	1,54,283	1,76,891	1,54,283	1,76,891	1,54,283

No information is available.

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 746 asked by Mr. K. Abdul Hye at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1324 supra.]

I—Municipal Councils.

Districts.	Serial number	Name of municipality.	Elective strength.	Number of elected Muhammadans on 31st December 1926.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anantapur ..	1	Anantapur ..	12	3
	2	Hindupur ..	12	3
	3	Tadpatri ..	12	3
	4	Gudiyattam ..	15	4
	5	Tirupattur ..	12	3
Arcot, North ..	6	Tiruvannamalai ..	15	1
	7	Vaniyambadi ..	15	11
	8	Vellore ..	21	5
	9	Walajapet ..	12	..
	10	Chidambaram ..	15	1
Arcot, South ..	11	Cuddalore ..	24	1
	12	Villupuram ..	12	1
	13	Adoni ..	18	9
Bellary ..	14	Bellary ..	21	4
	15	Hospet ..	12	..
Chingleput ..	16	Chingleput ..	12	..
	17	Conjeevaram ..	24	3
	18	Saidapet ..	15	..
Chittoor ..	19	Chittoor ..	12	..
	20	Tirupati ..	12	1
	21	Coimbatore ..	24	1
	22	Dharapuram ..	12	4
Coimbatore ..	23	Erode ..	15	4
	24	Pollachi ..	12	1
	25	Tiruppur ..	12	..
	26	Udamalpet ..	12	5
Cuddapah ..	27	Cuddapah ..	12	6
	28	Proddatur ..	12	1
	29	Berhampur ..	13	..
Ganjam ..	30	Chioacole ..	12	..
	31	Parlakimedi ..	12	..
	32	Cocanada ..	24	..
Godavari ..	33	Peddapuram ..	12	..
	34	Rajahmundry ..	24	..
	35	Chirala ..	12	..
	36	Guntur ..	21	4
Guntur ..	37	Narasaraopet ..	12	..
	38	Gngole ..	12	2
	39	Tenali ..	15	..
Kanara, South ..	40	Mangalore ..	21	3
	41	Bezwada ..	21	3
	42	Ellore ..	21	4
Kistna ..	43	Masulipatam ..	21	2
	44	Palacole ..	12	..
Kurnool ..	45	Kurnool ..	16	6
	46	Nandyal ..	12	3
	47	Bodinayakkanur ..	15	3
	48	Dindigul ..	18	2
	49	Kodaikanal ..	12	1
Madura ..	50	Madura ..	27	4
	51	Palni ..	12	1
	52	Periyakulam ..	12	1
	53	Calicut ..	24	7
	54	Cannanore ..	15	6
Malabar ..	55	Cochin ..	15	1
	56	Palghat ..	21	2
	57	Tellicherry ..	15	5
Nellore ..	58	Nellore ..	18	5
	59	Cocnoor ..	12	2
The Nilgiris	60	Ootacamund ..	12	1

[31st March 1927]

I—Municipal Councils—cont.

Districts.	Serial number.	Name of municipality.	Elective strength.	Number of elected Muhammadans on 31st December 1926.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ramnad ..	61	Sivakasi	12	1
Salem ..	62	Srivilliputtur	15	..
	63	Viradupatti	15	1
	64	Salem	24	1
Tanjore ..	65	Kumbakonam	24	..
	66	Mannargudi	15	1
	67	Mayavaram	15	..
	68	Negapatam	24	7
	69	Tanjore	24	2
Tinnevely ..	70	Tiruvalur	12	1
	71	Palamcottah	21	8
	72	Tinnevely	24	3
	73	Tuticorin	21	..
Trichinopoly ..	74	Srirangam	15	..
	75	Karur	12	..
	76	Trichinopoly	27	4
Vizagapatam ..	77	Anakapalle	15	..
	78	Bimlipatam	12	..
	79	Vizagapatam	21	..
	80	Vizianagram	18	..
Total ..			1,306	172

II—District Boards.

Serial number and name of the District Board.	Elective strength.	Number of elected Muhammadans on 31st December 1926.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Anantapur	28	1
2. Arcot, North	32	2
3. Arcot, South	30	1
4. Bellary	33	2
5. Chingleput	27	1
6. Chittoor	27	..
7. Coimbatore	34	1
8. Cuddapah	27	2
9. Ganjam	30	..
10. Godavari	27	..
11. Guntur	36	..
12. Kanara, South	26	1
13. Kistna	40	..
14. Kurnool	29	3
15. Madura	30	2
16. Malabar	36	4
17. Nellore	22	..
18. Nilgiris	18	1
19. Ramnad	27	3
20. Salem	29	3
21. Tanjore	34	1
22. Tinnevely	30	2
23. Trichinopoly	42	2
24. Vizagapatam	30	1
Total ...	724	38

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 748 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1325 supra.]

Statement showing the names of nominated members on the Ganjam District Board on 31st December 1926 and the number of elected members of the same community.

Name of nominated Member.	Community.	Number of elected Members of the same community.
1. Sriman N. Gorachando Patnaik Mahasayo, B.A., B.L.	Oriya Karnam ...	Nil.
2. M.R.Ry. Koka Apparao Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Adi-Velama ...	1
3. M.R.Ry. A. Suryanarayana Murti Pantulu Garu, F.M.V.	Brahman (Andhra).	} Ten (9 Oriya and one Andhra).
4. M.R.Ry. M. V. Ranganadham Pantulu Garu.	Brahman (Sri Vaishnava).	
5. M.R.Ry. Karnika Mallesu Garu.	Adi-Andhra ...	Nil.
6. Sowdagar Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadan ...	Do.
7. Lieut. Sri Srinivasa Rajamani Raja Deo, Raja of Mandasa.	Kshatriya ...	3
8. M.R.Ry. H. Suryanarayana Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Kalingi ...	2
9. M.R.Ry. Gali Guravi Nayudu Garu.	Reddi ...	1

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 753 asked by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1329 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 249, L. & M., dated 18th January 1926.

READ—the following :—

From the President, District Board, Nellore, No. 393, dated 11th December 1925.

Order—Mis. No. 249, L. & M., dated 18th January 1926.

The Government are advised that in view of the provisions of section 17 of the Local Boards Act, an outgoing President of the District Board can stand for re-election as President without being appointed or elected as a Member if the election is to take place before his term of office as President expires.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

F. NOYCE, o.
Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Nellore.

[31st March 1927]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 758 asked by Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1336 supra.]

Name of auditor.	Period for which appointed.	Qualification.
1. M.R.Ry. Sami Govinda Nayudu Garu.	1925-26 ...	Landlord and recommended by President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur.
2. " A. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Recommended by President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur.
3. " D. Subbaroya Chettiyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Do.
4. Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur ...	Do. ...	Member, Tiruvallur Taluk Board.
5. M.R.Ry. K. Kandaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
6. " R. K. Kothandarama Chettiyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Landlord.
7. * " P. Subbaroya Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
8. " K. Vaidynatha Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Zamindar and Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
9. " V. Vedaohala Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Landlord.
10. " A. Rajappa Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
11. " P. Aravamuthu Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil.
12. " V. R. Nithyakalyana Nayakar Avargal.	Do. ...	Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
13. " Sambanda Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	President, Village Panchayat, Ozhalur.

* The auditor resigned his appointment and the President, Taluk Board, has been asked to suggest the name of a suitable person. His reply is awaited.

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX VI

[Vide answer to question No. 759 asked by Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1337 supra.]

Names of institutions.	1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Madras Corporation and District Municipalities (General and Elementary Education Funds).	2,50,02,480	2,38,35,826	2,31,87,613	2,22,22,287
2. District Boards, including Elementary Education Funds in two districts.	2,20,51,886	2,28,14,326	2,49,94,049	2,48,34,324
3. Taluk Boards (General and Elementary Education Funds).	1,13,53,908	1,07,12,941	1,33,59,860	1,26,16,868
4. Union Boards	20,18,686	19,51,496	22,03,048	20,52,571
5. Other institutions	1,86,41,534	1,62,02,109	2,61,42,114	2,48,91,532
Grand total ..	7,90,67,594	7,50,16,698	8,98,83,684	8,66,17,082

Number of institutions for audit during 1925-26.

Corporation and District Municipalities	RS.
District Boards, including Agency District Boards (General and Elementary Education Funds)	81
Taluk Boards (General and Elementary Education Funds)	28
Union Boards	264
Other institutions	494
Total ..	240
	1,107

[31st March 1927]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 767 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1342 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of the land applied for.

Name of applicant.	Extent.	Purpose.	Chief Conservator's reasons for granting the lease
	ACS.		
1. Mr. R. C. Morris ...	600	Tea cultivation	The forest crop is so miserably poor that the land would without question be better protected by a crop of tea than it is at present.
2. Messrs. L. C. Olivier and A. E. C. Morris ...	1,000		
3. Mr. R. C. Morris ...	350 to 400	Coffee cultivation.	In the opinion of the Chief Conservator a combination of coffee and shade trees has an effect on the protection of the soil which is certainly equal to and possibly greater than that of the existing forest.
4. Mrs. R. C. Randolph Morris ...	200		

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 793 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1364 supra.]

Extract from the Preliminary Report on the Investigation of Protective Irrigation Works and on Irrigation under wells in the Madras Presidency by H. E. Clerk, Esq., Superintending Engineer on Special Duty (1902).

GANJAM DISTRICT.

1. *Godahallo Reservoir project.*—To improve the supply to the lower reaches of the Rushikulya canal, it has been proposed to construct a reservoir on the Godahallo river. This is one of the sites originally suggested by Captain Beckley, but abandoned in favour of the more suitable ones afterwards adopted. The catchment area at the site selected is 450 square miles, but there is already some irrigation from the river which must be provided for. It is stated that the compensation will be heavy. He estimated the cost at 4½ lakhs. The proposed scheme is now under investigation and should be gone on with by a special party.

[31st March 1927]

2. *Mallada-Tampara project.*—A project of this name was first reported on by Captain Beckley in 1875. It was then proposed to improve an existing anicut across the Koratori nullah which drains about 160 square miles of country and to take a channel thence to the Mallada-Tampara or natural swamp, from which irrigation was to be conducted and a channel taken to supply Ganjam with water. In 1889 the scheme was ordered to be abandoned, principally because the supply from the Koratori nullah was so precarious that the scheme would be useless unless considerable storage was provided. It was then stated that the cost of increasing the capacity of the Tampara and making it into a reservoir was prohibitive. An entirely different scheme has now been proposed, viz., to convert the Tampara into a reservoir to be filled from its own catchment of 5 square miles with two catch channels which would give about 2 square miles more catchment. This project is now being worked out. Enquiries have been made whether it would not be possible to obtain a supply from the Koratori nullah as originally proposed by Captain Beckley; but it is stated that the crest of the weir as proposed by him is 3 feet below the F.T.L. of the enlarged Tampara. This idea must therefore be abandoned, unless it were possible to take off a channel higher up the nullah. This may be enquired into. The project in its present form is only suitable for a famine-relief work.

3. *Ganjam-Gopalpur canal.*—This canal which was originally intended for navigation purposes was put in hand in 1889 as a famine-relief work and an expenditure of about Rs. 1,10,000 was incurred on it. When famine ceased, the work was abandoned as the advantages to be gained from completing it did not appear to be commensurate with probable cost. The project is, however, retained in the programme of famine-relief works. The balance of work to be done on the canal according to the estimate is Rs. 2,50,000, of which about Rs. 2,00,000 is suitable for famine relief. It would, however, probably be necessary to spend a considerable sum on re-doing the work which is already done, as the excavation has been much filled up by blown sand. At present the excavated portion is bunded across at several places and holds water which is baled out by ryots and used for cultivation. It has been suggested that the whole reach should be cleared and filled from the Rushikulya canals, from which water can at certain seasons be spared, and the water used for irrigation by baling or pumping. It would have to be ascertained that the sole and sides of the canal are throughout sufficiently impermeable to retain water. If this is the case, the idea is prima facie a good one, as it is in a tract where irrigation would be much appreciated. The difficulty of the reservoir silting from blown sand could be got over by planting casuarina topes along the windward side.

It is improbable that the canal would be much used for navigation even if it were opened.

4. *Vamsadhara project.*—The Vamsadhara project was first proposed by Captain Rundall about 1854. His proposals were to build an anicut across the Vamsadhara at Hiramandalam with a channel on the left side to irrigate as much fresh land as it could command, as well as to improve the supply to the existing river channels. He also proposed a navigable canal from the left bank of the Vamsadhara which was to run through the Parlakimedi estate to Nangada. In 1858 Captain Beckley, while employed on the Rushikulya project, took some preliminary levels and recommended a project similar to the above omitting the navigation canal. About this time

[31st March 1927]

Major Fischer, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the Circle, suggested a scheme for forming a large reservoir two miles above Hiramandalam and excavating from that point combined irrigation and navigation canals to the seaports of Bimlipatam and Barwa, but this project was finally abandoned. As a result of the representations of the inhabitants of Berhampur, Mr. Paul, Executive Engineer, was deputed to report on the project, and in 1898 he submitted a report in which he showed that the small returns likely to accrue were insufficient to render it worth while carrying out the project; the reason being that the zamindars whose lands would be benefited were unwilling to pay anything but a very small water-rate. He, however, thought that it was quite possible that if more favourable revenue returns could be shown the excavation of a channel on the left side as far as Narasannapet might be a useful famine work. The local officers of the Public Works Department appear to think that this work would not do much good, but it appears to me that it would be worth while for fresh enquiries to be instituted in the Revenue Department as to whether the zamindars concerned are not willing to pay a higher water-rate than they were in 1898. If not, the project may be abandoned.

5. *Godaka Nullah*.—This is a proposal to form a reservoir in the Chikati zamindari. Two streams would be impounded by a bund two miles long. The waterspread would be 5 square miles with an average depth of 12 feet. These are the figures given by the subordinate in charge of the preliminary investigation. If they are correct, the reservoir would have a capacity of 1,672 million cubic feet. The catchment area is approximately 240 square miles. The rainfall is about 45 inches and there is no doubt about filling the reservoir. The water stored in the reservoir could probably best be used to assist the extension of cultivation under the Ichchapur channel. The project would be useful as a famine-relief work and requires investigation. This project is a much larger one than the one proposed by Mr. Lacey when Executive Engineer who only apparently proposed to impound the smaller stream.

6. *Reservoir at Babarada*.—This is on a tributary of the Rushikulya near Buguda. The stream has a good catchment. No investigations have been made, but it is situated in a tract where relief is often required.

7. *Reservoir near Ballipadra*.—This is a proposal to form a reservoir on a stream in the same area with a supply channel from the Baguva river.

8. *Mahendratannir project*.—A proposed reservoir in the Mandasa zamindari two miles north of Mandasa. No investigation yet made.

9. *Baruva river project*.—An anicut at Kasipuram with a channel has been suggested by Mr. Lacey in connexion with a possible reservoir about six miles south-west of the Jarada.

10. *Gounazu Tampara*.—This is a proposal to drain the tampara, or swamp, by cutting a channel to the sea in order to make lands to be cultivated. Some levels have been taken, but no estimates framed. The tampara is situated two miles south-west of Gopalpur.

I consider it advisable to form a party for the investigation of these projects. They are not very large ones, but it is probable that other reservoir sites could be found. The necessity for increased storage, especially for the Rushikulya project, is undoubted.

[31st March 1927]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 807 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1376 supra.]

Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A)—(Instructions for the guidance of Editors, Members of Sub-Committees, etc., appointed to make selections in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese, Urdu, Oriya and Sanskrit).

SELECTION : GENERAL.

1. In the selections the vocabulary used should, as far as possible, be like that of the present day, i.e., should be free as far as possible, from archaic forms and expressions.

2. The selections should be free from obscenity or any objectionable thought.

3. From the selections should be excluded all passages that deal with debatable philosophic theories or religious doctrines, or mere grammar, or are in substance purely technical.

4. Suitable illustrations may be introduced, where possible, to make the book of selections attractive.

5. A statement containing full particulars as to the books and editions of them, etc., from which selections have been made, references by pages and lines, and the subject matter (in a few words) of each selection should be submitted for the information of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board and the Director of Public Instruction.

If the books from which the selections are made, are already among those approved by the Text-book Committee, this fact should also be mentioned.

If the members are not unanimous, the member who differs must record his minute of dissent. If a member is unable to attend a meeting, he must record his opinion.

6. The selections (with annotations) will be published annually under the authority of the Director of Public Instruction. They should not ordinarily be taken from *copyright books*; if they are so taken, the attention of the Director should be specially drawn to the fact to enable him to obtain the previous consent of the owners of the copyright. Full particulars as to the names of owners, edition, names of publishers from whom the books may be procured, etc., should be furnished.

[31st March 1927]

SELECTION : POETRY.

1. The poetical selections should be limited to 500 lines, each line being an ordinary printed line, as in the text-book for 1924.
2. They should be easier both in style and subject matter than those made for 1924.
3. They should be such as can be studied easily and got up thoroughly, in a year by pupils of the VI Form.
4. The text-books prescribed for Group C will include the poetical selections prescribed for Group A, and will be set as text-books for the Matriculation Examination of the University. The Editors are requested to see that the poetical selections (Groups A and C) are mutually exclusive.
5. Not fewer than five authors should be represented in the selections.

EDITING : GENERAL.

1. The selections should be arranged in chronological order.
2. The books should be as attractive as possible in the matter of type ; pictorial illustrations may be added provided the illustrations are good.

SPECIAL POETRY : ANNOTATIONS, ETC.

1. The annotations for the selections (Group A) should be on modern lines, similar to the annotation of English Poetry for English school-boys. A reference may be made to the annotated editions of Matriculation English selections published by the University some years back (about 1912 or 1913).

2. A general introduction to the selections is unnecessary.

3. Each passage may be provided with a very brief introduction which by providing a short account of the author, the context, a brief analysis of the content, and the character of the piece should stimulate intelligent study and develop taste.

4. A reference to the original poem should appear in the notes to each selection directly under the title.

5. NOTES.—(a) The notes on all the selections should be printed together, i.e., all the selections should come first and *all* the notes after. The brief introduction to each piece referred to in 3 above, should precede the notes on the passages.

(b) Notes of an etymological nature should be only such as are necessary to make clear the meanings of words.

(c) Allusions necessary in the elucidation of a passage (including historical and geographical references) might be more clearly explained than in the past.

(d) The meanings of words given should be such as are not correctly and precisely given in a dictionary. A glossary of such difficult or unusual words may, if necessary, be provided. A general glossary which will obviate the intelligent use of a dictionary, should not be provided.

6. In the printing of text, any aids such as punctuation or the splitting up of words (to avoid difficult sandhis), etc., may be employed. The object should be to make the reading of passage easy and to make pupils understand them with a minimum of labour.

Office of the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Madras, 1927.

Secretary S.L.C. Board.

31st March 1927]

No.

/L.C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR
GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS,

Madras,

1926.

From

SECRETARY, S.L.C. BOARD,
Madras,

To

M.R.Ry.

CONVENER, S.S.L.C.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that text-books for non-detailed study (for Groups A and C) in connexion with the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1927 have to be selected.

2. A bundle containing books (two copies of each) received in this office is herewith sent separately for consideration by circulation among the Madras and mufassal members of the Advisory Committee.

3. It is suggested that the books be circulated in two lots, the one among the Madras and the other among the mufassal members at one and the same time with a view to obtain the suggestions of the latter in time for the meeting. Each member is expected first to make a study of all the books sent and an exhaustive study of the particular book or books which he chooses to suggest from among those sent to him and satisfy himself that his selections are free from any obscene or objectionable passages. A supply of service labels is sent for use.

4. The text-book for Group A and for Group C should be in modern prose and in the case of Group A a direct model for composition. It may perhaps be a novel and should be selected from among the books recommended by the Madras Text-Book Committee for "School-reading."

5. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to convene a meeting of the Madras members of the Advisory Committee on text-books in and let me have by the 15th April 1926 at latest, the recommendations as finally settled (two books or more—alternative for Group A and two or more—alternative for Group C) for the approval of the committee of the S.L.C. Board. The meeting may be held at any place that is most convenient to the member. It need not necessarily be held in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

6. The minutes of dissent of members *re* the selection of any book as also the opinion of the member who is unable to attend the meeting should be recorded in the proceedings of the meeting.

It is also suggested that a short statement showing the name of each book and the subject to which it relates be submitted along with the recommendations of the committee for the information of the S.L.C. Board and the Director of Public Instruction.

[31st March 1927]

7. Madras members of the Advisory Committee who happen to be in the mufassal, and mufassal members, unless they, by some chance happen to be at Madras at the time of the meeting, *need not attend the meeting* as no travelling allowance can be paid to them. Such of the Madras members who are unable to attend the meeting and the mufassal members are expected to forward their suggestions to the convener a day or two before the date of the meeting.

8. I am to add that selections from authors and publishers whose books were prescribed in previous years and more especially in the *past four or five years* should be avoided. If a book of any author has to be unavoidably repeated, the special circumstances and the particular reasons which lead to such a repetition should be communicated for the consideration of the authorities concerned.

No selection should contain obscene or objectionable passages. A list of the members of the Advisory Committee is enclosed.

I am communicating a copy of this letter to the other members of the committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary.

Copy to the members of the Advisory Committee for information.

[31st March 1927]

Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

Statement showing the names of members of the S.S.L.C. Text-Book Committees for the different languages with their qualifications, place of appointment and year from which each has been a member.

Name.	Qualifications.	Designation and place of employment.	Year from which he has been a member.
<i>Tamil.</i>			
1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Ravanandam Pillai Avargal, I.S.O., O.B.E.	F.R.H.S., M.B.A.S., Member of Madras Text-Book Committee and Author of several books.	Retired Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.	1918
2. " C.R. Namaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.	Member, Madras Text-Book Committee, and Author of several books and readers.	Tamil Pandit, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.	1918
3. " T. Raghavachariar ..	Author of certain books and poet ..	Tamil Pandit, Hindu High School, Triplicane.	1926
4. " K. V. Subbaya Ayyar	M.A., L.T., Proficient in Tamil, was for some time Reader in the Madras University.	District Educational Officer, Tinnevely ..	1926
5. " M. C. Rajagopala Nayadu	B.A., L.T., formerly Member of the S.L.C. Board.	Headmaster, High School, Srirangam ..	1926
6. " S. D. Sargunar Avargal, B.A.	B.A., Chief Examiner, Tamil Group C, S.S.L.C.	Head Tamil Pandit, St. Paul's High School, Vepery.	1926
7. " V. Kuppuswami Ayyar	B.A., Specialized in Tamil!	School Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.	1926
8. " E. V. Anantarama Ayyar	Author of books	Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, Madras ..	1926
9. " M. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal.	....	Senior Tamil Pandit, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly.	1926
10. " A. Gopala Ayyar Avargal.	A Tamil Scholar—Has published certain old works with notes.	Head Tamil Pandit, National College, Adyar, near Madras.	1926
<i>Telugu.</i>			
1. M.R.Ry. V. Venkatasubbayya Garu, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Member, S.L.C. Board ..	Headmaster, Pachaiyappa's College School, Madras.	1918
2. " M. Ramakrishna Kavi Garu, M.A.	M.A., a Telugu Research Scholar ..	School Assistant, Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1918
3. " T. Rajagopal Rao Garu, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Chairman, Madras Text-Book Telugu Sub-Committee, Telugu Research Scholar and Editor, South Indian Research.	Lecturer in Telugu, Madras Christian College, Madras.	1921

[31st March 1927]

Name.	Qualifications.	Designation and place of employment.	Year from which he has been a member.
<i>Telugu—cont.</i>			
4. M.R.By. M. Subrahmanyam Garu, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Telugu—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate—for three years.	Headmaster, Government Model Secondary School, Rajahmundry.	1921
5. " G. V. Sitapati Pantulu Garu, B.A.	B.A., belongs to the Modern Telugu School ..	Lecturer, Raja's College, Parlakinedi ..	1920
6. " K. Desikachari Garu ..	Experienced Telugu Pandit, was for a long time senior Telugu Pandit in Wesley College, Royapetta.	Telugu Pandit, Kellett High School, Triplicane.	1922
7. " E. Bashyakachari Garu ..	Author of some books	Head Telugu Pandit, Sri Mahant's High School, Tirupati.	1926
8. " B. Ramachandra Rao Garu, M.A., L.T.	M.A., L.T., Examiner in Telugu (Group A)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.	Headmaster, Town High School, Guntur ..	1926
9. " K. Venkatarangaachari Garu.	....	Telugu Pandit, Wesley College, Madras ..	1922
10. " Malladi Suryanarayana Sastri Garu.	Author of some Telugu books	Telugu Pandit, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	1926
<i>Malayalam.</i>			
1. Srimathi G. Parukutti Amma, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Chairman, Madras Text-Book Malayalam Sub-Committee.	Headmistress, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	1921
2. M.R.By. S. Rama Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T.	M.A., L.T.	Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras.	1919
3. " C. Achuta Menon Avargal, M.A., L.T.	B.A., Examiner in Malayalam (Group C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, and Chairman, Malayalam Examination Board, Madras University.	Malayalam Pandit, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.	1922
4. " A. Achutan Nadar Avargal, B.A.	B.A.	Tutor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras ..	1925
5. " A. V. Kutikrishna Menon Avargal.	....	Malayalam Pandit, Women's Christian College, Madras.	1924
6. " Joseph Chandran Avargal..	....	Malayalam Pandit, Madras Christian College, Madras.	1926
7. " P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal.	....	Malayalam Pandit, Presidency College, Madras.	1926
8. " P. I. Raman Avargal ..	....	Senior Malayalam Pandit, Government Victoria College, Palghat.	1926
9. " Murkot Kumaran Avargal, B.A.	B.A., Author of certain books	St. Joseph's Secondary School, Tallicherry ..	1926

[31st March 1927]

Name.	Qualifications.	Designation and place of employment.	Year from which he has been a member.
<i>Kanarese.</i>			
1. M.R.By. M. D. Alasingarachariyar Avargal.	Was Examiner in Kanarese (Group C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate—for three years. A great Kanarese scholar. Has published a number of books. Chairman, Kanarese Examination Board (Madras University).	Kanarese Pandit, Presidency College, Madras.	1918
2. " K. Narasinga Rao Avargal.	....	Kanarese Pandit, Madras Christian College, Madras.	1921
3. " A. Bimachar Avargal, M.A., L.T.	M.A., L.T., Kanarese M.A. and Examiner, Kanarese (Group C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Bellary.	1926
4. " R. Tata Acharya Avargal,	M.A., L.T., has published certain books ..	District Educational Officer, West Godavari district.	1926
5. " S. Srinivasachariyar Avargal.	....	Kanarese Pandit, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.	1926
6. " P. Sundara Sastri Avargal.	....	Kanarese Pandit, Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.	1923
7. " T. Mangesh Rao Avargal, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T.	Headmaster, Government College School, Mangalore.	1926
<i>Oriya.</i>			
1. Sriman Babu Sivaram Ratho Mahasay, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Chairman, Madras Text-Book Oriya Sub-Committee.	District Educational Officer, Berhampur ..	1918
2. Sriman Madava Mohan Ratho Mahasay, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Oriya (Groups A and C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.	Headmaster, Board High School, Chatrapur ..	1921
3. Sriman Krishna Chandra Mahanti Mahasay, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., was Examiner in Oriya (Groups A and C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate—for three years.	Headmaster, Government Training School, Berhampur.	1922
4. Sriman Parasurama Varma Mahasay, B.A. (Hons.), L.T.	B.A. (Hons.), L.T.	Headmaster, Board High School, Aska ..	1923
5. Sriman Radha Govinda Das Mahasay, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T.	Headmaster, Board High School, Russellkonda.	1924

[31st March 1927]

Name.	Qualifications.	Designation and place of employment.	Year from which he has been a member.
<i>Urdu (Hindustani), Persian and Arabic.</i>			
1. Moulvi Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, M.A., LL.B.	M.A., LL.B., Member, S.S.L.C. Board	Headmaster, Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras.	1925
2. Muhammad Abdul Huq Sahib Bahadur, M.A.	M.A., Member, Madras Text-Book Committee.	Professor of Arabic, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.	1925
3. Muhammad Dastaghir Sahib ..	.....	Muslim High School, Triplicane ..	1925
4. Syed Ismail Sahib Bahadur, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Urdu (Hindustani), Group A.	Headmaster, Government Muhammadan High School, Kurnool.	1926
5. Shah Muhammad Farid-ud-din Sahib Quraishi Quaderi.	....	Hindustani Munshi, Madura College, Madura.	1922
6. Muhammad Anwaruddin Sahib Bekhud.	Examiner in Urdu (Hindustani), S.S.L.C. (Group C).	Munshi, Muslim High School, Triplicane ..	1926
<i>Sanskrit.</i>			
1. M.R.By. P. P. S. Sastri Ayyar, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Madras), M.R.A.S., Examiner in Sanskrit (Group A) for three years.	B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Madras), M.R.A.S., Examiner in Sanskrit (Group A) for three years.	Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools, Madras.	1923
2. " A. Tiruvengadatta Ayyangar Ayyar, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Sanskrit (Group C) — for three years.	Headmaster, C.R.C. High School, Purasawakan.	1918
3. " K. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Ayyar, B.A.	.. ..	Sanskrit Tutor, Madras Christian College, Madras.	1918
4. " M. S. Seshadri Acharya Ayyar.	....	Sanskrit Pandit, Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Residential High School, Mylapore.	1923
5. " T. B. Krishnamachariar Ayyar, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Sanskrit (Group A) — S.S.L.C.	Headmaster, O.V.C. High School ..	1926
6. " P. Subrahmanya Sastri Ayyar, M.A., L.T.	.. ..	Assistant Editor, Tamil Lexicon Committee, Madras.	1926
7. Srimati A. Rajammal ..	.....	Sanskrit Pandit, Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane.	1926
8. M.R.By. B. Swaminatha Ayyar Ayyar, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., was member, S.S.L.C. Board, and Examiner in Sanskrit (Group C).	Retired Headmaster, Town High School, Kumbakonam.	1926

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 810 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1377 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 964 L., dated 9th August 1909.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from J. A. CUMMING, Esq., I.C.S., President, District Board, Bellary, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated the 22nd July 1909, No. C.R. 726.

With reference to G.O. No. 277 L., dated 11th March 1909, I have the honour to submit a copy of the resolution of the District Board on the subject of extending the Provident Fund system to future incumbents of some of the offices for which the Local Boards now subscribe for pension.

2. The majority of the officers consulted are of opinion that the pensionary scheme should be restricted only to offices in which necessity occasionally arises for the interchange of hands between the Revenue and the Local Fund Departments. Such appointments are the posts of clerks and accountants in the Local Board, District Board Engineer's and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's offices. Qualified hands are necessary if there is to be any efficiency in the Local Fund offices and Local Fund appointments do not attract qualified men, unless there is a prospect of promotion in the Revenue Department. This is particularly the case in this backward district. Article 805 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 1138, Revenue, dated 27th April 1908, admit of transfers being made from the Local Fund service to Government service and *vice versa*, but this concession cannot be made use of unless the Local Fund appointments are pensionable. The Board is of opinion, therefore, that clerks and accountants should remain under the pensionary scheme, and that the Provident Fund should be made applicable to the future incumbents of all the offices which are under the pensionary scheme.

ENCLOSURES

Proceedings of the District Board, Bellary, dated 10th July 1909.

PRESENT:

Official members.

1. J. A. Cumming, Esq., I.C.S., President.
2. J. T. Lever, Esq., Vice-President.
3. M.R.By. C. Vencoba Rao Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Hospet.
4. " V. Krishna Rao Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Alur.
5. " B. Bheema Rao Garu, Tahsildar, Kudligi.
6. " T. Subbarayalaya Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Rayadrug.
7. " C. E. Venkatrama Ayyar Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Adoni.
8. " P. Rama Rao Garu, B.A., Public Prosecutor.

[31st March 1927]

Non-Official members.

9. M.R.Ry. J. P. Cotilingam Avargal, M.A.
10. Rev. E. Herbert Lewis, London Mission.
11. M.R.Ry. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
12. " Rao Bahadur C. Hanumanth Gowd Garu.
13. " J. Seenam Bhat Garu.
14. " V. Raghavendra Rao Garu.
15. " Asundi Bheema Rao Garu.
16. " Kurugodu Marai Gowd Garu.
17. " B. Virupatcha Reddi Garu.
18. " G. Basavanna Gowd Garu.
19. " K. Raghupah Garu.
20. " H. Allapah Naick.
21. " H. Siva Reddi Garu.
22. " N. Vencoba Rao Garu.
23. " P. Virupaksha Gowd Garu.
24. Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammd Beg Sahib Bahadur.

Read G.O. No. 277 L., dated 11th March 1909, sanctioning the establishment of a Provident Fund for the benefit of some of its employees and asking to report whether it should not be made applicable to future incumbents of some of the offices (besides Teachers in Elementary schools) specified in article 259 (vii) of the Local Fund Code.

Also replies from the Presidents of Taluk Boards, Local Fund Engineer, District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Treasury Deputy Collector, Bellary, communicating their views on the subject.

Resolution No. 9.—The Board resolves to extend the Provident Fund to all future incumbents of offices in paragraph 259 (vii), Local Fund Code, except clerks and all accountants.

Order—No. 964 L., dated 9th August 1909.

Sanction is accorded to the proposal of the District Board of Bellary to exclude from the pensionary scheme all future incumbents of Local Fund offices except clerks and accountants, and to adopt the Provident Fund System in their case.

(True extract)

W. FRANCIS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Bellary.
,, Accountant-General.

31st March 1927]

II

G.O. No. 2373 L. & M., dated 25th October 1893

READ—the following paper:—

From R. SEWELL, Esq., Collector and President, District Board, Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bellary, 19th September 1893, No. 1414.

With advertence to G.Os. Mis. No. 2875 L., dated 8th December 1892, and No. 738 L., dated 5th April 1893, and the resolutions of this district board therein read, I have the honour to forward copies of the Board's Resolutions of 15th May and 19th June 1893, and in accordance therewith to request the sanction of Government to make the classes of servants specified in Board's Resolution of 14th November 1892, on which the first of the Government Orders aforesaid was passed pensionable.

3. The district and all the taluk boards have resolved to adopt this measure, as they are unanimously of opinion it will tend to secure better service under local boards and make it equally attractive as Provincial Service, and I am very much in favour of this arrangement and strongly recommend that early sanction of Government may be accorded.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

PROCEEDINGS of the District Board, Bellary, dated 15th May 1893.

Resolution No. 5.

Read G.O. No. 738 L., dated 5th April 1893, stating that the District Board of Bellary should subscribe only for classes of its servants, and that contributions for pensions on behalf of local fund servants should be paid towards offices and not towards officials.

Read also the connected papers.

Resolution.—Under the terms of Government Order read, the Board withdraws its previous objection to the inclusion of servants already in its employ, and with this modification adheres to its resolution 4 passed at its meeting of the 14th November last as to the classes of its servants, which they would make pensionable, but before passing a final resolution the Board desires that a statement in the form given in G.O. Mis. No. 2875 L., dated 8th December 1892, be made out and laid before it at its next meeting.

C. E. PLUNKETT,
Vice-President.

(2)

PROCEEDINGS of the District Board, Bellary, dated 19th June 1893.

[31st March 1927]

Resolution No. 2.

Read G.O. No. 738 L., dated 5th April 1893, stating that the District Board of Bellary should subscribe only for classes of its servants, and that contribution for pensions on behalf of Local Fund servants should be paid towards offices and not towards officials.

Read also District Board Resolution No. 5, dated 15th May 1893.

Resolution.—The statement demanded was read out to the Board. The Board approve of it and resolve to forward it to Government.

R. SEWELL,
President.

Order—No. 2373 L. & M., dated 25th October 1893.

The proposals of the local boards to contribute for pension on behalf of the offices specified in the statement submitted with the President's letter are sanctioned, except in the cases of masters in salary-result schools and midwives.

(True extract)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Bellary.
„ Accountant-General.

III

G.O. No. 288, L. & M., dated 25th January 1889.

READ—the following papers:—

I

From J. H. MUNRO, Esq., President, Taluk Board, Atmakur, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the President, District Board, Nellore), dated Atmakur, 26th September 1888, No. 419.

C. Ramakrishnayya, the present headmaster of the Local Fund school, Atmakur, was entertained as an assistant master in Government Middle School, Ongole, on 26th October 1877. This school was transferred to the management of Ongole Municipality in 1883 (vide G.O. No. 1768, dated 17th August 1883). By the above transfer he is not barred from the benefits of the pension rules. But on 21st September 1887, he was taken into the Local Fund School, Atmakur. His services in the Local Fund department do not count towards pension. He now requests permission to pay the necessary contribution from his own emoluments so as to have a claim for pension. This taluk board, considering his 10 years' service in the Government school, granted in their resolution No. 83 of 1888 (copy submitted for perusal), the permission sought for. I therefore respectfully beg to obtain the approval of the Government for the same.

31st March 1927]

Submitted to Government for favourable consideration, with reference to Local Fund rules, sections 80 and 84.

C. D. MACLEANE,
Collector and President.

23rd October 1888.

No. 974.

Referred to the Accountant-General for remarks.

(By order)

MADRAS,
8th November 1888.

W. S. MEYER,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

II

From E. W. KELLNER, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 20th November 1888, No. 3560.

With reference to Mr. Assistant Secretary Meyer's endorsement No. 974, dated 8th November 1888, referring to me, for remarks, letter from the President, Taluk Board, Atmakur, No. 419, dated 26th September last, in which he requests the approval of Government for permitting one C. Ramakrishnayya to contribute for pension in respect of his appointment as headmaster of the Local Fund School, Atmakur, I have the honour to state that, Ramakrishnayya being one of the teachers originally employed in a Government school, and subsequently transferred with it to local bodies, carries with him his pensionary rights to all the schools to which he may be transferred, whether of Local Boards or Municipalities, his pension for the entire service being borne proportionately by Municipal Funds, Local Funds and Provincial Revenues.

Order—No. 288, L. & M., dated 25th January 1889.

The remarks of the Accountant-General in which the Government concur will be communicated to the Taluk Board, Atmakur, and to all other Local Boards and Municipalities for information and guidance

(True extract)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, Taluk Board, Atmakur, through the President, District Board, Nellore.
„ all Presidents of District Boards.
„ the Chairmen of Municipal Councils through the Collectors concerned.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Pension Department.

[31st March 1927]

IV

G.O. Mis. No. 1961, L. & M., dated 5th September 1923.

The President, District Board, Bellary, is informed that in the case of individuals who, by reason of their transfer to non-pensionable service, had lost their pensionary rights, the proper course is (a) to stop the pensionary contributions in their behalf from the dates of their transfer to such service and to give them, on final retirement, the proportionate pension or gratuity admissible to them in respect of their pensionary service or (b) to consider them as holding their non-pensionable posts merely as temporary posts and to reckon their service in these posts as service for pension in their original pensionable posts.

(By order of the Govt., Ministry of Local Self-Government.)

P. L. MOORE,
Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Bellary.
,, Accountant-General, Madras.
,, Finance (Pension) Department.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 823 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1386 supra.]

The following are sub-committees of the Text-Book Committee:—

- (1) English.
- (2) History and Geography.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Physical and Natural Science.
- (5) Drawing and Kindergarten.
- (6) Commercial subjects.
- (7) Tamil.
- (8) Telugu.
- (9) Malayalam.
- (10) Kanarese.
- (11) Oriya.
- (12) Urdu, Persian and Arabic.
- (13) Latin, Greek and French.
- (14) Sanskrit.

The names of the present members of the Text-Book Committee together with names of the members of the sub-committees are as follows:—

Text-Book Committee Members—Elected.

- (1) Mr. T. V. Jagannatha Rao, B.A., L.T., Teacher, Kallikota College, Berhampur.
- (2) Raja Sri Vikrama Deva Varma Garu, Vizagapatam.
- (3) Mr. G. Jagannadhaswami, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, P. R. College, Cocanada.
- (4) Mr. D. C. Pattabhirama Ayya Garu, B.A., L.T., Assistant, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.

31st March 1927]

- (5) Mr. M. P. Maria Doss Pillai, Headmaster, Board High School, Panruti.
- (6) Mr. V. Mahadeva Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Senior Assistant, Native High School, Kumbakonam.
- (7) Mr. L. R. Natesa Ayyar, Assistant, National High School, Trichinopoly.
- (8) Mr. C. Ponnuswami Nayudu, Madura.
- (9) „ Thomas Harris, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Voorhees College, Vellore.
- (10) Rao Bahadur M. Gopaldaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Bellary.
- (11) Mr. V. R. Harihara Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, High School, Gopalasamudram.
- (12) Mr. G. Gurubotham, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, S.P.G. High School, Nandyal.
- (13) Mr. S. A. Steele, District Educational Officer, Salem.
- (14) „ P. J. Devasahayam, B.A., L.T., Principal, London Mission High School, Coimbatore.
- (15) Mr. K. T. Chandu Nambiar, B.A., B.L., Telli sherry, Malabar.
- (16) „ Amembal Srinivasa Pai, B.A., B.L., Mangalore.
- (17) „ G. Vandanam Garu, Headmaster, A.B.M. High School, Ongole.
- (18) Mr. T. B. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, District Educational Officer, Ramnad.

Text-Book Committee Members—Nominated.

- (1) The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D., Principal, Christian College, Madras.
- (2) Mr. S. E. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T., Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.
- (3) Mr. E. W. Green, Principal, Muhammadan College, Madras.
- (4) „ K. Chinnatambi Pillai, B.A., L.T., Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
- (5) Mr. T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A., L.T., Principal, Government College, Coimbatore.
- (6) Mr. T. Ekambaram, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (7) Mr. M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao, M.A., L.T., Principal, Kumbakonam College.
- (8) Mr. M. K. Dandekar, B.A., F.S.A.A., Principal, Government Institute of Commerce, Madras.
- (9) Mr. L. T. Anantanarayana Sastriyar, Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.
- (10) Mr. C. R. Porrett, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (11) „ C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Tamil Pandit, Queen Mary's College, Madras.
- (12) Mr. T. Rajagopal Rao, B.A., L.T., Madras Christian College, Madras.
- (13) Srimathi G. Parukutti Amma, B.A., L.T., Presidency Training School, Egmore.

[31st March 1927]

(14) Mr. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras.

(15) Sriman B. Sivaram Ratho Mahasayo, B.A., L.T., Agency Educational Officer.

(16) Miss C. Gordon, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(17) Muhammad Abdul Huq Sahib, Professor of Arabic, Muhammadan College, Madras.

(18) Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur, Retired Assistant Inspector of Schools, Jani Jahan Khan Road, Madras.

(19) M.R.Ry. Madhusudan Panigrahi, B.A., Pleader, Berhampur.

(20) „ Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, I.S.O., Madras.

(21) Mr. P. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu, Pithapuram, Godavari district.

(22) Mr. R. Raghava Ayyangar, Ramnad Samasthanam, Ramnad.

Sub-Committees of the Text-Book Committee.

English.

- (1) The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.
- (2) Mr. E. W. Green.
- (3) „ S. E. Ranganathan (Chairman).
- (4) „ C. Ponnuswami Nayudu.
- (5) „ Thomas Harris.
- (6) Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
- (7) Mr. V. R. Harihara Ayyar.
- (8) „ V. Mahadeva Ayyar.
- (9) „ G. Gurubotham.
- (10) „ S. A. Steele.
- (11) „ P. J. Devasahayam.
- (12) Madhusudan Panigrahi.

History and Geography.

- (1) Mr. E. W. Green (Chairman).
- (2) Rev. W. Meston.
- (3) Mr. G. Vandanam.
- (4) „ V. Mahadeva Ayyar.
- (5) „ L. R. Natesa Ayyar.
- (6) „ K. T. Chandu Nambiyar.
- (7) „ T. B. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar.

Mathematics.

- (1) Mr. T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar (Chairman).
- (2) „ K. Chinnatambi Pillai.
- (3) „ D. C. Pattabhirama Ayya.
- (4) „ T. V. Jagannada Rao.
- (5) „ S. A. Steele.

31st March 1927]

Physical and Natural Science.

- (1) Mr. M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao (Chairman).
- (2) „ T. Ekambaram.
- (3) Srimathi G. Parukutti Amma.
- (4) Mr. M. P. Mariadoss Pillai.
- (5) „ Thomas Harris.
- (6) „ P. J. Devasahayam.
- (7) „ Amemba Srinivasa Pai.

Drawing and Kindergarten.

- (1) Mr. O. R. Porrett (Chairman).
- (2) Miss C. Gordon.

Commercial Subjects.

- (1) Mr. M. K. Dandekar (Chairman).
- (2) „ L. T. Anantanarayana Sastri.

Tamil.

- (1) Mr. T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar (Chairman).
- (2) „ K. Chinnatambi Pillai.
- (3) „ C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao.
- (4) „ C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar.
- (5) „ C. Ponnuswami Nayudu.
- (6) „ G. Gurubotham.
- (7) „ L. R. Natesa Ayyar.
- (8) „ M. P. Mariadoss Pillai.
- (9) „ R. Raghava Ayyangar.
- (10) Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai.
- (11) Mr. V. R. Harihara Ayyar.
- (12) „ T. B. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar.

Telugu.

- (1) Raja Sri Vikrama Deva Varma Garu.
- (2) Mr. T. Ekambaram.
- (3) „ T. Rajagopal Rao (Chairman).
- (4) „ P. L. Narasimha Rao.
- (5) „ T. V. Jagannada Rao.
- (6) „ G. Jagannadaswami.
- (7) „ D. C. Pattabhirama Ayya.
- (8) Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
- (9) Mr. G. Vandanam.

Malayalam.

- (1) Srimathi G. Parukutti Amma (Chairman).
- (2) Mr. J. T. Anantanarayana Sastri.
- (3) „ K. T. Chandu Nambiyar.

Kanarese.

- (1) Amemba Srinivasa Pai (Chairman).
- (2) Mr. M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao, Madras.
- (3) „ M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Bellary.

[31st March 1927]

Oriya.

- (1) Sriman B. Sivaram Ratho Mahasayo, B.A., L.T. (Chairman).
- (2) M.R. Ry. Madhusudan Panigrahi, Berhampur.

Urdu, Persian and Arabic.

- (1) Muhammad Abdul Haq Sahib, Muhammadan College.
- (2) Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur (Chairman).

Latin, Greek and French.

- (1) Mr. E. W. Green (Chairman).
- (2) The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.

Sanskrit.

- (1) M.R. Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar (Chairman).
- (2) " G. Jagannadhaswami Garu.

Of the above members, 16 are subordinates of the Director of Public Instruction or of Government. Thirteen members are either teachers or headmasters of aided schools, colleges, or board schools.

RULES RELATING TO THE TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

A.—Rules for the Educational Department.

1. Except with the express sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, managers of schools shall be debarred from receiving grants-in-aid, if they use any text-book which is not included in the authorized list of text-books.

2. No school shall enjoy the privilege of recognition by the Educational Department in which text-books disapproved by the Director are in use.

3. If the manager or the headmaster of a recognized school wishes to adopt a text-book which is not included in the authorized list, the Director will give every facility for referring the question of such adoption to the Text-Book Committee in order that the book may be definitely placed on the prescribed list or definitely rejected within six months of its receipt. If in any case the Text-Book Committee is unable to make an early recommendation, the Director may issue provisional orders on the subject.

4. Under the powers delegated to him by Government, the Director retains on behalf of Government the right of prescribing text-books in particular subjects for use in recognized schools. As soon as possible after each of the half-yearly meetings of the Text-Book Committee held under rule 14, the Director shall publish in two issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a list of text-books approved by the committee and authorized by him or by Government for use in the several subjects and standards.

5. Once in every five years a committee may be appointed by the Director to examine the list of approved books with a view to recommending the removal from the list of such books as are no longer required. A consolidated list of such approved text-books shall be published by him in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

6. Government officers should not retain any interest in the sale of books written by them and will receive only a definite lump sum as remuneration from the publishing firm or any other party. Retention of the copyright

[31st March 1927]

may, at the discretion of the Director or the Government as the case may demand, be allowed in cases where the book in question is used (a) in countries other than India or (b) in India after the retirement of the officer who wrote it.

7. The Director shall, in his annual reports, describe the manner in which these rules and those for the guidance of the Text-Book Committee which follow, have been carried out in practice during the preceding year.

B.—Rules for the Text-Book Committee.

8. The Madras Text-Book Committee has been appointed for the following purposes:—

(a) To take into consideration such books as may be submitted to it by the Director and to advise him in regard to their suitability as text-books for the several classes and forms in recognized schools, the list in each subject and for each class or form being as varied and complete as possible, so that managers of schools may have a wide field in which to exercise the freedom of choice vested in them.

(b) To advise the Educational Department as to the steps to be taken for the preparation and publication of new text-books when necessary.

(c) To help in forming under control of the Director—

(i) an educational library containing copies of all text-books approved from time to time by the department, copies of text-books approved and prescribed in other provinces of India and in other countries and copies of works on the theory, the practice and the history of education; and

(ii) an educational museum containing plans and models of school buildings and specimens of maps, diagrams, apparatus and appliances suitable for schools.

9. The Committee shall consist of not more than 40 members exclusive of the President, of whom 18 shall be elected by District Secondary Education Boards as shown below and the remaining 22 shall be nominated by the Director subject to the approval of the Government:—

District Secondary Education Boards.	Number of members to be elected.	District Secondary Education Boards.	Number of members to be elected.
Ganjam ...	1	Salem ...	1
Vizagapatam ...	1	Malabar ...	1
Godavari ...	1	South Kanara ...	1
Kistna ...	1	Guntur and Nellore ...	1
South Arcot ...	1	Bellary and Anantapur ...	1
Tanjore ...	1	Kurnool and Cuddapah ...	1
Trichinopoly ...	1	North Arcot and Chittoor ...	1
Madura ...	1		
Ramnad ...	1	Total ...	18
Tinnevely ...	1		
Coimbatore ...	1		

NOTE.—Where two districts are mentioned the election will be held alternately by the District Secondary Education Boards of those districts. The first election under these rules will be held by the Guntur, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot boards.

10. The members of the Committee shall hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be.

[31st March 1927]

Government may, without assigning reasons, at any time remove any member whether elected or nominated. A member leaving the Presidency for a period exceeding six months shall be considered to have permanently vacated his seat. Vacancies not exceeding six months in duration shall, when necessary, be filled up temporarily by nomination by the Director subject to the approval of the Government.

11. The Director shall be *ex officio* President and the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations shall be *ex officio* Secretary.

12. The committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees for the purpose of dealing with different subjects and languages and to consult specialists who are not members of the committee. Any member appointed to fill a temporary vacancy on the committee shall *ipso facto* become a member of the sub-committee to which the absent member belongs. Every book referred to the committee by the Director shall be referred by it to the appropriate sub-committee for examination and report, and a list of the books under consideration shall be circulated to all the members of the Text-Book Committee before the committee meets.

13. The chairman of each sub-committee shall be appointed by the committee with the limitation that in the case of the sub-committee for vernaculars, an Inspector of the department shall, wherever possible, be chairman.

NOTE.—The above rules are subject to interim appointments to sub-committees and chairmanships of them being made when necessary by the Director.

14. The committee shall ordinarily meet twice a year, on the second Wednesday in March and the second Wednesday in October. The president shall have power to convene special meetings as occasion arises or on the requisition in writing of not less than four members. Sub-committees shall meet at such time as their respective chairmen may consider necessary.

15. Seven members of the committee shall form a quorum. The quorum for a sub-committee shall be not less than half the members of such committee, who are residents in Madras.

16. The meetings of the committee and of sub-committees shall ordinarily be held at the office of the Director.

17. At all meetings of the committee or sub-committees, the president or the chairman, as the case may be, shall take the chair, but in case of his absence the members present shall appoint a chairman.

18. All questions that may arise at meetings of the committee or of sub-committees shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present. In the event of the votes (including that of the president or the chairman) being equal, the president or chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Opinions of absent members may be submitted in writing but shall not count as votes.

In special cases such as when there is a disagreement between the Director and the committee, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision.

19. The Secretary to the Text-Book Committee is empowered to communicate with the Secretaries of the Text-Book Committees in other provinces.

31st March 1927]

20. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to give notice of the meetings of the committee and of sub-committees, to attend the meetings of the committee and when possible the meetings of the sub-committees, when held at the ordinary place of meeting and to keep a record of the proceedings. When the Secretary is unable to be present at a meeting of a sub-committee, a similar record of the proceedings shall be kept by the chairman of the sub-committee, who shall forward it to the Secretary.

21. A copy of the proceedings of every committee meeting shall be forwarded to the Director within two weeks of the date of the meeting.

22. The committee shall, once in five years, forward to the Director a report on the work done during the quinquennium. This report shall be submitted to the Government by the Director with such remarks as he may see fit to offer on the operations of the committee.

23. Each book forwarded to a sub-committee shall be referred to not less than two of its members for expression of opinion.

24. No books referred to a member shall be kept for more than a month.

25. In the case of books rejected as unsuitable by the Text-Book Committee, some brief indication of the grounds on which the judgment has been formed shall be given.

26. A list of books under consideration indicating which items, if any, have been passed by the various sub-committees shall be printed and circulated among the members of the committee at least a fortnight before the date of the meeting at which they are to be approved.

27. In the case of books specially prepared for use in schools in the Presidency, the Director may call for the opinion of a sub-committee and, if such opinion be favourable, may notify the book as approved for use in schools without further reference to the full Text-Book Committee. Should the opinion of the sub-committee be unfavourable, the book shall be referred in the ordinary course to the Text-Book Committee.

28. The committee will have no concern with the text-books of schools recognized under the Code of Regulations for European Schools unless they are specially referred to it for opinion by Government or by the Director.

C.—Procedure of the Text-Book Committee.

29. All books coming to the Secretary from the Director shall be sent by him to two members of the sub-committee concerned and on receipt of their opinions shall be transmitted together with their opinions to the Chairman of the sub-committee.

The Chairman may either—

- (a) endorse such opinions, if they coincide, or
- (b) give a casting vote, if they are at variance, or
- (c) bring the book before the Text-Book Committee, if he sees reason to differ from two opinions which coincide.

30. Before the committee meets, the chairmen of sub-committees shall convene a meeting of the members of the sub-committees (an earlier hour of the day on which the committee is to meet may be chosen) and present to them the books which have been dealt with. At these meetings all business to be brought before the committee shall be prepared.

[31st March 1927]

These meetings of the sub-committees will give the chairmen the opportunity of receiving further guidance from sub-committee members in cases where difference of opinion has arisen or may arise.

31. The chairmen of sub-committees shall be responsible for presenting books (with the opinions thereon) to the committee at its biennial meetings and for giving previous intimation to the Secretary of the several opinions on the books under consideration.

32. The chairmen of sub-committees shall present through the Secretary to the Director the reasons for unfavourable opinions whenever called for.

33. It is the function of the Text-Book Committee to delete from the number of books available for school use those which are unsuitable for use in schools throughout the area controlled by the Madras Educational Department and to distinguish those which are suitable as text-books from those which deserve a place in the school library or in the teachers' library. The Text-Book Committee does not attempt to prescribe particular text-books, it provides a list of books in the different subjects from which the school authorities may exercise their discretion in selecting.

34. The general grounds upon which books may be described as unsuitable may be tabulated as follows:—

- (a) not adapted for Indian requirements,
- (b) too advanced for school classes,
- (c) method of treatment faulty,
- (d) subject matter badly arranged,
- (e) irrelevant to the prescribed school courses,
- (f) composition defective,
- (g) language unsuitable,
- (h) publishers' work defective in respect to:—
 - (i) the compositor's work,
 - (ii) the quality of the type,
 - (iii) the quality of the illustrations,
 - (iv) the quality of the paper, and
 - (v) the quality of the binding.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 835 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1397 supra.]

Statement.

On the 6th of August 1925 at about 6 or 6-30 p.m., Mr. C. Mahony, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, and two other gentlemen were in the Sadival reserved forest in the Bolampatti range on a shooting expedition. One of the gentlemen observed what he took to be a spotted deer and, as he was not in a position to shoot at it himself, he drew Mr. Mahony's attention to it, and the latter fired. The object turned out to be a coolie, who, according to the person for whom he had been working, had gone into the forest to gather green stuff and fibre. Mr. Mahony

[31st March 1927]

reported the incident to the police, an inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death, no suspicion" was returned. The police investigated the case and the District Superintendent decided that there was not sufficient evidence to establish a charge of causing death by a rash or negligent act. When the affair came to the notice of the Government, they found that Mr. Mahony had already compensated the widow of the deceased.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 839 asked by Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1401 supra.]

Agreement.

This indenture made the tenth day of October one thousand nine hundred and thirteen BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called "the lessor") of the one part and THE TINNEVELLY MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (hereinafter called "the lessee"), of the other part WITNESSETH that in

Witness.

reserved and of the covenants and agreements by the lessee hereinafter contained he the lessor doth hereby demise and grant unto the lessee its

Of right to take water.

successors and assigns the right and liberty to take and use in manner and subject as hereinafter is mentioned water from the Tambraparni river above the falls thereof at Papanasam in the registration district of Tinnevely in the Presidency of Madras for the purpose of working the spinning mill there of the lessee AND liberty for the lessee its successors and assigns and its and their agents servants and

workmen to enter upon the lands of the lessor described in the schedule hereunder written and with the previous approval of the Government of Madras to make lay alter and repair use or remove channels and waterways for the purpose of conveying the said water from the said Tambraparni river to the said mill and for the return of the said water to the said Tambraparni river above the Kodamelazhagian anicuts and to do all other things necessary or convenient for the purpose of conducting the said water from the said river to the said mill and from the said mill to the said river as aforesaid AND liberty for the lessee

Of right of way.

its successors and assigns and its and their agent servants and workmen during the term hereby granted to go pass and repass over and along the said lands for all or any of the purposes aforesaid the lessee its successors or assigns during the said term making reasonable compensation unto the lessor his successors or assigns and his and their tenants for all damage to the lands belonging to the lessor his

[31st March 1927]

successors or assigns except those actually taken for the said channels and

Reservations.

and assigns the free running of water over the falls in the Tambraparni

Of free running of water over falls.

of fifteen cubic feet per second or such lesser quantity not being less than seven and a half cubic feet per second as the Superintending Engineer for the time being of the VI Circle (hereinafter referred to as the Superintending Engineer) shall from time to time determine and subject also and

Of lessor's right to cut off water.

time and at all times during the said term to cut off stop and hinder the whole or any portion of the supply of the said water to the said mill without being liable to pay the lessee its successors or assigns any compensation for so doing in any case in which in the opinion of the Government of Madras acting for and on behalf of the lessor his successors or assigns such cutting off stoppage and hindrance shall be necessary to satisfy public requirements and subject also and reserved unto the lessor his successors and assigns the

Of lessor's right to construct measuring works.

requisite for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of water taken from the said river to the said mill under the right and liberty in that behalf

Habendum.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said rights liberties and other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby demised and granted unto the lessee its successors and assigns for the term of fourteen years from the twenty-first

Reddendum of certain rent.

paying therefor unto the lessor his successors and assigns during the said term the certain yearly rent of seven thousand and five hundred rupees in respect of ten cubic feet of water per second to be taken from the said river to the said mill in every day from the first day of February to the thirty-first day of May and twenty cubic feet of water per second to be taken from the said river to the said mill in every day from the first day of June to the thirty-first day of January

Or proportionate increased rent.

rent when and so often as the number of spindles in the said mill shall be increased over and above the sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-four spindles for which the rent of seven thousand five hundred rupees was fixed the said certain rent to be paid in advance by equal half-yearly payments on the twenty-first day of March and the twenty-first day of September in every year the first of such half-yearly payments having already been made and the next to be made on the twenty-first day of September one thousand nine hundred and thirteen AND yielding and paying in the event of and immediately upon the said term being determined under the proviso in that behalf hereinafter contained a proportionate part of the said certain rent or increased rent for the current year up to the day of such determination AND yielding and paying unto the

Of reduced rent to be fixed by Government.

lessor his successors and assigns in the

[31st March 1927]

event of the said supply of water being reduced by him or them or any of his or their officers or servants but not otherwise between the first day of February and the thirty-first day of May to below ten cubic feet per second or between the first day of June and the thirty-first day of January to below twenty cubic feet per second respectively in any year of the said term and so often as the same shall happen such reduced rent as the Government of

Of additional rent.

from time to time determine AND yielding and paying on demand unto the lessor his successors or assigns in the event of any of the said machinery works apparatus or things constructed by the lessor his successors or assigns for the purpose of ascertaining the aforesaid quantities of water under the right in that behalf hereinbefore reserved being injured or tampered with by any agent servant or workman of the lessee its successors or assigns the additional rent of one hundred rupees for every day until the said machinery works apparatus or thing which shall have been so injured or tampered with shall be repaired and restored to full working order PROVIDED ALWAYS

Power of obstructing water.

that if and whenever any part of the said certain yearly or increased rent or of such reduced rent as aforesaid or of any such additional rent as aforesaid shall be in arrear or not paid for twenty days after the same shall have been demanded the lessor his successors or assigns or the Superintending Engineer or any officer or servant of the Government of Madras acting under his orders may stop and hinder the taking and using by the lessee its successors or assigns of water from the said Tambraparni river and for that purpose may set up any dams sluices gates and other works and continue such stopping and hindrance until the rents which shall be in arrear and unpaid shall be fully paid together with the expenses attending such stopping or

Covenants by lessee to pay rents.

covenant with the lessor his successors and assigns THAT the lessee its successors or assigns will during the said term pay unto the lessor his successors or assigns the said several rents hereinbefore reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and appointed for payment thereof clear of all deductions save as hereinbefore provided AND will during the said term

To make satisfaction for damage to lessor's lands.

over and above the said yearly rents hereinbefore reserved make reasonable satisfaction to the lessor his successors or assigns or his or their tenants of the said lands described in the said schedule hereto for all such damage as shall be committed by the lessee its successors or assigns or its or their agents servants or workmen in or upon the said lands or any part thereof in the exercise of the liberties hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted (except such damage as shall be occasioned to the lands actually taken and used for the said channels and waterways and such other things as are necessary or convenient for the purpose of conducting the said water from the said

To repair channels, etc.

the expense of the lessee its successors or assigns during the said term repair and maintain in a proper and substantial manner to the satisfaction of the Superintending Engineer the said channels and waterways and all works in

[31st March 1927]

any way connected therewith including those from the said mill to the said Tambraparni river to allow of the return of the said water to the said river above the said Kodamelazhagian anicuts AND will permit the Superintending Engineer and all officers and servants of the Government of Madras acting under and in accordance with the written orders of the Superintending Engineer at all reasonable times during the said term to enter into and upon the said mill and premises to

To permit Superintending Engineer to enter mill and inspect.

view the condition thereof and the number of spindles therein AND will not use the said water or any part thereof for any purpose other than for the said mill and the engines and machinery for the time being therein AND will cause all such of the said water as shall not be consumed in being used for such purposes as last aforesaid to be forthwith returned to the said Tambraparni river above the said Kodamelazhagian anicuts by a channel or channels for that purpose AND will not do or suffer to be done anything which may in anywise injure the said machinery works apparatus or things which may be constructed by the lessor his successors or assigns for the purpose of ascertaining the quantities of water under the right in that behalf hereinbefore reserved or any dams sluices gates or other works which may be set up by the lessor his successors or assigns as hereinbefore provided AND will at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term quietly give up and surrender the said premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby demised and granted.

Not to use water save for purposes of mill.

To return unused water.

such purposes as last aforesaid to be forthwith returned to the said Tambraparni river above the said Kodamelazhagian anicuts by a channel or channels for that purpose AND will not do or suffer to be done anything which may in anywise injure the said machinery works apparatus or things which may be constructed by the lessor his successors or assigns for the purpose of ascertaining the quantities of water under the right in that behalf hereinbefore reserved or any dams sluices gates or other works which may be set up by the lessor his successors or assigns as hereinbefore provided AND will at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term quietly give up and surrender the said premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby demised and granted.

Not to injure measuring works.

in anywise injure the said machinery works apparatus or things which may be constructed by the lessor his successors or assigns for the purpose of ascertaining the quantities of water under the right in that behalf hereinbefore reserved or any dams sluices gates or other works which may be set up by the lessor his successors or assigns as hereinbefore provided AND will at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term quietly give up and surrender the said premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby demised and granted.

Or dams, sluices, etc.

set up by the lessor his successors or assigns as hereinbefore provided AND will at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term quietly give up and surrender the said premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby demised and granted.

To surrender.

PROVIDED ALWAYS and these presents are upon this express condition that if and whenever any part of the said rents shall be in arrear for twenty days or if and whenever there shall be a breach of any of the covenants by the lessee hereinbefore contained the lessor his successors or assigns or the Government of Madras on his or their behalf may by any notice under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of Madras and delivered to the lessee its successors or assigns or left upon any part of the said mill put an end to these presents and thereupon the said term of fourteen years shall absolutely determine.

AND the lessor doth hereby for himself his successors and assigns covenant

Covenants by lessor.

with the lessee its successors and assigns that the lessee its successors and assigns paying the said yearly and other rents hereby reserved and observing and performing the covenants by the lessee herein contained may save as hereinbefore is provided peacefully hold and enjoy the said rights and liberties and premises during the said term without interruption by the lessor or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming from or under him AND that in case the lessee its successors or assigns shall at any time during the said term require any larger quantities of water per second for the use of the said mill than the

To allow lessee to take larger quantities of water.

larger quantities of water per second for the use of the said mill than the

[31st March 1927]

quantities hereinbefore mentioned and of such requirement shall give notice in writing to the Superintending Engineer then and in that case and so often as the same shall happen the lessor his successors or assigns shall and will allow the lessee its successors or assigns to take from the said Tambraparni river above the said falls thereof and use for the purposes of the said mill such additional quantity of water per second as the lessee its successors or assigns shall require without making any additional charge for the same provided always that the lessee its successors or assigns shall not be entitled to take such additional quantity of water or any part thereof if in the opinion of the Superintending Engineer the same would interfere with the minimum quantity of water for the time being required to pass over the said falls as hereinbefore provided or for any longer period than the Superintending Engineer shall determine AND that if the lessee its successors or assigns shall be desirous of taking a renewed lease of the said premises for a further term of years from the expiration of the said term hereby granted and of such desire shall prior to the expiration of the said last mentioned term give to the lessor his successors or assigns or leave at the office of the Secretary to the Government of Madras Revenue Department for the time being six calendar months previous notice in writing and shall pay the said rent hereby reserved and observe and perform the several covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the lessee its successors and assigns to be observed and performed then the lessor his successors or assigns will upon the request and at the expense of the lessee its successors or assigns and upon the lessee its successors or assigns executing or delivering to the lessor his successors or assigns a counterpart thereof forthwith execute and deliver to the lessee its successors or assigns a renewed lease of the said premises for such further term of years at such yearly rent as may be respectively fixed by the lessor his successors or assigns but otherwise under and subject to the same covenants provisos and agreements as are herein contained including this present covenant provided always that in each and every such renewed lease the rent so to be fixed by the lessor his successors or assigns shall not be fixed at an amount in any way calculated to be repressive of the industry carried on by the lessee at the said mills.

But not so as to interfere with the minimum quantity to go over the falls.

provided always that the lessee its successors or assigns shall not be entitled to take such additional quantity of water or any part thereof if in the opinion of the Superintending Engineer the same would interfere with the minimum quantity of water for the time being required to pass over the said falls as hereinbefore provided or for any longer period than the Superintending Engineer shall determine

Covenant for renewal.

AND that if the lessee its successors or assigns shall be desirous of taking a renewed lease of the said premises for a further term of years from the expiration of the said term hereby granted and of such desire shall prior to the expiration of the said last mentioned term give to the lessor his successors or assigns or leave at the office of the Secretary to the Government of Madras Revenue Department for the time being six calendar months previous notice in writing and shall pay the said rent hereby reserved and observe and perform the several covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the lessee its successors and assigns to be observed and performed then the lessor his successors or assigns will upon the request and at the expense of the lessee its successors or assigns and upon the lessee its successors or assigns executing or delivering to the lessor his successors or assigns a counterpart thereof forthwith execute and deliver to the lessee its successors or assigns a renewed lease of the said premises for such further term of years at such yearly rent as may be respectively fixed by the lessor his successors or assigns but otherwise under and subject to the same covenants provisos and agreements as are herein contained including this present covenant provided always that in each and every such renewed lease the rent so to be fixed by the lessor his successors or assigns shall not be fixed at an amount in any way calculated to be repressive of the industry carried on by the lessee at the said mills.

IN WITNESS whereof THE HONOURABLE Mr. CECIL ARCHIBALD SMITH, C.I.E., Chief Engineer Public Works Department of the Government of Madras by order and direction of His Excellency the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council acting for and on behalf of the lessor has hereunto set his hand and the common seal of the Tinnevely Mills Company Limited by direction of Messieurs A. and F. Harvey the Managers thereof has been hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

The Schedule above referred to.

ALL that block of land situated in the village of Aladiyur in the sub-registration district of Ambasamudram in the registration district of Tinnevely and known as the Papanasam and Azhvarurichi block the boundaries whereof are on the

North—From a point on the right bank of Tambraparni situated between cairns Nos. 1 and 2 of the northern boundary of the Aladiyur

[31st March 1927]

block of the Papanasam forest reserve at a point 3 chains north-west of cairn No. 2 eastwards along the revenue survey boundary of that reserve to cairn No. 11 at the north-western corner of survey No. 342 thence the western and southern boundaries of that field to cairn No. 15.

East and south.—Then a straight line from cairn No. 15 to the north-east corner of survey No. 554 the northern and western boundaries of that field that western boundaries of survey Nos. 553, 552, 551 to the south-western corner of the last named thence eastwards along the southern boundary of 551 thence the south and south-western boundaries of survey No. 550 to its westernmost corner thence a straight line to the north-west corner of survey No. 548 thence a straight line to mark A out on a rock on the right bank of the Tambraparni between 3 and 4 chains west of the south-western corner of survey No. 548 and 30 feet south of the point where the mill channel takes off from the river.

West.—From rock mark A along the right bank of the Tambraparni to the starting point.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above named Cecil Archibald Smith in the presence of—

(Signed) F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secretary,
Public Works Department, Madras.
(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary,
Public Works Department, Madras.

(Signed) C. A. SMITH.

The common seal of the Tinnevely Mills Company, Limited was hereunto affixed by direction of the Managers thereof Messieurs A. and F. Harvey who have hereunto set their hand in the presence of—

(Signed) [Illegible],
Assistant A. & F. Harvey.

(Signed) S. NILAKANTAM PILLAI,
Head Clerk,
Tinnevely Mills Co., Ltd.]

A. & F. HARVEY,
Manager.

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 844 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1405 supra.]

Service.	Clause (a) of the question.	Clause (b) of the question.							Clause (c) of the question.					Remarks.
	Date on which the orders of the Secretary of State were received	Number of men in the service on the date on which the Secretary of State's orders were received.							Number and proportion of Europeans and Indians on 1st March 1927.					
		Perma- nent.	Tem- porary.	Total.	Euro- peans.	Anglo Indi- ans.	Indi- ans.		Number.	Total.	Euro- peans.	Indi- ans.	Proportion.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1) Indian Civil Service.	2nd January 1926.	163	..	163	130	..	33	117	36	153	76.5	23.5	..	
(2) Indian Police Service.	1st August 1926	71	..	71	63	..	8	57	9	66	86.4	13.6	Excludes probationers.	
(3) Indian Service of Engineers.	1st September 1926.	75	..	75	41	..	34	42	34	76	55	45	..	
(4) Indian Agricultural Service.	 *	17	..	17	8	..	9	7	9	16	43.8	56.2	* No specific orders relating to these services were received from the Secretary of State.	
(5) Indian Veterinary Service.	 *	5	..	5	4	..	1	4	1	5	80	20	The Secretary of State's Resolution delegating powers to local Governments to frame rules regarding the method of recruitment of, etc., to Provincial services were published on 1st April 1927. Figures in columns (3) to (8) refer to this date.	
(6) Indian Educational Service.	14th March 1927.	34	5	39	17	..	22	+	+	+	+	+	+ Figures not entered as orders were not received until after the 1st March 1927.	

[31st March 1927]

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item II "Communications to the Council" on page 1406 supra.]

Statement showing the resolutions passed by the House Committee during the fourth session of the second Council and from the commencement of the first session of the third Council up to 24th March 1927 and the action taken thereon.

* Fourth Session (18—8—25 to 17—9—26)—Ten meetings.

I. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 26th August 1925.

Action taken thereon.

1. That the Visitors' rooms be provided with a sufficient number of chairs to accommodate a reasonable number of visitors at a time.

Twenty-four chairs used to be originally provided and the number has now been increased to 50.

2. That steps be taken to exclude strangers entirely from the Committee rooms.

Notice boards with the words "For Members only" and "Reserved for Members" have been put at the entrances to the Committee rooms.

3. That arrangements be made to provide 24 lockers at present for the convenience of Members and that these be rented out to Members requiring them at a small rent.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 16, 27 and 34 infra.

4. To recommend to Government that the rooms now occupied by the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, and by the establishment of the Finance Department be handed back to the Legislative Council for use as a cloak room for ladies and for the use of the Deputy President and the Whips of both the parties.

The Government stated in their Memorandum dated 15th October 1925 that they were unable to set apart a room for use as cloak room for ladies; nor was any room available for the use of the Deputy President and the Whips.

5. That five dozen bell-metal cups and saucers be purchased at a cost not exceeding Rs. 200.

Five and three-quarter dozen cups and saucers were purchased—vide Resolutions Nos. 22, 35 and 48 infra.

6. That a letter be addressed to Messrs. Harrison & Co., to use better crockery while supplying lunch to Members.

Addressed accordingly. They replied that they were using the very best quality.

7. That table cloth and napkins for Rs. 50 be purchased for use in the Indian Refreshment room.

Table cloths have been purchased and napkins already available in office are supplied in the luncheon room. Seven dozens of khaddar napkins have since been purchased.

* Third Session (8—2—25 to 1—4—25)—House Committee was not constituted.

31st March 1927]

I. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 26th August 1925—cont.

Action taken thereon—cont.

8. To recommend to Government that the Military authorities may be addressed to place at the disposal of the Legislative Council Office some of the rooms beneath the Flagstaff to enable the Indian caterer to prepare tiffin to the Members of the Legislative Council.

Two rooms beneath the Flagstaff were taken over from the Military authorities on 28th April 1926 and they were given to the caterer on 5th July 1926.

9. To recommend to Government that notepapers of quarto size and covers to match may be supplied to Members on payment of cost in addition to the note papers (octavo size) that are now supplied.

The Resolution was approved by Government and quarto size note papers and covers to match are being supplied to Members—vide also Resolution No 17 infra.

10. That an honorarium of Rs. 200 per annum be paid in monthly instalments to the clerk of the Legislative Council Office, who is placed in charge of the work of the House Committee.

The Government replied in their Memorandum dated 15th October 1925 that as the House Committee met only occasionally, they were of opinion that no additional remuneration need be paid to the clerk of the Council Office who was placed in charge of the work of the Committee—vide Resolutions Nos. 50 and 62 infra.

II. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 8th October 1925.

11. Resolved that draft demi-official put up by the Secretary for being despatched to mufassal members on the subject of accommodation in Madras be approved.

The demi-official was sent to all mufassal Members and as there was no sufficient response the question was dropped—vide Resolution No. 37 infra.

12. Mr. P. T. Rajan moved that a permanent Police staff be maintained to keep order round the Council Chamber and the rooms attached to it and to keep out strangers from the Committee room intended for the use of the Members only.

The hon. the Deputy President ruled out this resolution on the ground that the House Committee are not concerned with Police arrangements and that as they had already expressed their view that strangers should be excluded from the Committee rooms, they may leave it to the Council Office and the Government to take the necessary steps to carry out their intentions.

[31st March 1927]

II. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 8th October 1925—cont.

13. Resolved that the Secretary do address the Government again on the urgency of providing a separate room for the Deputy President at once.

14. Resolved that the Committee regrets the Government's delay in sanctioning the sum of Rs. 5,000 and that the business of the Committee is hampered for want of necessary funds and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Finance Member.

15. Resolved that until the Government provide the House Committee with the promised sum of Rs. 5,000, it is not possible to carry on any further business.

III. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 9th November 1925.

16. That Mr. P. T. Rajan and the Secretary should see the lockers at the Senate House and decide whether the lockers for the Council Members may be after that pattern.

17. That the samples of note paper of quarto size and envelopes to match, sent by the Superintendent of Stationery, be approved and a supply thereof at an early date be asked for.

18. That Mr. P. T. Rajan and the Secretary inspect the shops and choose the furniture required for the convenience of the Members and report the result to the House Committee.

19. That two dozen washed towels be placed in the Indian Members' lavatory every day.

Action taken thereon—cont.

Government were accordingly addressed in Letter No. 2884-I.L.C., dated 24th October 1925.

Copies of the Resolutions were accordingly sent and an allotment of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 478, Law (Legislative), dated 30th November 1925.

They accordingly inspected the lockers in the Senate House and came to the conclusion that the lockers in use there were unsuited for Council Members.

Quarto size note papers and envelopes to match are being sold to Members.

They inspected the shops and ordered from Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co. for some furniture required at a total cost of Rs 456—vide Resolutions Nos. 31 and 32 infra.

Being placed accordingly.

[31st March 1927]

III. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 9th November 1925—cont.

Action taken thereon.

20. That the articles the purchase of which was sanctioned by the House Committee previously be purchased at once, after samples have been approved by the House Committee.

Action taken accordingly.

21. That the next meeting of the House Committee be convened at 12 noon on the 12th December 1925.

Convened accordingly.

IV. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 12th December 1925.

22. That Messrs. P. T. Rajan and L. C. Guruswami be requested to select five dozen bell-metal cups and saucers, and, if necessary, have them electroplated with silver.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 5 supra and 35 and 48 infra.

23. That four big and six small round tables be provided in the Indian Luncheon room in the place of three of the existing long tables.

Seven small round tables have been made and provided in the space available—vide Resolution No. 59 infra.

24. That the desk at the back of the Members' seats be widened so as to be 9 inches broad.

Broader desks have accordingly been provided since.

25. That a table be provided between the second and fourth blocks similar to the one provided between the first and third blocks.

This question was dropped in a subsequent Resolution of the House Committee—vide Resolution No. 39 infra.

26. That the Secretary do draw the sum of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by the Government and invest it in the name of the Secretary to the Council in the Imperial Bank, Madras.

A temporary advance of Rs. 400 was sanctioned by the Government in G.O. No. 5, Law (Legislative), dated 6th January 1926—vide Resolution No. 40 infra.

V. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 19th December 1925.

27. A sample nest of six lockers be first made and if approved another three nests of eighteen lockers be made for the present.

A sample nest of six lockers was made and the House Committee approved it and ordered for eleven more nests—Vide Resolution No. 34 infra.

[31st March 1927]

V. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 19th December 1925—cont.

Action taken thereon.

28. Two cushion benches be provided on the left side of the President's chair similar to those now existing for the Secretaries to the Government on its right side, and the former be reserved exclusively for Presidents and Members, past and present, of all provincial Legislatures, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, and for such distinguished persons as may be admitted by the hon. the President.

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Government. Accommodation has since been provided (half a dozen cushion chairs) for very distinguished visitors in the visitors' gallery to the left of His Excellency the Governor's box on the western side over the first floor of the Council Chamber.

29. Tickets for visitors to the Legislative Council be issued at the visitors' room forming part of the large Committee room.

Tickets are being issued accordingly.

30. Mr. P. T. Rajan and the Secretary do purchase the furniture, etc., required by the House Committee.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 31 and 32 infra.

VI. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 16th February 1926.

31. The payment of Rs. 456 being the cost of furniture supplied by Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co., be sanctioned.

Payment was accordingly made.

32. One more Chesterfield sofa and one easy chair be ordered from the carpenter of the Council Office.

Ordered accordingly and the carpenter supplied the furniture too late on 31st March 1926 and payment therefor, namely Rs. 425, was made in 1926-27, after obtaining grant from Government.

33. The purchase of eight dozens of towels be sanctioned; paper serviettes be purchased for use in tiffin rooms.

Eight dozens of towels at a cost of Rs. 41-8-0 in the aggregate were purchased.

[Mr. P. T. Rajan undertook to get six more dozens of towels from Usilampatti (Kallar Industries), Madura.]

Vide Resolution No. 53 infra.

34. Eleven more nests of lockers like the one already purchased be ordered for at once

Seven more nests of lockers or in all, eight nests of six lockers in each nest have been ordered and made. Three more nests will be made when the need for them is felt by the members.

[31st March 1927]

VI. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 16th February 1926—cont.

Action taken thereon.

35. Sample set of cup, saucer and spoon got from Trichur be approved and order be placed at once with that company for six dozen sets.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 5 and 22 supra and 48 infra.

36. Mr. Ethirajula Nayudu's suggestion to print and supply Members, forms of application for visitors' tickets be approved.

The form approved by the House Committee has been printed and supplied to the ticket-issuing clerk for being made available to the Members—vide Resolution No. 45 infra.

37. As no sufficient response to the demi-official regarding housing accommodation was received, the proposal be dropped.

38. Repairing and renewing the buttons of the cushions in the seats of the Council Chamber be executed before the next meeting at a cost of Rs. 10.

The work was completed on 2nd March 1926.

39. The question raised at the last meeting for putting a table for the front benches between the 2nd and 4th blocks be dropped.

Vide Resolution No. 25 supra.

40. G.O. No. 5, Law (Legislative), dated 6th January 1926, regarding permanent advance of Rs. 400 for the House Committee be taken up for consideration at the next meeting of the House Committee.

The House Committee considered that no action was called for.

41. Estimates be called for for making new round tables for the Indian Luncheon room.

Estimates were called for and the House Committee considered all the estimates excessive and ordered a sample round table to be made. The House Committee approved the sample and ordered the purchase of five more round tables similar to the sample—vide Resolutions Nos. 52 and 59 infra.

42. Question of the purchase of Sarma's Portfolio of drawings be taken up for consideration at the next meeting.

Vide Resolution No. 44 infra.

43. The next meeting of the House Committee be called for for the 1st March 1926.

Convened accordingly.

APPENDIX

[31st March 1927]

Action taken thereon.

VII. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 1st March 1926.

44. Two volumes of the great "Political events of India" (Sarma's drawings) be purchased for the Legislative Council Library.

45. The sample printed form of application for visitors' tickets be approved and that such printed forms be supplied to the clerk who issues the tickets so that he may give them to the members requiring them.

46. The Government be addressed to renew the unspent grant of Rupees 5,000 for the next year 1926-27, as the grant was sanctioned too late to be spent fully before the close of the official year.

One volume only (Part 10) has been purchased.

Done accordingly—vide Resolution No. 36 supra.

A sum of Rs. 1,555-4-0 was spent in 1925-26. The Government sanctioned a reappropriation of Rs. 850 in G.O. No. 373, Finance, dated 30th April 1926, and an additional allotment of Rs. 8,100 in G.O. No. 364, Legislative, dated 7th September 1926, thus making in all a total grant of Rs. 8,450 for the year 1926-27.

The Government were addressed and the following circular letter of the Chief Secretary, dated 8th July 1926, has been received:—

SUBJECT.—Parking of motor-cars and carriages of Members of the Legislative Council.

Motor-cars will, as hitherto, be parked inside the Fort in the neighbourhood of the Council Chamber so far as space permits; any Member wishing to have his motor-car should give the number of his car to the police constable on duty inside the porch of the Legislative Council Chamber.

2. The military authorities object on sanitary grounds to the parking inside the Fort of carriages drawn by horses. Arrangements will therefore be made by the police for the parking of such carriages on the Marina about a hundred yards away from the Fort gate; the horses will be unharnessed and allowed to stand in the shade of casuarina trees on the sands close by. Any Member wishing to have

March 1927.]

VII. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 1st March 1926—cont.

Action taken thereon.

his carriage called should give his name to the police constable on duty in the porch of the Council Chamber; the constable will have the carriage brought up as soon as is possible under the circumstances. To avoid delay, ten to fifteen minutes notice should, if possible, be given to the police constable before the carriage is required.

To

All Members of the Legislative Council (except hon. Members and Ministers and Secretaries to Government).
Copy to the Commissioner of Police.
Copy to the Legislative Council Office.

VIII. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 30th March 1926.

48. Resolved that the purchase of five and three-fourths of a dozen bell metal cups and saucers from the Cochin Government for Rs. 277-14-0 be approved.

49. The Secretary be authorized to purchase six dozen towels from the Kallar Industries, Madura.

50. Resolved that having regard to the increased quantity of work in connexion with the House Committee such as keeping of the cash, goods and accounts of the House Committee and looking after the comforts and the House Committee has to do, the Committee resolve to pay a remuneration of Rs. 200 per year to the clerk and authorize the Secretary to pay same.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 5, 22 and 35 supra.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 33 infra and 53 supra.

The clerk in charge of the work being a Government servant could not accept the honorarium without the sanction of Government permitting him to accept it. Hence Government. A further reference was received on 2nd November 1927 as to whether the conditions laid down in rule 46 of the Fundamental Rules regulating the grant of honoraria to Government servants had been satisfied in this case. The House Committee passed a resolution on 28th January 1927 that the conditions had been satisfied. The final orders of Government are awaited—vide Resolutions Nos. 10 supra and 62 infra.

[31st March 1

Resolutions of the House Committee Meeting of the 30th March 1926—cont.

Action taken thereon.

51. Resolved that Dr. P. Subbarayan who is going to England shortly be requested to study what arrangements exist in the House of Commons to look after the comforts and convenience of the Members of the House of Commons.

The Clerk of the House of Commons was addressed on 19th April 1926 to give Dr. Subbarayan, who was going to England then, all the facilities to study what arrangements exist in the House of Commons to look after the comforts and convenience of the Members. Dr. Subbarayan was also requested to favour the House Committee with his views on the experience gained by him after such study.

IX. Resolutions of the House Committee Meeting of the 19th July 1926.

52. That five more round tables of the sample already made and approved by the House Committee be ordered, and oil cloth be spread over the tables, and that in addition to oil cloth, linen be also used for such table at the rate of two pieces for each table.

Seven round tables with one oil cloth and two pieces of linen for each table have been purchased—vide Resolutions Nos. 41 supra and 59 infra.

53. That five dozen more of the towels of the sample supplied by the Kallar Institute be purchased.

Five dozen more towels were purchased from Kallar Industries, Madura, at a cost of Rs. 35-15-0—vide Resolutions Nos. 33 and 49 supra.

54. That apron cloaks or jubbabs be supplied to the servers of Indian tiffin to Members of Legislative Council.

Twelve jubbabs have been made and are supplied to the servers during Council meeting days.

55. That the attention of the Government be called to a previous resolution of the House Committee, viz., No. 4, dated 1st August 1925, and that the Government be again requested to arrange without further delay for additional accommodation for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council, especially an extra lounge room and a room for the Deputy President.

Five additional rooms have since been provided, two at the entrance lobbies and three in the space behind the visitors' gallery on the eastern side on the first floor and another room for the Ministers' rooms have also been handed over to Council office and all the six rooms have been allocated.

56. That the Commissioner of Police be addressed to depute as far as possible the same set of Police Agents and Police constables for duty during the Council meetings.

Government were addressed accordingly in the matter.