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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

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

Members of the Executive Council.

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

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.	Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.	Mines.
Court of Wards.	Office procedure.
Economic condition (including prices and wages).	Petition rules—General questions.
Escheats.	Pounds and special funds.
Famine.	Public Service Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns.
General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).	Reforms—not being legislative.
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.	Treasure trove.
Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.	Warrant of precedence.
	Wild animals.
	Yeomials, 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.	Labour (including factories).
Air-craft.	Laccadives.
Arms and explosives.	Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
Boilers.	Reformatories.
Census.	Regulation of medical and other
Certificate of age and qualifica- tion.	professional qualifications and standards.
Criminal Tribes.	Rewards for saving life and property.
Depressed classes.	Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.
Emigration and Immigration except European vagrants and foreigners.	Stamps.
Forests (including cinchona).	Stationery and Government Presses.
Government Houses.	
Jails.	

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

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

Ministers.

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

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

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. C. E. WOOD.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.

Secretary to the Council.

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

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

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

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
3. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural
4. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
6. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
7. Anjaneyulu, P. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B. ...	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. (Minister).	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bhanoji Rao, A. V. ...	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bhemayya, J. ...	NOMINATED.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Boag, I.C.S., G. T. ...	NOMINATED.
18. Chambers, G. ...	European.
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 Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
25. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
26. Evans, c.s.i., I.C.S., F. B. ...	NOMINATED.
27. Foulkes, R. ...	NOMINATED.
28. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
29. Gnauvaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Gopala Menon, C. ...	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
31. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
32. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
33. Hall, o.B.E., I.C.S., J. F. ...	NOMINATED.
34. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
35. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.

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

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
109. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (Minister).	South Central Landholders.
110. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
111. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
112. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
113. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
115. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. M. C. ...	NOMINATED.
116. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
117. 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. (Chairman).	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. (Chairman) ...	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. Meston, Rev. Dr. W. ...	} NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act and the Andhra University Act.
134. Statham, Mr. R. M. ...	
135. Ramalinga Reddi, C. ...	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

*Second Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government
of India Act, 1919.*

Volume XXXVIII.

Monday, the 31st October 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.L.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	John, Mr. V. Ch.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Karant, Mr. K. R.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Kadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Macmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N	Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Krishnan, Mr. K.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Adinarayana Chettyar, Mr. T.	Kappaswami, Mr. J.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Mahmud Schahmad Sahib Bahadur.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Muhammad.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. F.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Chambers, Mr. G.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. O. N.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Narasayan Chettyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Hall, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Raja of Jeypore.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
	Raja of Ramnad.
	Rajan, Mr. P. T.

31st October 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.	Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. Mo G. C.
Surabha Reddi, Mr. K.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Seturtnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.	Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.	Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.	Venkataramam, Mr. B.
Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.	Venkayya, Mr. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.	Wood, Mr. C. E.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.	Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.	Zamindar of Seithur.
Statham, Mr. R. M.	
Subrahmanya Mooppinar, Mr. S.	

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

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

STARRED QUESTIONS

Public Service

*Memorial from the unpassed clerks of the Registration offices at Salem
and action taken thereon.*

* 919 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTYAR: Will the hon. the Member
for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that unpassed clerks of the Registration depart-
ment who were confirmed on Rs. 20 per mensem in 1918, after the issue of
the Public Service Notification No. 58, dated 30th April 1918, Home
Department, Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th May 1918, have been so
confirmed with the due sanction of the Inspector-General of Registration;

(b) if so, whether in such cases, increments of salary under the present
scale of pay have been given to them;

[31st October 1927]

(c) whether the Government have laid down that the sanction originally accorded by the Inspector-General of Registration to such (clerical) appointments is equivalent to exemption from examination rules;

(d) if not, why not;

(e) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the unpassed clerks in the Salem district have submitted memorials to Government through the Inspector-General of Registration in August 1926 and in April 1927;

(f) if so, what action has been taken on these memorials; and

(g) if no action has been taken, the reason for the delay?

A.--(a) The Government have no definite information on the point but presume that that was the case.

(b) No. Clerks who had not been exempted but were confirmed in posts on Rs. 20 in the old graded scale of pay were not eligible under that system to rise to posts carrying pay above Rs. 20 a month and the substitution of an incremental scale for a graded scale did not authorize the grant, without specific sanction, of increments in the new scale. These clerks are therefore eligible only for the minimum pay of Rs. 35 in the mufassal and Rs. 40 in the Madras City.

(c) & (d) No. In G.O. No. 1021, Home (Education), dated 6th August 1917, the Government prescribed a new standard, viz., the possession of a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. In order to avoid hardship to any individual clerk, the Government directed that clerks who were already holding permanent appointments in the superior service prior to 6th August 1917, even though they did not possess a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, were not to be affected by the above Government Order in the way of promotion to appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 20 per mensem.

(e), (f) & (g) Yes. Orders have issued to the Inspector-General of Registration authorizing him to re-employ at his discretion such of the memorialists who had to their credit two years' total satisfactory service under Government on 16th November 1926.

Unpassed matriculates in permanent Government service.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that S.S.L.C.'s who were in the permanent public service on 16th November 1926 are, for the purpose of the Public Service Notification, considered as passed men irrespective of the marks they obtained in the public examination;

(b) whether it is a fact that those who were in the permanent service much earlier, are considered as unpassed men on account of their failure to pass the Matriculation examination of the earlier days;

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(c) whether the Government have considered the advisability of treating unpassed matriculates as passed men as in the case of the S.S.L.C.'s who were in the permanent service by 16th November 1926 but who did not obtain the standard number of marks; and

(d) how many unpassed matriculates there are now in the permanent public service?

A.--(a) Yes.

(b) Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the note to article 1 (3) of the Public Service Notification as revised to 1st March 1921. By that note, men who had passed the Madras Matriculation examination up till 1913 were considered as passed.

(c) The Government do not consider the course suggested either necessary or advisable as by this time all competent unpassed Matriculates would have obtained exemption.

(d) The Government have not compiled any list of such men.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, whether these unpassed matriculates who have been exempted stand on the same footing as the Secondary School Leaving Certificate candidates in the matter of pay and increments?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"If they have been exempted, certainly, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Are they considered equal to passed men in all respects such as increments of pay?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I think I have explained it in connexion with some other question. There are two forms of exemption. One is exemption for drawing a particular rate of pay, and the other is a total exemption. If the candidate is exempted altogether, there is no restriction of any kind with regard to his pay or increments. If he is exempted for drawing a particular rate of pay, that limitation will apply."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, why these exempted clerks should not be placed on the same footing as Secondary School Leaving Certificate clerks for all purposes?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Because, Sir, these people have entered service long ago, and if they had been considered to merit an exemption they would have been recommended for it long ago."

Exemptions granted to unpassed clerks before and after 1st March 1921.

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

(a) whether, after the issue of G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, the Government have issued any clear instructions allowing exempted unpassed clerks who were in the permanent or continuous service before 1st March 1921 to draw increments from the date of introduction of the time scale of pay; and

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(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the exemptions approved in G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, and the number of exemptions granted prior to 1st March 1921 and of those granted subsequent to that date?

A.—(a) No. Clerks exempted before the 1st March 1921 were either exempted from the Examination Rules altogether or were exempted only to the extent of holding posts up to a specified pay. In the case of the former no order was necessary as they were eligible for the incremental scale. In the case of latter no such order was intended and their cases were disposed of in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926.

(b) To collect the information required by the hon. Member would involve the examination of files stretching over several years. The Government do not consider it necessary to embark on a labour of such magnitude.

Number of acting clerks affected by G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926.

* 922 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of acting clerks ousted from acting service in each department of service by virtue of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926;

(b) the number of acting clerks thus ousted from acting service for each district as a result of the abovementioned Government Order; and

(c) the total number of acting clerks ousted from service by virtue of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, in the Registration Department alone?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the figures.

(c) G.O. No. 965 of 1926 was modified by G.Os Nos. 137 and 675 of 1927. The final number of the persons who became ineligible for continued employment as clerks in the Registration Department is 364.

Exemption of members of the depressed classes from G.Os. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927.

* 923 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the services of one M. Muthuswami, a member of the depressed classes, who had been employed in the office of the Sub-Registrar of the Madura district, as an acting clerk for nearly thirteen months, were dispensed with on the ground that he did not possess the qualifications prescribed in G.Os. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926 and No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927;

(b) whether the services of one A. Krishna Doss, a member of the depressed classes, who had been employed as an acting clerk in the Registration Department of the Madura district, and who had acted for more than eighteen months had been dispensed with on the same grounds mentioned in clause (a) above;

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(c) what is the population of the depressed classes in the Madras Presidency and what percentage does it represent to the total population of the Presidency;

(d) whether there are any member or members of the depressed classes in the Madras Presidency among the Gazetted officers; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to exempt members of the depressed classes from the operation of the Government Orders referred to in paragraph (a)?

A.—(a) & (b) Neither M. Muthuswami nor A. Krishna Doss belongs to any of the castes classed as 'depressed'.

These two men's services were dispensed with as they were not eligible for retention under either of the Government Orders referred to or under G.O. No. 675 of 1927, that is to say, they had neither one year's continuous nor two years' total service.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the Census Report, 1921, relating to this Presidency.

(d) No.

(e) If a general exemption is what is suggested, the answer is in the negative. If, however, heads of departments having in view the interest of the public service recommend the exemption from the examination rules of particular members of the depressed classes whose educational attainments they consider adequate for the efficient discharge of their duties, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of their exemption.

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"May I know, Sir, to what castes these two clerks Muthuswami and Krishna Doss belong?"

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am sorry, Sir, I have not got the papers here. I must ask for notice."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"May I know whether Muthuswami is not a member of the Dhobi community?"

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not think that the Dhoby community is included in the list of depressed communities."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"May I know whether the Telugu potters are not included in the list of depressed classes?"

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I want notice, Sir."

Grievances of typists in Government service.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial from the typists in the Government service detailing their grievances; and if so, what action is being taken thereon; and

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(b) whether it is a fact that at a time when the other clerks under the Government were started on Rs. 15 per mensem, a typist of the lower elementary grade was given an initial pay of Rs. 20 per mensem and higher grade typists even higher pay; but that, in the recent Government Orders on the subject, no account is taken of the onerous nature of the work of the typist and no special treatment accorded to him?

A.—(a) Yes. The memorials were rejected as they were couched in improper language.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The answer to the second part is also in the affirmative except that the Government do not consider a typist's work can correctly be described as onerous.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Sir, it is stated that the memorials were couched in improper language. May I ask whether the impropriety of the language is not due to the enormity of the grievances they are suffering under?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not admit any enormity of treatment, Sir."

Survey

Resurvey in the West Godavari district.

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

(a) what is the area resurveyed in West Godavari district up to date and what area still remains to be resurveyed;

(b) what is the cost of the resurvey already completed;

(c) how much of that amount is to be recovered from the ryots;

(d) how the amount recoverable is apportioned between the ryots concerned; and

(e) what amount has been realized up to date from the ryots?

A.—(a) The area resurveyed up to 31st August 1927 was 933 square miles. The survey of another 243 square miles has been sanctioned and orders have not yet been passed about 212 square miles.

(b) Rs. 8,15,900.

(c) Rs. 2,66,900.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to rule 1 of the rules under clause 2 (g) of section 26 of the Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923, published at page 2404 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd December 1925.

(e) The Government have not the figures for collections.

Resurvey and revision-survey in the West Godavari district.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that resurvey has been ordered with regard to some area and revision-survey with regard to the remaining area in West Godavari district;

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(b) if the answer be in the affirmative, what is the extent of the area to be resurveyed and the extent of the area to be revision-surveyed; and why different methods are being adopted with regard to the two areas;

(c) what is the difference between resurvey and revision-survey;

(d) whether it is a fact that in the revision-survey field boundary stones are not fixed in accordance with the possession and enjoyment of the owners; and

(e) if the answer to (d) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will be pleased to reconsider the question of revision-survey?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The delta taluks and the deltaic villages of the upland taluks of the West Godavari district were ordered to be resurveyed as the existing survey record was either prepared in such a manner or was so full of mistakes that points could not be identified with any certainty nor changes mapped therein. In the upland taluks of the West Godavari district a revision survey only was ordered to be made as the survey records, though containing omissions and some mistakes, could be utilised for the record of changes and maintenance. The Government are not in possession of figures for the actual areas coming under each category.

(d) In a revision-survey field boundary stones are not fixed in accordance with possession and enjoyment but are refixed in accordance with the measurements already contained in the survey records.

(e) The suggestion apparently is that the areas put down for revision-survey should be resurveyed. This means as indicated the entire scrapping of the work of the existing survey. The Government are loth to undertake the more expensive operation unless its necessity is proved. So far as their information at present goes, a revision-survey will sufficiently meet the needs of the case in the upland areas.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"With reference to the answer to clause (d) that, at revision survey, stones are not fixed in accordance with possession and enjoyment, may I ask the Government whether they are not thereby unnecessarily clouding the titles of the ryots concerned and giving rise to disputes among neighbouring ryots?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"That might be the consequence in some cases, Sir. But the remedy in such cases is to make subdivisions. If such cases are numerous, that will undoubtedly be an argument for resurvey."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"May I know whether the Government have ascertained that such cases are not numerous?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"If the hon. Member can give me an assurance that it is the case, I shall only be too happy to do so."

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer in clause (e) that a resurvey is more expensive than a revision survey, may I know whether in a revision survey the fields are not surveyed in the same manner as in a resurvey ? "

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

Village Establishments

Headmanship of the Kattuputhur mitta.

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

(a) whether the village officers in the mittas of the Salem district have got hereditary rights for succession, etc.;

(b) whether G.O. No. 457, Revenue, dated 20th September 1897, declared that the village headmanship of Kattuputhur mitta, Musiri taluk, was hereditary when it was in the Salem district;

(c) whether G.O. No. 2160, dated 16th July 1912, declared that villages transferred from a district where the village offices were hereditary to a district where they were not hereditary, did not lose their original character of having hereditary village officers;

(d) whether by virtue of the G.O. No. 2160 referred to above, the village headmanship of the Kattuputhur mitta transferred from the Salem district to Trichinopoly district continued to be hereditary though the village offices in Trichinopoly district are not themselves hereditary;

(e) whether on the applications of the late Lavanam village headman of the Kattuputhur mitta, the Deputy Collector and the Collector in the Trichinopoly district have held that the office was not hereditary;

(f) whether the present Lavanam headman has submitted a memorial to the Government with reference to this matter; and

(g) whether the Government have passed any orders as to the general question regarding all village officers affected by the transfer of their villages from Salem district to Trichinopoly district and as to the particular question in the case of the headmanship of the Kattuputhur mitta?

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

(b) There is no Government Order bearing the number and date given.

(c) In the Government Order quoted the Government approved certain amendments to Board's Standing Order No. 156 specifying the tracts in which village offices are not governed by statute and are non-hereditary. The principle governing hereditary village offices is, however, as stated in the question.

(d) Presumably the office in question retained its old character.

(e) The Government are not aware of such orders.

(f) The answer is in the negative, but a petition from K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, late Lavanam headman of Kattuputhur mitta, was received but was returned for certified copies of the orders referred to therein.

(g) The answer is in the negative.

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Forests

Division of the forests in Kurnool district for grazing.

* 928 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 375 regarding division of the forests in Kurnool district for grazing answered on 27th August 1927 that the Government had no information, will the hon. the Home Member be now pleased to call for the information and place the same on the table of the House?

A.—Information asked for in Legislative Council question No. 375 is appended. *

Ravages by wild beasts near the reserved forests of South Kanara and free gun licences to agriculturists.

* 929 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table the reports, if any, received from the district officials in South Kanara relating to damages to crops and destruction of cattle by wild beasts in the proximity of reserved forests during the last six years; and

(ii) to state—

(a) whether if no such reports have been received, the Government will be pleased to call for such reports;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the havoc done by wild beasts has been steadily increasing in recent years;

(c) if so, whether it is due to the extension of reserved forests or to any other cause;

(d) the extent to which the reserved forests have been added to each year during the last six years;

(e) whether there is any proposal to further extend the reserved forests;

(f) what steps have been taken to reduce the ravages from wild beasts and with what results;

(g) how many and subject to what conditions crop licences have been issued each year during the last six years, and how many of these are in respect of muzzle-loading and of breech-loading guns;

(h) how many people have sought and obtained permission to hunt in reserved forests each year during the last six years; and

(i) whether the Government will be pleased to grant freely licences for guns and permission to hunt in reserved forests to agriculturists in the neighbourhood of such forests?

A.—(i) No such reports have been received from the district officials in South Kanara.

(ii) (a), (b), (c), (f) & (h) A report has been called for from the Collector of South Kanara.

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(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Annual Form No. 26, "Area of reserved forests and reserved lands," appended to the Administration Report of the Forest Department for the years referred to.

(e) Yes.

(g) Licences for the possession of arms and ammunition for the destruction of wild animals that do injury to crops or cattle are issued in Form XIX prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. The numbers of such licences in force during the last six years in the South Kanara district were—

Year.	Number of licences in Form XIX.
1921	3,451
1922	3,407
1923	3,535
1924	3,546
1925	3,737
1926	4,054

All licences were for the possession of muzzle-loading guns, match locks or flint locks; no licence in Form XIX was issued in respect of breech-loading guns. Licences in Form XIX are issued subject to the conditions printed in the licence form.

(i) The Arms Act Committee (1922) recommended the free issue of crop protection licences and the Government requested the licensing authorities to give full effect to the recommendation.

The Government do not consider it desirable freely to grant permission to hunt in reserved forests as contemplated by the hon. Member.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"With reference to the answer to clause (e), may I know why the Government want to extend the limits of the reserved forests which are a source of nuisance and loss to the ryots?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I must ask for notice, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"With reference to the second part of the answer to clause (i), may I know whether the Government grant permission to the agriculturists to hunt in the neighbouring reserved forests?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The policy of the Government is stated in the answer and I have nothing more to add to it."

Concessions in the reserved forests in South Kanara.

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

(a) whether people have freely availed themselves of the concessions allowed to them in the matter of removing leaves, fuel and undergrowth from reserved forests in South Kanara;

(b) what steps have been taken to acquaint the villagers concerned of these concessions;

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(c) how many forest offences and of what nature have been reported each year during the last six years;

(d) whether Government are aware that illiterate villagers are afraid to avail themselves of these concessions for fear of being accused of forest offences by the forest subordinates; and

(e) whether they propose to take any steps to remove such fears so that the concessions may be availed of more freely by the ryots?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government have called for a report.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Annual Form No. 31, Register of Breaches of Forest Rules, appended to the Administration Report of the Forest Department for the years referred to.

(e) The matter will be considered after the report called for is received.

Enhanced rate of pound fines fixed for the Kailasagiri reserve forest.

* 931 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the Kailasagiri reserve forest in Odugattur range, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, was thrown open for grazing;

(b) whether it is true that the enhanced rate of pound fines levied when the reserve was a closed one still remains the same; and

(c) whether the Government propose to reduce the rate to the ordinary level, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Kailasagiri reserved forest was thrown open to grazing on 1st September 1925.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU :—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know when the reduction will take effect?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The reduction has already been notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*."

Books and Publications

Alleged memorial from Mr. V. Venkateswara Sastrulu.

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

(a) whether he has received a memorial from Mr. V. Venkateswara Sastrulu, Publisher, Madras, stating that he apprehends a prosecution in spite of the fact that he has published expurgated editions of books; and

(b) what relief he proposes to give to the said publisher?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Copies of expurgated editions of three books, viz., (1) Hamsavimsati, (2) Bilhanceeyamu and (3) Vaijayanti Vilasamu, were received from Mr. Venkateswara Sastrulu for the perusal of Government. The Government found that the copy of No. (1) sent to them was an expurgated edition, that one or two expressions in Nos. (2) and (3) should be omitted to make them fit for

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sale to the public. Mr. Venkateswara Sastrulu was informed accordingly, and the proceedings which had been instituted were withdrawn. It was discovered, however, that he had in his shop numerous copies of entirely unexpurgated editions of two of the works in question as well as of others which had been declared to be obscene in 1912 and which he had undertaken not to issue for sale to the public and in respect of these he has been called on to show cause against prosecution. His reply has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

Civil Justice

Proposed appointment of Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar as Additional Sessions Judge.

* 933 Q.—Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that he wanted to post Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar as Additional Sessions Judge overlooking the claims of his seniors in service, and whether it was on the strong representations of the High Court that that scheme of the Law Member fell through?

A.—The Government do not consider that it is to the public interest that the names of persons who were considered by Government for any appointment or other particulars of such consideration should be published.

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—“Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table the letter from the High Court in this connexion?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“My Government, of which Lord Goschen is the head have not pursued the policy of placing such letters, if any exist, on the table of the House.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—“May I know why such matters are allowed to get abroad?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“It is very melancholy that the question takes it for granted that the information contained therein is authentic or accurate. Neither of the things I admit.”

Criminal Justice

Arrest of three women fruit-sellers of Esplanade.

* 934 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether three women, Rupavathi, Yellammathayi and Muthalamma, fruit-sellers in the Esplanade, were arrested on the 18th April last;

(b) what the time was when they were taken into custody;

(c) what the time was when they were released;

(d) whether their clothes and ornaments were removed;

(e) whether the Third Presidency Magistrate paid a visit to the lock-up where these fruit-sellers were confined, and if so, at what time;

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(f) whether the arrested women told the Magistrate that they were not aware that summons had been issued against them, that they were not able to read or write and that the thumb impression on the summons alleged to have been served on them was not theirs;

(g) whether they further stated to the Magistrate that they were not in Madras at the time the summons are alleged to have been served on them and that they had been to the village to attend a funeral on that date; and

(h) whether one of the fruit-sellers (Rupavathi) had a four months' old baby at her breast?

A.—(a) No. They were arrested on the 8th May.

(b) They were arrested at 12-30 p.m. and taken to the station at 12-40 p.m.

(c) 7-30 p.m.

(d) No clothes were removed. In the case of two women some cash and some unnecessary jewels found with them were taken charge of by the police in accordance with the Police rules.

(e) It is reported that at the request of the hon. Member the Second Presidency Magistrate accompanied him to the station at about 7-15 p.m.

(f) No. No summonses were issued for service on the women as the police bound them over to appear before the Court.

(g) No. The women were in the city on 6th May 1927 and were bound over in the station at 4-30 or 5 p.m. that day to attend Court at 11 a.m. on 7th May 1927. As they did not appear in accordance with their bonds, the Magistrate issued non-bailable warrants for their arrest and production on the 9th May 1927.

(h) No.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know whether these women could not have been arrested on Monday and taken to the Police Court instead of arresting them on a Sunday, a day earlier? They had been carrying on their trade very near the Police station and they could have been arrested and taken to the station in ten minutes?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Having regard to what the hon. Member has said, I shall look into the matter.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know what arrangements were made for feeding them during the seven hours they were detained in the station?”

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know why one of the women who had a four months old baby was not allowed to take it with her into the station? What law prevents the child from being taken up by the mother who has been arrested?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I must say I have not looked into all the papers. The suggestion made in the question that one of

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the women had a four months' baby is not admitted in the answer. The answer may be inaccurate, and, if the hon. Member says it is, I shall look into the matter."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the statement made by the Police that they were released immediately they were arrested is correct in view of the fact that the answer to this question shows that they had been detained there for seven hours? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is stated definitely here that they were arrested at 12-30 and taken to the station at 12-40 and let out at 7-30 p.m. Presumably the statement that they were detained there for seven hours is correct."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In answer to a question on the 28th August it was stated that they were released immediately after they were arrested and therefore there was no necessity for making arrangements for feeding them. May I know which statement is correct? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Perhaps, I do not want to dogmatise, the word 'immediately' was held to cover the case of seven hours."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Was there no necessity for making arrangements for feeding them during their detention for seven hours? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not see any suggestion made in the question that anybody applied for food and that it was refused."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" They begged for food but the Police refused to give them any; they requested permission to bring their own food and that was also refused by the Police. I should like to know whether it is the policy of the Government to starve innocent people wrongly arrested and detained in the lock-up? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is not the policy of the Government to starve even persons who are not innocent. Quite apart from that, I do not find in the original question any suggestion that there was a demand for food from any of those detained there and that that demand was not complied with and that they were allowed to starve. If the hon. Member says that it was the case, I shall inquire into the matter and ask the department about it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In answer to a question on the 28th August Government said that no arrangements for feeding were found necessary since they were released immediately after they were arrested. Now they admit that those people were detained there for seven hours. Is it the policy of the Government to keep their prisoners without food or drink for seven hours? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not desire to prolong the discussion, Sir. But the point is that there is no suggestion in the question No. 934 that any of the persons detained there wanted food but were refused. If that suggestion is made now, that matter will be inquired into."

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Estates Land Act

Alleged negligence of the shrotriyamdar to repair the irrigation tank of Athimalapattu, Arni jaghir, North Arcot.

* 935 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the irrigation tank of Athimalapattu, Arni jaghir, North Arcot district, has been in disrepair for the last twenty years;

(b) whether it is a fact that an area of about 300 acres of forest area is used by the villagers for grazing;

(c) whether it is a fact that the shrotriyamdar does not attend to the repair of the irrigation tank;

(d) whether it is a fact that the shrotriyamdar collects assessment even for waste lands;

(e) whether it is a fact that he is even attempting to sell the forest lands now; and

(f) whether Government will be pleased to interfere on behalf of the ryots?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have no knowledge of the facts of the case. They do not understand what action on their part is suggested as under the provisions of the Estates Land Act it apparently rests with the ryots concerned to take action.

General

Consequences of Mr. Saklatwala's visit to this Presidency.

* 956 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether as a result of the visit of Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., to this Presidency in December last, any untoward consequences followed; and

(b) what opinion, if any, the Government have communicated to the Government of India regarding the need to prevent repetition of his visits?

A.—(a) No untoward consequences have been attributed to his visit.

(b) None.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I take it that according to this Government there is absolutely no reason for prohibiting Mr. Saklatwala from visiting this Presidency? "

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

Irrigation

Repairs to the "Sona channels" in the Bapatla taluk.

* 957 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are spending any money in the repairs to the "Sona channels" in the Bapatla taluk, Guntur district;

(b) if not, whether the Government know how these channels are kept under repairs and by whom; and

(c) what is the amount of water tax realized under these channels and at what rate per acre are the ryots charged?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information required, and have called for a report.

(c) The lands under these channels are classed as wet and pay an average assessment of Rs. 5-2-2 an acre.

Repairing and overhauling of the supply channel in Kurnool district.

* 938 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 397 regarding repairing and overhauling of the supply channel in Kurnool district, answered on 27th August 1927, that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to place the same on the table of the House; and

(b) to state what action the Government propose to take thereon?

A.—Reports have been received from the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer but have had to be referred back to them as they appear to be discrepant. The information will be laid on the table when it is complete.

Landlord and Tenant

Bidding by village officers at sales for the recovery of arrears of rent.

* 939 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: With reference to the answer to question No. 149, answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have now arrived at any decision regarding the question of debarring the village officers from bidding at sales held for the recovery of arrears of rent?

A.—No. The question is still under consideration.

Motor Vehicles Act

Alleged rickety condition of the buses of the Madras Electric Tramway Company.

* 940 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government ever received any complaint against the present rickety condition of the tramway buses of the Madras Electric Tramway Company;

(b) whether they are subject to periodical examination like private buses;

(c) when the buses of the Company were last inspected and who inspected them; and

(d) whether the Government propose to instruct the Commissioner of Police to pay adequate attention to the matter and see that the licences are suspended or withdrawn till the buses are made fit for traffic?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The buses are examined once in six months by the Commissioner of Police.

(d) No special instructions are necessary.

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Prosecution of motor-bus proprietors in the Kurnool district.

* 941 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 473 answered on 27th August 1927 regarding prosecution of motor-bus proprietors that the Government had called for the information, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—The information is given in the appended statement.^a

Panchayat Courts

Execution of village panchayat court decrees.

* 942 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is no provision in the Village Courts Act whereby a decree passed by a village panchayat court, subject to the jurisdiction of one District Munsif, cannot be executed outside the territorial jurisdiction of that District Munsif nor be sent for execution to any other District Munsif; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report from the District Judge of South Kanara regarding the references made to him about difficulties of the nature mentioned in (a) above by Panchayat Courts, District Munsifs, Revenue Divisional Officers and the Collector, and the manner in which he has disposed of such references?

A.—(a) There is no provision in the Village Courts Act by which a decree passed by a Village Panchayat Court within the jurisdiction of one District Munsif can be sent for execution to any other District Munsif or executed outside his territorial jurisdiction.

(b) A copy^b of the report of the District Judge of South Kanara is placed on the Council table.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether on account of the want of such a provision mentioned in clause (a) the difficulties that are felt in South Kanara are felt in other districts also?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“No such difficulty has been brought to our notice.”

Mr. J. A. SAIDANHA:—“May I ask what action Government are going to take on this point and whether they feel the need for legislation?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Government are going to consider the matter, Sir.”

Report from the District Judge of South Kanara regarding the execution of village panchayat court decrees.

* 943 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have called for a report from the District Judge of South Kanara regarding the difficulties in executing certain village panchayat court decrees for reasons referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 194 answered on 26th August 1927; and

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 112-117 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 118-122 infra.

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(b) whether the Government will place the report on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 942.

Working of the Village Courts Act.

* 944 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will call for a report from the District Judges in the Presidency other than the District Judge of South Kanara as to the working of the Village Courts Act, and the nature of the complaints and references received by them from the District Munsifs and the Revenue authorities of each district and place the report on the table of this House; and

(b) whether they propose to amend the Village Courts Act so as to enable the holders of village panchayat court decrees to execute such decrees in the same manner and with the same freedom as those passed under the Civil Procedure Code?

A.—(a) The Government do not consider that there is any need to call for a report from other District Judges.

(b) The question of amending the Act will be considered.

Education

Applications for scholarships in the Lady Willingdon Training College hostel.

* 945 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications from poor non-Brahman girls for residential scholarships during the year 1927-28 into the non-Brahmana hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College and the number admitted;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the existing accommodation in the non-Brahmana hostel is insufficient to meet the requirements of the hostel inmates, and if the answer be in the affirmative whether the Government have under consideration any proposal for providing better hostel accommodation elsewhere;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Christian hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College is not located either in a suitable place or in a suitable building from health point of view; and

(d) whether the Government have ever considered the desirability of removing the Christian hostel to a better locality?

A.—(a) There were 24 applications from non-Brahman caste Hindu girls for new residential scholarships. Two of these applicants were awarded scholarships. There were two other residential scholarships available for non-Brahmans and these were awarded to Adi-Dravidas.

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(b) The Government understand that the existing accommodation is sufficient.

(c) The Indian Christian hostel is suitable for a limited number but is not large enough for the increasing numbers that require admission. It is in as healthy a locality as can be found in Triplicane.

(d) The question of providing increased accommodation is under consideration.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a) may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether he would consider the desirability of increasing the number of scholarships available for poor deserving girl scholars of all communities who are not able to prosecute their higher studies for want of facilities?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If out of 24 applicants only two were granted scholarships it is due to the fact that the others did not come up to the standards specified."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"May I ask the hon. Minister?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question has been passed over."

Accommodation for Adi-Dravida girls in Lady Willingdon Training College hostel.

* 946 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the provision for accommodation made for the Adi-Dravida girls in the hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College;

(b) the number of applications for admission into the hostel during the year 1927-28 received from the Adi-Dravida girls, how many of them were admitted and how many rejected and for what reasons;

(c) whether there are any applications to the Principal, Lady Willingdon College, from the Adi-Dravida girls for scholarships awarded this year to the depressed classes by the Labour Department; and

(d) whether it is a fact that no Adi-Dravida girl has applied to the Principal, Lady Willingdon College, for these non-residential scholarships and the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) There is no separate hostel for Adi-Dravida girls but such of them as seek hostel admission are admitted into the Indian Christian hostel attached to the College.

(b) Nine applications were received and two of the applicants were awarded scholarships. The remaining applications were rejected either for lack of scholarships or because the girls who applied were too young. There are nine Adi-Dravida scholarship holders already reading in the school.

(c) One—from an Adi-Dravida Christian girl.

(d) No applications were received from non-Christian Adi-Dravidas. The reasons for this are not known.

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Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (d) stating that no applications were received from non-Christian Adi-Dravidas, may I ask the hon. the Home Member to convert the non-residential scholarships into residential ones since the former do not attract students ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to put the question to the hon. the Minister for Education. "

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" These are scholarships given by the Labour Department in charge of hon. the Home Member ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In cases where questions have been put to one hon. Member of the Government, if any information is desired from another Member of the Government, separate questions should be tabled addressed to that other Member. "

Widow scholarships granted in the Ice-house hostel in 1927-28.

* 947 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the total number of applicants to the Superintendent of the Ice-house hostel for widow scholarships for the year 1927-28 and the number granted ?

A.—The total number of applicants is 17. Two new scholarships will be awarded in the current year. Scholarships will also be renewed in the case of 67 pupils studying in the Lady Willingdon Training College.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" With reference to the answer that only two new scholarships are to be awarded in the current year, may I ask the hon. Minister to increase the number of scholarships seeing the sad condition of the widows in this Presidency ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall consider that, Sir. "

Distribution of the boarding grant to Indian boarding houses.

* 948 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 196 answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state how the boarding grant to Indian boarding houses was distributed in 1927-28 and at what rate per boarder or orphan ?

A.—The grant for 1927-28 has not yet been distributed.

11-15 a.m. Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know what difficulty has occurred preventing the distribution of the grant for the year 1927-28 ? It is already more than six months. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The applications are being considered in the office of the Director of Public Instruction. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is it a fact that the amount of Rs. 10 per annum is so small as the authorities in-charge of schools and boarding houses are not over anxious to make applications for such a pittance ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of any such apprehension on the part of authorities in charge of schools. "

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Libraries

Inadequate representation of certain subjects in the Connemara Public Library.

* 949 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been received that important subjects like Industry and Labour, Rural Economics, Politics, Agriculture, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Urdu Literature, and the vernaculars of the Presidency are very inadequately represented in the Connemara Public Library, and whether the Government will lay on the table a complete list of books available on the abovementioned branches of study in the said library ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the suggestions of the reading public both as to books and accommodation in the Connemara Public Library have not been given effect to from time to time, and, if so, why not ; and

(c) whether the Government will make due provision for the opening of a news-room in the Connemara Public Library and for the supply of the necessary local and foreign newspapers and humorous periodicals ?

A.—(a) No complaints have been received but recommendations for the purchase of individual books in the subjects mentioned have been received and given effect to in a number of cases. The subjects referred to are fairly well represented in the Connemara Public Library. Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu and Arabic books and books in the vernaculars of the Presidency are available for the reference in the University Library and the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library situated in the same compound. Such books are not acquired for the Connemara Library except for special reasons. A complete list of books in the library is not available. Proposals for the preparation of an up-to-date catalogue are under consideration.

(b) The suggestions of the reading public as recorded in the suggestion book placed at the counter are scrutinized by the Principal Librarian. If the books suggested fall under the category of books usually acquired for the library and are of the required standard, and if it appears likely that they will be widely used, they are acquired so far as funds permit. The suggestions of the public as to accommodation are also attended to as far as possible.

(c) In view of the insufficiency of the accommodation in the library, the Government are unable to entertain the suggestion at present.

Public libraries in the Presidency and amount spent on them for the last five years.

* 950 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to increase the number and further the development of public libraries in the Presidency ; how many new libraries have been opened, and what amounts have been spent therefor during the last five years ; and

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(b) whether the Government will consider the advisability of converting the Connemara Public Library into a *Central Lending Library* with branches in important centres of the Presidency without prejudice to its continuing as a *Reference Library*, and of appointing a committee to go into the question and formulate a comprehensive scheme for the same?

A.—(a) The Government have been sanctioning grants to local bodies and village panchayats for the maintenance of public libraries. The amount of grant allotted for the purpose is as shown below :—

			Local bodies.	Village panchayats.
			RS.	RS.
1921-22	...	...	20,000	...
1923-24	..	...	15,000	...
1925-26	...	...	10,000	8,000
1926-27	...	...	10,000	10,000
1927-28	...	...	10,000	20,000

The Government have no information as to the number of new libraries opened in the Presidency.

(b) The suggestion will be considered by the Government.

Preservation and publication of rare and important manuscripts in the Connemara Library.

* 951 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any arrangements have hitherto been made for the publication and circulation of important and rare manuscripts as they are acquired and, if not, whether the Government will make the required arrangements at an early date, and make due provision for the same in the next budget ;

(b) whether it is a fact that white-ants have a free play with the manuscripts in the Oriental Library as also with the books in the Connemara Library, and whether any steps have so far been taken to preserve the same from such havoc ; and, if so, what steps have been taken ;

(c) whether any up-to-date catalogue of the manuscripts and books in the Oriental Library has been compiled and whether same is available to the public ; if not, whether the Government will make the necessary arrangements for the publication of the same at an early date ; and

(d) why there are no electric lights and fans in the Connemara Public Library and the University Library and whether the Government will make due provision for the same at an early date ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule XI of the rules relating to the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library published in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated 2nd February 1925, placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the following papers which have been placed on the Editors' Table :—

(i) Paragraph 10 of the report for the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25 of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library printed in G.O. No. 24, Law (Education), dated 16th January 1926, and

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(ii) paragraph 6 of the report for 1926-27 on the working of the Connemara Public Library printed in G.O. No. 1576, Law (Education), dated 13th August 1927.

(c) An account of the progress made in the preparation of catalogues of the manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library is given in paragraph 8 of the report of the library for the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25 printed in G.O. No. 24, Law (Education), dated 16th January 1926.

(d) The Connemara Public Library is largely fitted with wood work and contains a very large number of books and it is considered unsafe to introduce electric current into any part of the building in view of the possible risks of fire.

Local Boards

Road communications to Ayangudi and surrounding villages.

* 952 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Ayangudi and surrounding villages have been petitioning to the President of the Chidambaram Taluk Board for the past twenty years and more, for providing road communications to the said villages and whether the last petition of the kind was made in February last ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of the said villages pay to the Government a kist of more than Rs. 5,000 per annum and that there are about 250 pattadars paying contributions to the village road fund in addition to land revenue ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said ryots are greatly suffering from want of road communications and are seriously handicapped in their trade and cultivation by the absence of road facilities ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Ayangudi offered to meet a portion of the expenditure, but that the Taluk Board of Chidambaram has not taken any steps to redress this grievance of the ryots of Ayangudi and surrounding villages ;

(e) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to enquire into the negligence or indifference of the Chidambaram Taluk Board in this matter and place the result of his enquiry on the table of the House ; and

(f) whether the hon. the Minister proposes to take steps to establish road communications for Ayangudi and surrounding villages ?

A.—(a) The Government understand that the villagers have been petitioning for some time.

(b) The answer to the first part is "Yes." The answer to the second part is, "About 1,006 pattadars pay land-cess in addition to land revenue."

(d) No. Road communication to Ayangudi and the surrounding villages has since been opened.

(c), (e), & (f) Do not arise.

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Election of the President, Salem District Board.

* 953 Q.—MR. S. N. DORAI RAJA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the statement of the hon. the Chief Minister on 24th August 1927 that 'with regard to the Salem District Board, action was taken on the advice of the legal advisers of the Crown,' whose legal opinion was obtained before the election of the President, District Board, Salem, was stopped; and

(b) whether the said opinion was found unsound and illegal by the Advocate-General, and whether it was after this definite opinion by the Advocate-General that the Chief Minister had to cancel the order?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not prepared to furnish the information.

MR. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—“Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state the names of legal advisers of the Crown who were consulted in the matter?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That is a matter for the Government. I am not prepared to state the names.”

DIWAN BAHADUR M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“May I know what is the objection of my hon. Friend to give out the names?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Because the Government consult the law officers they choose and it is not right on my part to give out the names of the people who gave the advice.”

Election of the President, Gudivada Taluk Board.

* 954 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Taluk Board, Gudivada, Kistna district, has elected its president, and when;

(b) why there was inordinate delay in the election of the president of the said taluk board;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was difficulty in identifying the members nominated thereto; and if so, who solved the difficulty, and how;

(d) whether the Collector of the district or any other responsible local officer personally knew the persons nominated and whether any such officer was able to authoritatively identify the persons originally intended; and

(e) whether the Government have received any report on the matter and what action they have taken on it?

A.—(a) & (b) The temporary president of the Gudivada Taluk Board was instructed to convene a meeting of the taluk board in the beginning of October 1927 for the election of its president. The Government have no information whether the election has been held.

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(c), (d) & (e) From a report of the temporary president of the Taluk Board, dated 1st September 1927, the Government understood that at a meeting convened on 30th August 1927 for the election of the President, objections were raised in regard to the identity of certain members and that consequently he had to postpone the meeting. The Government have notified corrections to the names of the members whose identity was questioned in consultation with the Collector and the President, District Board.

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether it is open to the temporary president to delay the election of the president as long as he pleases?”

THE HON. THE PRESIDENT:—“It is asking for an opinion.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know whether there is any provision or rule by which he can delay the election?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“There is provision that within fifteen days from the date of the vacancy, the election ought to be held.”

RAO BAHADUR B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“In view of the attitude of the temporary president, will the hon. the Minister issue orders dissolving that board and reconstituting the same with a new president who will behave better?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I will consider that suggestion if the elections are not held.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“With reference to the answer to clauses (c), (d) and (e), may I know whether these nominated members were appointed in the first instance on the recommendation of the Collector and the President? If not, how can the Collector or the President, District Board, identify the persons originally intended?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes; the list was sent to the Collector.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Is it on the recommendation of the Collector and of the President that these persons were appointed?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It was done so long ago that I do not remember who recommended them.”

Secondary grade training teachers in the Bellary Taluk Board schools and their pay.

* 955 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many teachers in the Bellary Taluk Board schools have successfully undergone secondary grade training and how many of them were given stipends by the taluk board;

(b) how many of the teachers are now receiving less than Rs. 35 per mensem, the minimum fixed by the Madras Educational Rules for secondary trained teachers;

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- (c) how many of those who are receiving less than the minimum are refused permission by the taluk board to seek employment elsewhere; and
 (d) whether the Government will take steps to get these trained teachers either the minimum salary to which they are entitled or permission to seek employment elsewhere?

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

(d) There is no minimum pay to which trained teachers in board schools are entitled. Under section 67 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, taluk boards are themselves competent to fix the pay of the teachers in their service.

Municipal Councils

Assignment of an open space in Adoni to the Jumma Musjid.

* 956 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government granted the open space (excluding the road) between the Jumma Musjid and the Jubilee market in Adoni to the Adoni municipality;

(b) the conditions on which this open space was given to the municipality;

(c) whether the trustees of the Jumma Musjid filed a suit against the municipality claiming the abovementioned open space in the Court of the Sub-Judge of Bellary and lost the suit;

(d) whether the Adoni Municipal Council has passed a resolution giving away half of the open space (excluding the road) to the Jumma Musjid;

(e) whether the Government have consented to this giving away of half of the open space;

(f) who is now in possession of this land;

(g) whether the Government have consented to pay half of the fees collected by the municipality on this open space since the time of the filing of the suit to the Jumma Musjid; and

(h) whether the people of Adoni have sent a mahazar to the Government protesting against the giving away of this land to the Jumma Musjid and what action the Government have taken on it?

A.—The Government have called for information.

Museums

Necessity of an up-to-date and complete guide-book of the exhibits of the Government Museum.

* 957 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any up-to-date and consolidated guide-book of the exhibits of the Government Museum has been published; whether the same is available to the visiting public, and if so, at what price;

(b) whether the Government will make early arrangements for the publication of a complete, up-to-date and consolidated guide-book of the exhibits of the Government Museum and make the same available to the visiting public at a cheap price; and

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(c) whether the Government will make similar arrangement for the publication and sale of all the photographs of interest, hitherto taken for the benefit of the Museum at cost price?

A.—(a) No consolidated guide-book of the exhibits of the Museum has been published. A number of bulletins and catalogues relating to several sections have, however, been published. Copies of these are kept for reference by the public in the respective galleries and all the current publications are on sale at the entrance to the Museum. Catalogues of coins and bronze images are in course of preparation.

(b) It is not feasible to adopt the suggestion for the publication of a consolidated guide-book, in view of the time, labour and expense involved. Further, it may not be desirable to publish together catalogues of the very diverse subjects represented in the Museum.

(c) Owing to the large accumulation of photographic work in the Museum, it has not been found possible to organize the sale of photographic prints to the public. Photographs of all the archaeological exhibits are obtainable from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Kotagiri. The ethnographical photographs will also be made available to the public as soon as possible.

Agriculture

Applications for the post of Bio-Chemist for cotton research.

* 958 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been notified that applicants for the post of Bio-Chemist for cotton research work at Coimbatore should be graduates either of a British or an Indian University;

(b) whether no applications from graduates of European, American or Japanese Universities would be considered, and if so, why; and

(c) whether Development Department has ever entertained any graduates from universities other than British or Indian, and if so, why the restriction is placed now?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The original notifications invited applicants who were graduates of a British or an Indian University but the Government have since published a second advertisement inviting applications from graduates of other than British or Indian Universities as well.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Will the Government give preference to applicants who are graduates of British or Indian Universities if they apply instead of to graduates of American, Continental or Japan Universities?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is a hypothetical question, Sir."

[31st October 1927]

Buildings*Progress in the construction of the headquarters buildings at Ellore.*

* 959 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of the headquarters buildings at Ellore, West Godavari district; and

(b) if little or no progress has been made, what is the delay due to?

A.—(a) No construction has yet begun.

(b) The estimates for the Collector's office were sanctioned in July, those for the Education office in June and those for the Registrar's office in September. An Assistant Engineer has just been posted to the special subdivision that has been sanctioned. Estimates for the other public offices have been prepared and are under consideration in the departments concerned.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"May I know, Sir, what progress has been made with regard to the acquisition of the lands required for the buildings?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I believe, Sir, that the land has been acquired."

Co-operative Societies*Applications for registration to the Co-operative department in Kurnool district.*

* 960 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer to clauses (e) and (f) of my question No. 250 answered on 27th August 1927 regarding the applications for registration received by the Co-operative department in Kurnool district, and to the answer to my supplementary question on clause (h) of the same, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether he has now received the information called for; and if so, whether he will be pleased to place it on the table?

A.—The report has not been received yet.

Industries*Qualifications of the special officer for the survey of cottage industries and facilities afforded to him.*

* 961 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any terms of reference were given to the special officer for the survey of cottage industries;

(b) what those terms were;

(c) what facilities he has been afforded to study cottage industries of several localities in a comparative manner and suggest methods of improvement;

(d) whether he has any knowledge of the necessary technique of industries at least as practised in the several areas in the Presidency;

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(e) whether the hon. the Minister has any intention of restricting the inquiry to two or three districts for the sake of thoroughness in the first instance, and immediate starting of practical aid; and

(f) whether he proposes to associate with the special officer any other members to carry on the investigation with a view to explore every possibility of formulating methods of giving heart and tone to the existing 'cottage industries' by fresh suggestions and by starting new 'cottage industries'?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy^a of the instructions issued to the special officer as to lines on which the survey should be carried out is laid on the table.

(c) The special officer has studied all the available literature with the Department of Industries on the subject and detailed questionnaire has been issued to tahsildars and many non-official gentlemen, the replies to which will, it is expected, place at the disposal of the special officer information relating to cottage and rural industries and the economic conditions of those engaged in those industries and indicate the lines on which existing industries could be developed, moribund ones resuscitated and new ones introduced.

(d) As an officer of experience in the Revenue Department, the special officer possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to conduct the enquiry entrusted to him.

(e) No. The survey of Cuddapah and Bellary has been completed. That of Kurnool is nearing completion. Report on the Cuddapah survey has been received and published for general information and criticism. Recommendations made therein will be taken up for examination immediately on receipt of views of the officers who have been consulted. Action on individual reports will not be delayed pending conclusion of the survey of the Presidency as a whole.

(f) Beyond giving him assistance to expedite the survey, it is not the present intention to associate formally any one else with the special officer. But the special officer has been instructed to consult non-officials wherever possible and to associate in his enquiries prominent non-official residents of the local area under survey.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"One of the questions asked is 'if a wider market could be found for the products of the industry, could the producers turn out a larger quantity or turn out a better article.' Taking for instance, the Cuddapah report that is referred to here, there is the mat industry. The industry is carried on in a very advanced form in some of the Southern districts. May I know if the special officer has been provided facilities to travel, if need be, to different places and make a report?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It is proposed that the survey should be conducted for the whole Presidency and I am sure that the points raised will be borne in mind when the survey is going on."

^a Printed as Appendix IV. on pages 123-125 infra.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the fact that the special officer has been asked to report on new industries possible in the areas, may I know whether the hon. the Minister considers that an officer having experience in the Revenue Department is competent to judge of the raw material that is available in every district both in the forest areas and elsewhere and to give information on these matters?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"To the best of his ability."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the fact that he himself has to admit that facilities have not been provided for travelling to other districts to find out what improvements can be made on the existing industries and in view of the fact that the special officer may not have sufficient ability to find out what raw materials are available in any district and how these materials can be used, is the hon. the Minister prepared to associate with the special officer an expert who can give information on these matters and who has some knowledge of Forestry, Chemistry and allied subjects?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"There is nothing to prevent people who know about these things giving any advice they like to the special officer."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"My question, Sir, was definitely this; whether the hon. the Minister is prepared—no doubt the special officer has been given instructions to consult non-officials and others who have knowledge of these matters—to give the special officer the assistance of, or to associate with him an expert who can give information on these matters?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the special officer makes a report, the matter will be considered."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Is it the opinion of the hon. the Minister for Development . . . ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is asking for an opinion."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Do the Government think that the special officer will be able to carry out the work specifically given to him?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister will wait till the special officer makes a complaint and whether he thinks that the special officer will do so?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the special officer thinks that it is necessary, he will make a report to that effect."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"When the special officer surveys the southern districts, Tinnevely and Madura, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to make the members of the industrial communities assist the special officer?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"When those districts are surveyed I have no doubt that the necessary help will be given."

Q 962.—Please see page 45 infra.

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Registration

Special pay to senior clerks in the Registration offices.

* 963 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the senior clerks in the Registration offices having four clerks on the lowest grade, are paid the special pay of Rs. 5 as laid down in the Manual of Special Pay and Allowances; and

(b) if the answer be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The entry in the Manual of Special Pay and Allowances is based on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee and has not been given effect to in the absence of the orders of Government specifying the offices to which it will be applicable. The special pay is intended only for those senior clerks who supervise the work of the rest. Information regarding such cases for all departments has been called for and orders on the question will be issued in due course.

Indexes Nos. i to iv maintained in the District Registrars' offices.

* 964 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the indexes Nos. i, ii, iii and iv maintained in the District Registrars' offices are intended to be serviceable to the ryots and the general public; and

(b) if so, why they are not maintained in vernacular as in all the sub-offices?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Indexes are maintained in Registrars' offices in English under rule 119 of the rules framed under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The maintenance in English has been found to be more advantageous in district head-quarter stations than that in the vernacular. English has been the language of the indexes in Registrars' offices from the very inception of the department. It has been found suitable as the public in headquarter stations who exercise the right of conducting the searches in indexes themselves are generally conversant with English. It will be inconvenient to keep the indexes in the vernaculars as there are bi- and multi-lingual districts, such as Madras with Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani; Ganjam with Telugu and Oriya; North Arcot with Tamil and Telugu and Bellary with Telugu and Kanarese, etc.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know if the Government are aware that even in bi-lingual districts indexes are maintained in the vernacular in sub-offices; and that the people in the headquarters who are conversant with English will also be conversant with the vernaculars?"

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The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The people who go to the headquarter offices are generally pleaders' clerks or petition-writers."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"May I know if the Government are aware that even in the headquarters where all English-knowing people are also conversant with the vernacular there may be many people conversant with vernaculars alone but not with English."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have no doubt of that fact."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"May I know why indexes in the District Registrars' offices should not be maintained in the vernaculars as in the case of sub-offices?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"There is the difficulty of language; and of too many registers being kept in different vernaculars."

Reduction of search fees in the Registration Department.

* 965 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: With reference to the budget debate in March last regarding the reduction of search fees in the Registration Department, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what action the Government have taken thereon; and with what result?

A.—Search fees were not raised with the general enhancement of registration fees in 1922. The Government have not considered it necessary to reduce the rate of search fees.

Medical

Number of new appointments created in the Medical College and the General Hospital since 1926.

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

(a) the number of new appointments created in the Medical College, Madras, and the General Hospital, since 1926;

(b) the pay of each one of them and the total cost to Government on account of these appointments per annum;

(c) whether any application was received from graduates in medicine offering to do honorary work; and

(d) whether the Government are prepared to substitute honorary men in the place of salaried officers if the required number of properly qualified men offer themselves for honorary work?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government presume that the hon. Member refers only to Medical appointments. On this understanding the information required is given in the statement below:—

Appointment created.	Pay and allowances attached to the appointment.	Extra cost per annum.
	Per mensem.	Rs.
Professor of Operative Surgery (part-time).	Rs. 250 special pay	3,000
Professor of Hygiene (whole-time instead of part-time).	Rs. 600—50—1,200	8,400
Professor of Bacteriology (part-time).	Rs. 100 special pay	1,200
Lady Tutor	Rs. 200—15—350—20—450 (plus Rs. 50 Presidency allowance).	4,730
Curator, Pathological Museum.	Rs. 200—15—350—20—450 (plus Rs. 125 special pay).	5,630
Assistant to the Professor of Operative Surgery.	Do.	5,630
Two Demonstrators for Chemistry.	Rs. 125 each	3,000
Lecturer on Venereal Diseases (Civil Surgeon's grade instead of Assistant Surgeon's grade).	Rs. 500—50—900 plus special pay.	6,410
Civil Surgeon for the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, General Hospital.	Do.	12,040
Professor of Pharmacology.	Do.	12,040
	Total ..	62,080

(c) No application was received during 1926 or 1927.

(d) The question is under consideration.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know what was the necessity for the creation of eleven new appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 62,080 a year in an institution which was there for the last 30 years?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The necessity is obvious; we wanted special teaching in these subjects."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the Operative Surgery for which a chair was newly created did not form part of the duties of the First Surgeon?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It was; but the Government thought that the First Surgeon could not manage the work as he had to attend to many duties."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it not a fact that the First Surgeon took up the duties of the Superintending Surgeon of the hospital because it carried extra pay?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not admit that."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it not a fact that Operative Surgery is taught for only 18 hours in a whole year? Why should a new man be appointed and paid a special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem throughout the whole year for doing 18 hours' work in one month—February?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not admit the premises. As I said, we consider that the Professor of Surgery has plenty of work to do in the hospital and in the college and that he cannot take up this work."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is it not a fact that the number of students is going down and the work is less now? The First Surgeon wants more money and he takes up the work of the Superintendent of the hospital which carried with it a special pay . . . ?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the college exists for paying the officers or whether the officers exist for training students?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know when the Government will be in a position to decide the question, seeing that it has been hanging fire for two or three years?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It is only recently that the committee was constituted; we had one meeting; it did not come to a definite conclusion; I hope very soon we will be able to convene another meeting."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" It is stated that no application was received during 1926 or 1927 in clause (c). May I know from the hon. the Minister whether any applications were called for honorary surgeons?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister is aware that an application was sent by a doctor who was trained in the Brompton Hospital offering to look after ear, throat and nose cases and that he was told by the Surgeon-General, Colonel Symons, that there was no work for that man there, that there was not enough number of ear, throat and nose cases and that there was no necessity for honorary work?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not think I ever met Colonel Symons."

11-30 a.m. Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to make enquiries into the matter and let us know, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The question obviously does not arise at all. Symons left before I took charge."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know what is the necessity for employing a lady tutor now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The Government consider that there is a necessity in view of the fact that in the examinations of the previous years there were a large number of failures. That seemed to be due to the fact that they required special teaching."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is there any precedent for this before, Sir? Does the hon. Minister admit that the teaching is bad now and that therefore a special lady tutor is required for a particular set of people?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" What was the necessity, then, for employing a special tutor for the girls?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Because, as I said, the Government consider that the girls require special help in the matter of teaching."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Does not the hon. Minister admit that there were a lot of failures in the examinations before a tutor was put in? If you want a special tutor for a special set of people, is it an indication of the efficiency of the teaching there?" (Laughter.)

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know whether these appointments are permanent or temporary appointments?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I think, Sir, the posts are practically permanent."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. Minister prepared to consider applications from graduates in medicine for honorary work, quite apart from any qualification that he may demand?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Not without consulting the committee."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" If the committee are in favour of the appointment of honorary officers, will the hon. the Minister approve of their recommendation?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I shall certainly consider the matter, Sir."

Fire accident in the Medical College.

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

(a) what the total loss to Government is on account of the fire accident in the Medical College;

(b) when the Principal visited the building last prior to the accident;

(c) who the officer in charge of the buildings and of the various stores in the college is;

(d) how many times the Principal has visited the stores and buildings in the course of this year;

(e) how often were the former Principals inspecting the stores and buildings; and

(f) whether there is an officer of the Indian Medical Service who is on the premises of the college for more than six hours a day and for more than six days in a week?

A.—The information has been called for.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. Minister prepared to answer this question, Sir?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The information has been called for."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I ask, Sir, why the question has been included in the agenda when the information has not been given to the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not catch the hon. Member, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"In answer to question No. 967, it is stated that 'the information has been called for.' May I know from the hon. the Minister what this means when he has not secured the information which the House wants?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is not a supplemental question arising from any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know, Sir, whether he will forward the information to the Members of the House as soon as it is received?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I shall consider that."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I want to know, Sir, whether after this answer was framed and printed on the agenda my hon. Friend has received the information."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

The Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know when he called for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"After the question was received, obviously."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not want him to enlighten me on this point, Sir, viz., that he called for the information after the question was received by him. What I wanted to know was the date. If he cannot give the exact date, at least let him give the approximate date. Certainly I do not expect him to have called for the information before he received the question."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot give the date off-hand, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"What is the delay due to, Sir, seeing that the Medical College is next door to the Fort?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Delay in what, Sir?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Delay in answering this question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In getting the information, apparently?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know why the information was not called for as soon as the fire took place? Surely the Government must have called for information at once; what was the report then?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The information has not been received, Sir. As I said, I have called for it."

Proposal to extend the course of medical studies to five years in Medical Schools.

* 963 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the speech of the Surgeon-General made on the 2nd September 1927 at the prize distribution of the Rayapuram Medical School;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to extend the course of medical studies to five years as suggested by the Surgeon-General; and

(c) what decision the Government have come to in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government have perused a newspaper report of the speech referred to.

(b) & (c) No such proposal is now before the Government. The question was previously considered by the Government and was then decided in the negative.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"For the benefit of the Members who were absent when the questions were called, we will have to go back now to those Members' questions."

Registration

The new scheme of registration of holdings.

* 962 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in some districts a new scheme of registration of holdings has been introduced;

(b) if so, in how many districts and for how long this scheme has been tried;

(c) what is the additional cost to Government in the form of stationery and salaries of staff by the introduction of this scheme;

(d) whether the opinion of district registrars and sub-registrars who have worked this scheme has been obtained about the advantages of this scheme before extending it to the other districts;

(e) whether it is a fact that in districts like North Arcot and Salem this scheme is not feasible on account of joint ownership by several persons of a single survey number;

(f) whether the permission of the Government of India has been obtained before the introduction of this scheme;

(g) whether the Government are aware that this new scheme entails enormous delay in the registration of documents; and

(h) whether they are aware that this scheme as now introduced gives scope for corruption by lower officials and consequent insecurity to parties?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The scheme was introduced in the following districts in the years noted against them :—

Districts.	Year.
Madras, Chingleput, Tinnevely	1924-25
Ganjam, Guntur, Cuddapah, Salem, Palamcottah and Negapatam.	1925-26
Nellore, Coimbatore, Ramnad, Tanjore, North Arcot and Erode.	1926-27
Trichinopoly, Madura, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Chittoor and Bellary.	1927-28

(c), (d), (e), (g) & (h) A report has been called for.

(f) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, Sir, what this new scheme of registration of holdings is? Does that relate to the record-of-rights? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Something approaching that, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I have some idea as to how it approaches the record-of-rights? I am quite ignorant of this new scheme of registration of holdings."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have no objection, Sir, to let the hon. Member know everything about it later on, because it will take good deal of time were it to be detailed now."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Can I not have some approximate idea, briefly, of what it is about? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I may advise the hon. Member to frame a separate question on it and give notice."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Land Revenue

Lands reserved for assignment to depressed classes in Panjarai village.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of assessed waste lands has been reserved for assignment to the depressed classes in Panjarai village in Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district;

(b) what is the extent of the land thus reserved and what is the area under *sivaijama* occupation in the area prior to the reservation;

(c) the number of wells in these lands sunk by *sivaijama* holders;

(d) how many *sivaijama* holders have been deprived of their lands and what is the amount of revenue lost to Government by keeping these lands waste; and

(e) whether he will be pleased to call for a report or instruct the local officials not to interfere in cases of longstanding enjoyment of land especially by poor ryots?

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4.—(a) The Government do not know whether or no the fact is as suggested. Such reservations are made by Collectors.

(b) to (d) Please see the reply to question (a).

(e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the provisions of Board's Standing Order 15 (38) and (10). As any person aggrieved by any orders passed in contravention of these provisions may appeal or ask for revision, the Government do not propose to take the action suggested.

Assignment of lands in the Shevaroyis.

970 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 778 on 31st March 1927 regarding assignment of lands in the Shevaroyis, whether the report called for from the Board of Revenue has since been received and whether the same will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—The report called for from the Board of Revenue has not yet been received.

Minor Irrigation

Extent of wet ayacut under Allivaram tank, North Arcot district.

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

(a) whether the wet ayacut under the Allivaram tank, Veilore taluk, North Arcot district, is 70 acres;

(b) what is the capacity of supply of the tank;

(c) whether it is a fact that the tank was getting its supply from Chowdalipuram and Thuttipattu tanks until two years back when the Collector gave permission to block up permanently the channel from Thuttipattu to Chowdalipuram tank;

(d) what is the acreage of waste lands in wet ayacut under the Allivaram tank during the last five years;

(e) whether it is a fact that ryots sent a mahazar to Government to treat the tank as fourth or fifth class and to reduce assessment and the ayacut area as well; and

(f) what action the Government propose to take on the mahazar?

A.—(a) The wet ayacut under the tank is 71.60 acres according to the Settlement Register.

(b) & (d) The Government have not the information.

(c) The source of supply to the tank, as given in the Settlement Register of the Pennattur village, is the surplus water of the Sabadallipuram tank which gets its supply from the Thuttipattu tank. The Government are not aware of the Collector's order referred to.

(e) & (f) No such petition has been received by the Government.

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Using the water of Chetti thangal for irrigation purposes.

972 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition was submitted by Mr. W. Thiruvengada Mudaliyar, retired Government servant and No. 30 pattadar of 126. Movur village, to cancel the penalty of Rs. 6 that was levied for baling water from Chetti thangal which is adjacent to the land of Survey No. 183 and is a joint ayacut with Neerpidipu in Mozhugadai;

(b) whether the Chetti thangal water was being used as mamool for several years and whether four years ago the karnam obstructed the taking of water for irrigation purposes;

(c) whether the taking of water from Tamarai madugu is difficult as it is about two miles distant apart;

(d) whether it is a fact that, even if it is baled out, the water gets dried up in the way without reaching the spot and that crops are not raised for the harvest;

(e) whether the nanja tirvai is collected for the same; and

(f) whether the water from Chetti thangal is being used by other ryots who have the benefit of the irrigation from Tamarai madugu also?

A.—(a) to (f) No such petition has been submitted to the Government and the Government have no knowledge of the facts of the case.

Permission to use water from Chetti thangal for irrigation purposes.

973 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition requesting the cancellation of the penalty of Rs. 6 that was levied for baling out water from Chetti thangal was submitted to the Collector of Chingleput district by Mr. Thiruvengada Mudaliyar, and that the same was forwarded to the Revenue Divisional Officer at Tiruvallur taluk in No. 7485/25, dated 19th May 1925, and to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement;

(b) whether the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, informed him in his letter No. 5250/27, dated the 23rd August 1927, that the petitioner may apply again to the local authorities;

(c) whether a petition, dated 29th August 1927, was submitted to the Collector of Chingleput district by the petitioner requesting permission to use water from Chetti thangal; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to order the use of Chetti thangal water and to refund the said penalty?

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

(d) In the absence of any knowledge of the facts of the case the Government regret they cannot take the action suggested.

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Pensions*Receipt of pensions by the Military pensioners in Trichinopoly.*

974 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Military pensioners in Trichinopoly are required to attend the Treasury Deputy Collector's office which is located at a distance of about three miles from the town to receive their pensions;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of the inconvenience the pensioners are subject to by having to attend the Treasury office referred to; and

(c) whether in order to mitigate this evil they will be pleased to order that the Military pensioners may hereafter be paid their pension at the taluk sub-treasury which is situated in the heart of the town?

A.—The rules at Trichinopoly are the same as at other treasuries and do not require the personal attendance of pensioners in all cases. For example, pensioners who produce life certificates are exempt from personal appearance except once in six months in some cases and once in a year in others; also payment of all pensions of Rs. 50 and less per mensem may be made by postal money order at the option and cost of the pensioner. If the hon. Member will explain to the Government what the special difficulty in the case of Trichinopoly is, the matter will be further examined.

Public Service*Exchange of clerks between Madras Secretariats and Mufassal Collectorates.*

975 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: With reference to the answer to question No. 76 answered on 12th September 1922 regarding the exchange of clerks between Madras Secretariats and Mufassal Collectorates, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of Lower and Upper section clerks of the Mufassal Collectorates transferred to the Board of Revenue and various departments of the Secretariat under the exchange system during the past three years;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of all their recent orders passed towards encouraging such a system from 1923 to June 1927;

(c) the names of the clerks with their qualifications who were entertained from the Tanjore Collectorate and kept on in the Revenue and other departments of the Secretariat for the years from 1919 to 1923 according to G.O. No. 603, Public, of October 1919, and whether they have been provided by the Collectors concerned with a senior head-clerkship or deputy tahsildarship in the progressive evolution of what is called the exchange system as laid down in the concluding portion of G.O. No. 603, Public, of October 1919; and

(d) if the Government have not the information asked for in clause (c), whether they will be pleased to call for a detailed report from the Collector of Tanjore and other districts and lay it on the table of the House?

[31st October 1927]

A.—(a) Board of Revenue—

- (1) V. Narasimha Rao, B.A., Clerk, Collector's Office, East Godavari, on Rs. 64.
- (2) V. Rajagopalachari, B.A., Revenue Inspector on Rs. 80 and acting Taluk Head Accountant on Rs. 100, South Arcot.

Development Department—

C. J. Venkataramana Rao, Clerk on Rs. 35—60, Collector's Office, Anantapur.

Finance Department—

M. Chinnadorai, Revenue Inspector on Rs. 60—4—80, Coimbatore district.

Public Works and Labour Department—

- (1) P. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Permanent Military Pensions Deputy Tahsildar, Vizagapatam.
- (2) T. V. Narasayya, Upper Division Clerk, Guntur Collectorate. He has gone back to the district at his own request.

(b) The following papers^a are placed on the table of the House:—

- (i) G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated 10th September 1923.
- (ii) „ „ 1295 „ „ 17th August 1925.
- (iii) „ „ 369, Public, „ 28th April 1927.

(c) & (d) Revenue Secretariat—

- (1) A. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, Permanent Second-grade Revenue Inspector, Tanjore district—Appointed acting Upper Division clerk on Rs. 60 on 10th May 1919. Reverted to his permanent appointment in the Tanjore district on 23rd March 1923.

Qualifications—F.A., History and Tamil branches of the B.A. Degree Examination; Account Test; Criminal Test; Revenue Test; Survey and Revenue Inspector's training for four years.

- (2) S. James Ebenezer, B.A., Permanent Clerk, Tanjore Collectorate. Appointed as acting clerk on Rs. 40 on 10th July 1919. Went back as Probationary Revenue Inspector in the South Arcot district on 15th March 1920.

Qualifications—B.A., Revenue Test.

Finance Secretariat—

- (3) R. Somasundara Mudaliyar, Second Accountant, Collector's Office, Tanjore—Appointed to act as Superintendent on Rs. 200—20—400 from 8th September 1923 to 31st March 1925. He was sent back as Deputy Tahsildar to Tanjore on 31st March 1925.

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 125–128 infra.

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Qualifications—B.A., Revenue Test (Higher grade); Criminal Judicial Test (Higher grade); Survey and Revenue Inspector's training; Taluk Head Accountant's training; Account Test.

The posts that Nos. (1) and (3) were given on reversion to the Tanjore Collectorate were entirely a matter for the Collector of the district to determine.

Special Tests

Compartmental system in the Special Tests Examinations.

976 Q.—Mr. M. NARAYANA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce the compartmental system in the Special Test Examinations; and

(b) if not, why?

4.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Because they are not aware of any reason why the change should be made.

Staff Selection Board

Selections made by the Staff Selection Board.

977 Q.—Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) who the members of the Staff Selection Board are;

(b) when they were appointed;

(c) what the terms of appointment of non-official members were;

(d) whether their appointment was for life;

(e) whether the Government satisfied themselves before appointing them that they commanded the confidence of the public;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to furnish the number of Mussalman candidates selected for the various departments ever since the Board was formed and the number of qualified Muslim applicants for the same;

(g) whether it is a fact that in some cases Muslim candidates possessing superior qualifications were ignored and Muslims with inferior qualifications were recommended; if so, what are the reasons for this departure; and

(h) whether there is now a proposal to abolish the Staff Selection Board?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1130 given on 12th November 1924. There has been no change subsequently.

(b) In 1924.

(c) The non-official members receive travelling allowances as for first-class officers of Government under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules for journeys made to attend sittings of the Board but are paid no salary or sitting fees.

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- (d) No term has been fixed for their appointment.
- (e) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (f) The figures are 44 and 140 respectively.
- (g) The Government are not aware of any grounds for such an allegation.
- (h) The Government are not aware of such a proposal unless the reference is to the proposed constitution of a local Public Service Commission to take the place of the Board.

Village Establishments

Mahazar from the karnams of Cheyyar and Wandiwash Taluks.

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

(a) whether the Government have received a mahazar from the karnams of Cheyyar and Wandiwash Taluks, North Arcot district, praying for an increase of pay; and

(b) what orders, if any, have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The mahazar was returned in original to the petitioners through the Collector of North Arcot as the rules for the submission of memorials to the Government had not been complied with.

Forests

Assignment of waste lands in Arasambattu Reserve, North Arcot.

979 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Arasambattu Reserve, in North Arcot district, lands extending to about 5,000 acres near Maniyakkollai is covered with prickly-pear and is unfit even for grazing purposes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Appukkal village petitioned to the Revenue as well as the Forest departments for the assignment of these lands for cultivation purposes;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above land fetches no revenue whatever to Government nor is of any use to the ryots in its present condition;

(d) whether it is a fact that if the lands were assigned as petitioned by the ryots, they will bring the Government a revenue of about Rs. 500 per annum; and

(e) whether Government will be pleased to call for the information if they are not in possession of the same already?

A.—A report has been called for.

Alleged prohibition of free grazing in Javadi Hills.

980 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 762 given on 31st March 1927, regarding the alleged prohibition of free grazing in Javadi Hills, whether the report called for has been received and whether the same will be placed on the table of this House, together with such orders as might have been passed by the Government thereon?

[31st October 1927]

A.—The report^a received from the Chief Conservator of Forests on Legislative Council Question No. 762 is placed on the Council Table. The Chief Conservator's report was recorded as it did not call for any special orders of Government.

Capital outlay on, and net profit from, the Saw Mill at Parappa in South Kanara.

981 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a saw mill has been started at Parappa in South Kanara; if so, when;

(b) what is the total outlay on the same so far, what is its staff, and what is the annual expenditure on it;

(c) what is the net profit earned in each of the last three years;

(d) what is its distance from Kasaragod;

(e) whether the starting of the above mill has injuriously affected the Sri Lakshmi Saw Mills at Kasaragod; if so, to what extent;

(f) whether the Government have received any, and if so, what representation from the Manager of the latter mill and when; and

(g) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in regard to the same?

A.—(a) Yes; on 1st March 1927.

(b) The capital expenditure on the mill is Rs. 34,948. The staff consists of a foreman, a forester and seven drivers and operators. The estimated annual expenditure is Rs. 15,900.

(c) The mill has not worked for a year yet.

(d) 26½ miles.

(e) The Government understand that there is some dislocation in the supply of logs to the mill, but this is not likely to be more than temporary. The mills have refused an offer of 10,000 cubic feet of timber from the forests from which they were previously supplied but have bought their requirements of logs from other Government depots.

(f) In February 1927, the Government received a petition from the Manager requesting among other things the grant of a loan under the State Aid to Industries Act and the supply of timber at concessional rates.

(g) The petitioner was referred to the Chief Conservator of Forests for orders regarding the supply of timber to his mill and he was informed that he should address the Director of Industries in the prescribed form for a loan under the State Aid to Industries Act.

[31st October 1927]

Civil Justice*Courts of Law and the religion of Adi-Dravidas.*

982 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in all proceedings in courts of law both civil and criminal, by or against Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Dravidas are required to describe themselves as either a Saivite or a Vaishnavite in religion?

A.—No.

Irrigation*Report regarding the Irrigation schemes in Tiruvannamalai taluk.*

983 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 503 given on 23rd March 1927—

(a) whether the report called for from the Chief Engineer regarding irrigation schemes in Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, has been received;

(b) whether Government have passed any orders on the subject; and

(c) if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The reports submitted by the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, are placed on the table. The Government have recorded the reports.

Construction of a channel from the Turiyalur river.

984 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 608 given on 28th March 1927 regarding the construction of a channel from the Turiyalur river whether the Chief Engineer's report has been since received and, if so, whether it will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 603.

Publication of certain irrigation details.

985 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why some important general information regarding block maps, ayacut registers, list of component works and hydraulic particulars at several works observed and water readings cannot be made accessible to the concerned public for purpose of correct understanding of the work done by the Public Works Department in the interest of the public?

A.—The Government do not think that the interests of the public require the publication of such details as are mentioned.

Printed as Appendix VII on pages 130-133 infra.

[31st October 1927]

Local Boards*Raising the Arcot Middle school to the status of a High School.*

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

(a) whether the Government have received mahazars from the residents of Arcot in North Arcot district praying for the raising of their Board Middle School to the status of a High School;

(b) whether it is a fact that a donation of Rs. 20,000 has been paid to the North Arcot District Board by a philanthropic gentleman of the neighbourhood for this purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that young boys are now put to considerable inconvenience and that, during the season of floods in the river Palar, there is risk to life also in having at present to go to Wallajah to attend the High School there;

(d) what is the reason for the delay in raising the Arcot Middle School to the status of a High School;

(e) whether it is possible to make it a High School from the beginning of the next academic year at least; and

(f) if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Government received a copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Arcot.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government understand that the boys of Arcot have for years been reading in the Walajapet High School and that the Palar river is almost always dry and that jutkas, buses and cars regularly ply between Walajapet and Arcot.

(d) It was reported that the general condition of the school even as a Middle School was unsatisfactory, and that accommodation and equipment of the school were insufficient. In these circumstances, the Government refused, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to sanction the opening of the IV Form in the school in the current year.

(e) & (f) The Government have agreed to consider the matter again if the District Board applies for sanction after proper accommodation and equipment have been provided for the school.

Agriculture*Proposals for opening a wet land farm in the Bellary district.*

987 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there have been any proposals made within the last ten years either by the Deputy Director of Agriculture or the Director of Agriculture to open a wet land farm in the Bellary district to investigate the problems of sugarcane and paddy crops.

(b) if so, whether the Government would be pleased to place those proposals on the table of the House; and

(c) what has become of those proposals and why they were not taken up?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) There have been no such proposals.

[31st October 1927]

Admission of Muhammadan and depressed classes students in the Engineering and other Colleges.

988 Q.—MR. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to call for a statement of the Muhammadan and depressed classes graduates and undergraduates admitted during the past five years ending with 31st July 1927 in the Madras Engineering and the Veterinary Colleges and the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; and

(b) to state whether, in view of the general poverty and paucity of such candidates admitted into the aforesaid professional colleges, it is the intention of the Government to allot a recurring grant of Rs. 36,000 per annum out of the Provincial remission for granting an yearly scholarship of Rs. 600 each per annum for sixty candidates belonging to the economically poor and backward classes of Muhammadans and Adi-Dravidas to be selected by a select committee of M.L.C's for admission at the rate of twenty candidates for each of the three colleges referred to above?

A.—(a) There were no applications from the depressed classes for admission to any of these colleges. Nor did any Muhammadan graduate or undergraduate apply for admission to the Veterinary College; the number of Muhammadan graduates and undergraduates admitted into the other two colleges is noted below:—

Year.	Engineering College.	Agricultural College.
1923	.. One selected but not joined.	
1924	.. Seven.	
1925	.. Five.	
1926	.. Three selected but one joined.	Two selected but one joined.
1927	.. Four	Two.

(b) No.

Co-operative Societies

Report regarding the revival of the Muthunaickenpatti Production and Sales Co-operative Society.

989 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether he will be pleased to lay on the table of this House any report that has been received with reference to the answer to question No. 721 given on 31st March 1927 regarding the revival of the Muthunaickenpatti Production and Sales Co-operative Society?

A.—A note embodying the information is placed on the table.

Industries

Pumping and boring operations of the Industries Department.

990 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the results so far obtained in connexion with the raising of subterranean water with a view to increase water-supply have been unsuccessful, though the same involved heavy cost to the Government;

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on page 133 infra.

[31st October 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that the failure of boring operations hitherto is due to the fact that the pumping and boring section is not in charge of a competent and qualified specialist trained in the line;

(c) what are the causes of the failure of pumping and boring operations in increasing the water-supply by means of wells;

(d) whether he proposes to appoint a duly qualified Indian Mechanical Engineer with British qualifications and practical experience as an under-study to the Industrial Engineer to the Government of Madras, in the Department of Industries; and

(e) (i) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Industrial Engineer at the Madras Headquarters is only a draughtsman; and

(ii) whether any qualifications have been prescribed for the said post?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The Government do not share the opinion that the boring operations were a failure.

(d) No.

(e) (i) He has passed the draughtsman's test in the College of Engineering and was a Supervisor of Industries before his appointment as Assistant Industrial Engineer and has special experience of workshop.

(ii) Yes.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Legislation to prohibit the dedication of girls to Hindu temples.

991 Q.—THE ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any legislation prohibiting immoral traffic of girls in the guise of Devadasis in Hindu temples; and

(b) whether they propose to enfranchise the inams of Devadasis in the service of temples?

A.—(a) & (b) Government measures with the objects stated have not been proposed but a private member's Bill with these objects is at present under consideration.

Temples and mutts of the Adi-Dravidas under the control of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

992 Q.—SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that some of the temples and mutts of the Adi-Dravidas have been brought under the control of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and, if so, whether they will be pleased to place on the Council Table a list of such temples and mutts; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to state whether the Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and Adi-Karnatakas have been included in the Hindu community in all Government census reports?

[31st October 1927]

A.—(a) So far as information is available with the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, the Sri Dakshinamurti mutt at Kandal in Ootacamund is the only institution belonging to Adi-Dravidas which comes within the purview of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. The question of applying the Act to the mutt is under investigation by the Board.

(b) Yes.

Public Health

The burial of corpses on the bund of the Chettikulam tank, Arni.

993 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for in the matter of the burial of corpses on the bund of the Chettikulam tank has been received;

(b) whether Government have passed any orders or taken any action thereon;

(c) whether Government have received a mahazar from the influential people of Arni; and

(d) whether the same will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Condition of wells in Vellore and Tiruvannamalai Municipalities.

994 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether, for want of rains, wells in Vellore and Tiruvannamalai Municipalities have dried up;

(b) whether it is a fact that even public wells and public sources of water-supply have not been repaired by these two municipalities for quite a long time past; and

(c) whether Government will be pleased to ask the Sanitary Engineer to inspect these wells and other sources of public water-supply in these two municipalities and suggest prompt action to these municipalities?

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

(c) The Vellore Municipal Council has, in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer, submitted to the Government proposals for a scheme to augment the existing sources of supply and the proposals are being examined. A scheme for the supply of water to Tiruvannamalai town is also under consideration. The Sanitary Engineer inspected the Kalyani water-works at Tiruvannamalai in November 1926 and suggested certain improvements. He will be instructed to advise the Councils further, if so desired by them.

[31st October 1927]

II

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the Madras Planters' Labour (Repealing) Act, 1927, which was passed by the Council on the 26th August 1927, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 14th October 1927."

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

III

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28

Grant VI.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now resume the debate on Grant No. VI, viz., that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 68,000 under 'Grant VI—Irrigation—Civil officers' for extra expenditure on Minor Irrigation works."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I beg to move, Sir, my amendment to the effect

'that a cut of Rs. 100 be made from this grant of Rs. 68,000.

"in order to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of the policy of the Government in regard to the utilization of the amounts released by the remission of the Provincial contribution."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, normally I should have risen to object to the discussion of such an amendment on a motion of this kind on the ground that the topic suggested by my hon. Friend is irrelevant to the subject-matter which is under discussion; but as I understand that a large group of Members are anxious to discuss Government policy, and as it is considered that this manner of dealing with the subject will put an end to the attempts that have been contemplated for moving resolutions by way of adjournment of the House and other endeavours of the same nature, I waive the point of order."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, I am somewhat in a difficult position. It is not for my hon. Friend to waive any point of order or to . . ."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I do not propose to raise it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If there is any point of order, my Friend may say 'I raise a point of order'; but I have never heard of any Member of Parliament getting up and saying 'I do not propose to raise a point of order for the following reasons'."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, the reason why I made bold, with your consent, to make this statement was this: that it is essential to establish the rule that irrelevant points should not be raised. If, without having the point brought forward to the attention of the House, a question like this were discussed on every occasion on which a grant was moved, then it would be open for persons to cite these as precedents. It is only to safeguard against this being used as a precedent, and also because I understand that a similar procedure has been adopted elsewhere, and in view of the considerations which I have indicated above, that I stated that I did not propose to raise it. My learned Friend is perfectly accurate perhaps in saying that the word 'waive' was unfortunate. It is not perhaps open to

* Vide page 104 of the Proceedings, dated 18th October 1927, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1.

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anybody to waive a point of order, but I can say that a point of order may conceivably have arisen but I do not propose to raise it. My only point was to safeguard the privileges of the House and to see that those questions of relevancy and irrelevancy which would be germane to this topic were not raised and discussed. I trust that with this my hon. Friend will not press the question further."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, as a Member of the Opposition, nothing pleases me more than that Government should not raise any point of order on any motion which comes from this side of the House." (Laughter.)

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I do not agree to it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"But I shall be delighted always if the Treasury Benches set the excellent example of not raising any points of order on any motion before the House, at least so long as I am on this side of the House. ('Hear, hear'.) But, Mr. President, may I point out as a Member of the House interested in the growth of healthy conventions, that the Government should now say that whenever any such demands are brought forward, and whenever any motion is put forward on behalf of the Opposition—I notice that my hon. Friend stated 'out of respect to the feeling of a large group of Members of this House'—there should be a convention to proceed upon and that it should be established now, with your consent, viz., that whenever the Opposition group, represented by a particular Member, tables a motion of this kind, it should be agreed that hereafter such motions will not be ruled out of order? I am agreeable to such a course; but if, on the other hand, it is a kind of 'willing to wound but afraid to strike' position, i.e., just for the present saying 'I do not raise for the time being, but for the future I reserve my guns', I would rather leave it to you, Sir, to decide the matter. After all, anything coming from your august lips as President of this House will have a binding character which no Member of either Bench can give to the proceedings of this House. I shall be greatly obliged, Sir, if you will kindly make a declaration, if you are so pleased, as to whether you are willing to establish a convention, to be agreed to by all the parties, that whenever a responsible group puts forward a motion of this kind for the purpose of discussing policy under 'Supplementary demands,' it should or should not be allowed, whatever the practice elsewhere may or may not be."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, with reference to what fell from my hon. Friend, the hon. the Law Member, I may say that either a point of order exists or it does not. In the light of what I am going to say, Sir, I think a ruling will be necessary. If no point of order exists, my hon. Friend the Law Member's remarks are thoroughly irrelevant; but if, on the other hand, a point of order does exist, my hon. Friend the Law Member's waiving it will not take away the existence of the point of order. In that view, Sir, if it exists, your ruling on that point is necessary. If there is no point of order really, there is an end of the question; but if there is, I think, apart from his waiving it or otherwise, a ruling is necessary."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, before anything further is done on this question, may I know, with the permission of the hon. the Law Member, what the position of the Government will be if this question of general policy is discussed and carried at the end? Will they simply say 'We have reduced Rs. 100 from the ordinary revenue grant and we are going on with the balance' as they have done in several other cases? Of course, the hon. the Law Member was not here at the time, but he must have

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known that in the case of token cut motions which were carried by the House, the Government simply said 'We have reduced Rs. 100, and we go on as happily as ever with everything else.'

"Supposing you permit us to go on with the discussion, we would like to know what the position of the Government and the position of the House will be, if the motion is carried. The whole argument on this motion will be on the question of policy. Supposing the motion is carried, are the Government going to say that only a hundred rupees are cut from the demand and that they will go on as merrily as ever with the demands for supplementary grants?"

11-4
a.m

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I may point out, with reference to the point raised by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, that the legal consequences of passing a motion of this kind, whatever they are, will follow in this case as well. I do not think that his point is really a point of order."

"Regarding the question whether a general principle can be discussed on a demand for a supplementary grant, I have given it very serious consideration. I think that the question is closely connected with the question of the right of Members, especially of the Opposition, to move dilatory motions regarding the financial business of the House. As far as the practice of the House of Commons is concerned, it appears to me that no dilatory motions are competent regarding financial business. But on account of the existence of Standing Order No. 34, I am not in a position to give effect to the parliamentary practice here. But, since the Opposition is anxious to have the right of discussing, in important cases, the general principles underlying a demand for a supplementary grant, I should like to establish the convention, with the consent of the whole House, that on the one hand no dilatory motions on financial business shall be moved and that on the other, the Opposition shall be given reasonable opportunities to discuss the general principles underlying a supplementary demand. If such understanding is not possible, I have to proceed according to the existing practice of the House."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not think, as at present advised, that we can give up the right of moving dilatory motions under Standing Order No. 34. But, so far as the present motion is concerned, if it is agreed between the Government and the Opposition that this motion for a token cut on the first demand for supplementary grant is allowed without prejudice to what may happen hereafter, after further investigation, I think we may proceed with the Demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Since there is no agreement as to the creation of a convention consistent with the parliamentary practice, I personally should like to proceed according to the existing practice and I rule that this motion is out of order."

ADJOURNMENT OF SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, I then move, Sir,—

'that the consideration of the demands for supplementary grants be adjourned.'

I need not quote any reasons in support of my motion for adjournment, as the adjournment was moved even last time. Since the last occasion when the motion was made, we have had the report of the Finance Committee on the policy adopted by the Government in regard to the utilization of the amounts

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remitted by the Government of India. We find that the policy enunciated therein is most unsatisfactory and, as a matter of fact, there seems to be no policy at all involved in it. In the first year when an instalment of the contribution was remitted, the policy was to wipe off the debt. The next year the amount remitted was diverted to meet the deficit. In the third year a portion of the remitted amount was utilized for what are called ameliorative purposes, while a larger portion was utilized towards increments of salary, allowances and pensions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member send me a copy of his motion ? "

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Here it is, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" For the information of the House, I may read out the motion—

'That the consideration of item No. 1, Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1927-28, be postponed pending proposals by the Government for introducing prohibition and reducing taxation this year.'"

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, I was saying that when the question of remitting the Provincial contribution was under consideration, both the Government of India and the Provincial Government were making the statement that the released amount will be utilized for the nation-building departments. And when the proposal to increase the stamp duties and the registration fees was considered by this Council, it was stated by the hon. the Finance Member that when there was a balanced budget, it would be possible for the Government to consider the question of removing the increased taxation. But when large amounts that were being paid to the Government of India were being remitted from time to time, the Government have not kept up their promises and they have been utilizing the amounts without any policy of their own. As I already said, the first year's policy was to wipe off the debts. A sum of 126 lakhs was released and a large portion of it was utilized to release the burden of debts which weighed heavily like a millstone over the province. In the second year, a sum of 57 lakhs was remitted and that was utilized to meet the deficit anticipated in the budget. I may here say, Sir, that whenever there was a prospect of getting some amount of money from the Government of India, there used to be deficits here and apart from the remitted amounts, this Government did not turn their attention to the normal growth of their revenue to cover such deficits. Nor did they take into account the normal growth of revenue and adjust their expenditure so as to meet such deficits. We find large opening balances at the beginning of the next year. As a result of this, we find that a large sum of money released by the Government of India has been utilized for purposes other than those promised to us. And it has become impossible for us to press upon the Government the early introduction of prohibition or reduction of the enhanced taxes, at any rate. I am surprised that the hon. Ministers who ought to have bestowed considerable attention upon this question sit there without being perturbed at the manner in which the Finance Department has utilized the large amounts of money from year to year. And I am also surprised that the Members of the Finance Committee, with an electric alacrity as it were, should have agreed to the note put up by the Finance Secretary and sent the report giving it an appearance of being unanimous. I wonder how the Members could have come to the conclusion on this question at one sitting. To

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me it seems, Sir, a super-human task that these gentlemen should have understood all the issues that were involved in this question and have come to this conclusion at that one sitting. I am glad to note that my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, was the only gentleman who seems to have dissented with a qualification from the note put up by the Finance Department. I have to complain that the Government of Madras, when they were thoroughly aware that there would be large amounts of money remitted from time to time, have not taken the trouble of following any policy with regard to how to utilize those sums. They seem to have appropriated these sums of money for whatever expenditure that they had to incur, for even those which ought to have been met by the normal growth of our revenues. They have also tried to cloud the vision of the Council in so far as they presented deficits before the Council which, when figures were examined, turned out to be surpluses. Certainly, the Finance Department, efficiently equipped as it is, ought to have framed the budget approximating to the actualities. The whole idea seems to have been that the Council should not be made aware that the Government of Madras have got a large sum of money in their hands lest this Council should be troubling them to introduce measures of prohibition or press for reduction of taxation. I am sure that everyone in this House will agree with me that unless the Government would come with proposals to introduce some measure of prohibition and also perhaps to reduce the taxation, the supplementary demands should not be granted. It may be that every demand by itself is an excellent one. For example, no one here will deny a grant for village sanitation or for rural water-supply. But what we submit is that these demands should be met from the normal growth of revenues and should not encroach on the remitted amounts, which should not be utilized piecemeal in this manner. With these words, I move my motion for adjournment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

'That the consideration of item No. 1, Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1927-28, be postponed pending proposals by the Government for introducing prohibition and reducing taxation this year.'

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I rise to second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I have put the question before the House. The hon. Member will speak in support of the motion."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Then, I support it, Sir. On very many occasions there were distinct promises made by the late Members of Government, the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah, that, when the finances improved, the additional taxes which were being levied under court-fees and stamps would be reduced. Distinct promises have thus been made and repeated requests have also been made in this House year after year at the time of the discussion of the budget, that these promises may be redeemed. The Government apparently have no idea whatever of redeeming these solemn promises which were made with a view to induce this House to vote for the increases in the taxation.

"I submit, Sir, that even the Government should keep their promises. With reference to the report that has been laid before this House on the present occasion, I submit that the statements made in this report are very unsatisfactory. I shall refer to only one statement at page 2, viz., that the

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deficits were due to the adoption of incremental time-scale, the increasing burden of pensions and the growth of debt charges. With reference to the debt charges and the writing-off of seven and odd lakhs, the amount advanced to those who suffered on account of the Malabar rebellion, apparently the Government and the hon. Members of the Finance Committee have forgotten the facts. We know, Sir, that fines to the extent of nine lakhs were collected from the Mappillas and that amount was utilized by the Government for paying all the amounts which were advanced by the Government to the various persons who had suffered in consequence of the Mappilla rebellion. So that, for the purpose of writing off that amount, special collections had been made; and again the Government made unjustifiable payments to two rubber companies, the Edamanna Rubber Company and the Pullengode Rubber Estate; large amounts were lent to these companies and written off, whereas private individuals and poor persons were not paid anything by the Government on the plea that the Government were not legally liable to pay damages to men who had suffered on account of the Malabar rebellion. But this principle of no legal liability was forgotten with reference to the two rubber companies, the Edamanna Rubber Company and the Pullengode Rubber Estate. So I submit, Sir, that the statements mentioned in the report are incorrect. Of course, the Members of the Finance Committee are members appointed by this House and certainly we do not disown them. We have very great respect for the Members of the Finance Committee. But, after all, they are all lay men, the only experts in the Committee being the Finance Member and Mr. Boag. Practically it comes to this. Certain figures were placed before them and they had to consider these figures as they were placed by the department and they said 'Yes'. What is the new light thrown by this report? I read it carefully after my arrival here this morning and there is absolutely no new fact except some of these wrong statements. It seems to me, Sir, that the Government are bound to redeem their promises which were solemnly made in this House at a time when they wanted additional revenue. In the light of these facts, the consideration of these demands should be postponed till they come forward with definite proposals."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, I must, in the first instance, state that the report of the Finance Committee is far from satisfactory. We on this side of the House want a clear and well-defined policy of the Government in regard to the finances of this province. We have co-operated with the Government and did all that is possible to help them, even to the length of raising additional revenues when they were in distress. Now all those bad times have gone; we are now in affluent circumstances and it is necessary and desirable that we must know how the future finances of the Madras Presidency will have to be regulated. Sir, at page 10 of the Joint Committee report it is specifically laid down that where the Council and the Government differ even in the Reserved departments the financial policy of the Government will have to be decided with due regard to the wishes of the Council. Regarding the Transferred departments, as far as possible with the least interference from the Government, the wishes of the Council should be given effect to. That being so, Sir, there is no use in saying that we have made some more provision for the Transferred departments. From pages 3 and 4 of the report of the Finance Committee we find that certain figures have been given to show that the Transferred departments are provided with more grants. I beg leave to remind hon. Members of this House that the huge unutilized sums of money made to lapse by the Ministers just before 1925-26

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have to be excluded from consideration in calculating the present allotment for the Transferred departments. Since we know from the appropriation reports what the total expenditure has been under the Transferred departments from 1920 up to this time I believe we will be treading on very uncertain grounds in following the report. Well, Sir, we have come across two conflicting views. The views of the Government have been summarised in the speech of the hon. Mr. Moir, i.e., that the Government would go on with these remissions of money without any further taxation for three years. Secondly, they would make some more contribution to the Transferred departments so far as it is possible. This seems to be the point of view of Government without giving any hints or any indication as to the remission of taxes on court-fees, stamps, registration, etc., that have been imposed from 1922 and without indicating any step towards prohibition. That seems to be the position of Government. From our point of view, in the first instance, we want that the Government should stick up to the well-established principle that when the Government have a well-balanced budget with a big surplus they must begin remission of taxation specified above and thus do away with the prevailing impression in the country that once a tax comes to the statute book it always remains there. That is one more point which we want to bring to bear on the Government. Again we have been harping on the Treasury Benches as to the necessity of taking a step towards prohibition. Government have come forward with certain suggestions but they have all remained merely as suggestions. In 1924 when we moved the no-confidence motion on the Justice Ministry, I know that the then Revenue Secretary Mr. Legh was more sympathetic than the Minister himself in his reply. All that has been forgotten and has become past history. We want to know what the Government are really going to do regarding prohibition—whether they are going to utilise any part of this remission or are not going to take a step towards prohibition. We want on the whole a clear statement regarding the financial policy of the Government. For instance, we do not know what the limit is regarding collection expenses of the provincial Government on its various sources of revenue and then the basis on which the expenditure on land revenue is incurred. Then again I wish to urge on Government to outline their policy regarding the construction of buildings."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the wording of the motion."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"I am only enumerating the position of the Opposition."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am requesting the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the motion now under consideration."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Thank you, Sir. Since the time of Lord Morley certain well-defined enunciations have been accepted by the Government regarding commercial enterprises and I believe very little of that has been followed. There are many other things which require the deep consideration of the Government. I would therefore suggest that an expert financial committee be appointed to go through the whole question of the future finances and also the financial policy . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member's remarks are not relevant to the motion."

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* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"So, Sir, I heartily support the motion and I wish that these may be postponed to a distant date to allow sufficient time to the House to go into the question by some selected representatives of the various parties of the House or if necessary by expert financiers. With these words, I heartily support the motion."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I support this motion for the reason that the policy of the Government in regard to prohibition and remission of taxes has been dealt with also in the report of the Finance Committee. In dealing with this question, I am afraid, Sir, I shall have to cover the whole ground of the finances of the Government, for the simple reason that at any moment I may be asked to prove the financial aspect of the question with regard to both the carrying on of the least measure of prohibition and remission of taxes. I have therefore to traverse a great deal of the budgets beginning from almost 1920-21. Two or three cardinal points have been made in this Committee's report on behalf of the Government. The cardinal points are really these. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member will not be in order if he wants to refer to all the details in the report. He is requested to deal with the postponement of the consideration of these demands till the introduction of prohibition or remission of taxes in this year."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Well, Sir, reference was made to the initiation of the policy. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The policy is not for consideration on this motion."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Very well, Sir. The necessity for the consideration of the postponement of this question arises out of the fact that the Government have not really disclosed the state of finance. The Government has, according to its own accounts, incurred an aggregate increase of expenditure of 268.68 lakhs between 1920-21 and 1925-26."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member's remarks are not relevant to the motion. I have to invite his attention to rule 16 and say that he is not entitled to go on attacking the general policy, but can speak only on the introduction of prohibition and reduction of taxes."

12-15
p.m.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"We have heard a great deal on the floor of this House, Sir, from the Government benches that they have attempted to devote the finances at their disposal to the development of departments more directly concerned with the well-being of the people."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I once more request the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the motion for adjournment. If he persists in making irrelevant remarks, I would have to ask him to resume his seat."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I apologise to you for being troublesome, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Not to me; but he is violating the rules."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The Committee was requested. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member will have to kindly resume his seat."

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* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, as a Member of the Finance Committee who has submitted a minute of dissent which has been appended to the report, I should like to say a word in respect of the motion before the House. The motion lays stress upon two fundamental points (a) the reduction of taxation and (b) immediate introduction of total prohibition in some selected areas to start with. So far as these two matters are concerned, I am unable to accept the recommendations of the majority of the Members of the Finance Committee. Their recommendations are to be found in paragraph 2 of page 7 of the report. The language in which their recommendations are couched reminds me of dilatory motions. The House may remember that during the past three years every time the budget came up for discussion, we have been pressing the imperative necessity of reducing taxation, and year in and year out the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Finance Member assured the House that the matter would receive careful and sympathetic consideration. Yet, for the past three years nothing in that direction has been done."

"My note deals with the history of this province so far as its finances go since the Reforms, and it also gives an idea as to how the pendulum has swung backwards and forwards. We have now a fairly large amount of surplus money, viz., three crores, and there is absolutely no reason why a portion of it should not be earmarked for reducing the land assessment. The time has come for making a reduction of court fees and stamp duties. The time has also come for trying total prohibition in one or two districts as an earnest of the sincerity on the part of the Government on the motion passed by this House. I am not for the entire matter being left to the Committee, though a Committee may be constituted. Personally, I have no faith in committees. I am yet to be satisfied with the bona fides of the Government in this matter. It is with a view to compel the Government to take up the matter immediately and to come before the House with concrete proposals that this motion has been made by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. I have no desire to go through all the points adverted to in my note. In a matter like this, it is not fair to the House, much less to the Government, that things should be left in a nebulous state. We must have a policy in these matters, and I do not propose to discuss the policy now. So far as these two matters are concerned, they are rather of prime importance, and I do not think that Government can come up to the House at this stage with demands for grants and try to hedge their proposals with limitations. I therefore characterise the report of the Finance Committee as unsatisfactory and highly disappointing."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I rise to support the motion for adjournment. Between the date on which a similar motion was moved in this House for remitting this matter to the Finance Committee to make a report and to-day, we have advanced in two directions. The Government in answer to a question put the other day replied that they do not think it desirable to reduce the stamp fees. To-day, we have the fact that so far as the Finance Committee is concerned, constituted as it is, it recommends an investigation into the reduction of stamp duties and court-fees. They say, 'But at the same time it is of opinion that it is necessary to investigate how far the increased stamp duties (judicial and non-judicial) introduced by the Acts of 1922 may or should be reduced and how soon effect may be given to any reduction which may be found desirable'. I take it that in this recommendation coming as it does also from the Government Member

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(the hon. the Finance Member), there is some sincerity about the proposals, but, as my hon. Friend characterized it, if it is only a eye-wash, then there is all the more reason why we should ask that these demands should be adjourned, so that before the next time we meet we may have an idea as to whether the Government will accept or not these recommendations and as to whether the Government and the Finance Committee do mean what they say.

"With regard to the next point, namely, prohibition, we have also advanced a little. At the last meeting of the Council, at the instance of a Ministerialist, an amendment was moved and accepted that total prohibition should be accepted as the goal to be reached in twenty years. After that commitment at the suggestion of one of the Ministerialists, it remains to be seen whether the Government of the hon. Dr. Subbarayan of which Lord Goschen is the chief is going to give effect to it sincerely or not. I am one of those who came this morning expecting to hear something fresh from the First Member of Government after his return from Geneva. I thought when he returned from England he would be able to say what he achieved in his own Government. At any rate, we on this side will be glad to know from the First Member, Sir, C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, whether 'his Government of which Lord Goschen is the chief' accepts the proposals of the Finance Committee to reduce the court-fees, or not."

* Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—"Mr. President, Sir, as a Member of the Finance Committee, I would like to say a few words on this proposition. I am told by the hon. Member from Malabar that I am a layman in the matter and have no knowledge of finance. I plead guilty to that impeachment, but I do claim that I have an elementary knowledge of simple arithmetic and that I am able to add up such figures as are available to arrive therefrom at a logical conclusion. The statement placed before the Committee by the Government dealt with the position as it stood at the time, and the Committee was asked to report as to what should be done in the future. This motion is dealing with the future and not with the past, and, therefore, it is not for me to talk in this House about what happened in the past.

"As regards the position as it stands, there is available out of the remissions an amount which is just under three crores. The hon. Member who signed the minute of dissent claims on the one hand that enough money has not been spent on the Transferred half. On the other hand, he wants the land revenue to be reduced by a crore, stamp duties should be reduced by about Rs. 50 lakhs, and out of the surplus some portion should go to the loss of revenue that would be caused by introducing prohibition, which is estimated at not less than five crores of rupees. My knowledge of mathematics, Sir, makes me feel sure that that statement is not one which the House can accept. On the question of stamp duties, the Finance Committee did not express any opinion that they wish to have this reduced, as the hon. Member who spoke last suggested. They said that they would like to examine the financial aspect and report whether a reduction is desirable and possible.

"As regards prohibition, the Finance Committee, before I was a member of it, called for figures from the Excise Department as to the estimate of the preventive service required to enforce prohibition. The figures before us show that the loss of revenue, should prohibition be introduced, would be about five crores. But the additional expense which might be incurred on account of a

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preventive staff is a figure which the Finance Committee will take some time to get and it must inevitably be in crores rather than in lakhs of rupees. Till these figures are before the Finance Committee, it is impossible for them as a body dealing with figures and facts and not with theories to give a definite opinion on the question of prohibition. The Finance Committee has yet therefore to come to a conclusion as to the financial aspect of the matter."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I support this motion on the ground that this very report of the Finance Committee gives us sufficient reasons for adjournment of these grants. As to prohibition, it says that the Committee are waiting for an estimate of the cost of the preventive staff on which, if received, they will make specific recommendations on the financial aspects of the question. Then, as to reduction of stamp duties and court-fees and as to registration fees, it also foreshadows the possibility of a reduction, if not of doing away with the enhanced duties altogether. But they want some opportunity of investigating into the possible ways of making a reduction. This very report shows that the Committee have not had sufficient time before them; probably they did not meet at all, or I do not know whether they met once and drew up a report out of a note prepared by some clerk for the Finance Committee, or whether the report is a mere repetition of some speeches of the Finance Member. They have added one paragraph on the possibilities of reduction of taxation and of expenditure and of finding fresh means for the carrying out of the prohibition policy. Why did they not ask us straight-away for more time, if necessary, to study the questions fully? I myself propose that the Finance Committee being found incompetent in drawing up a report this work should be given to another fresh committee of about fifteen members. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member, in commenting upon the constitution of the Finance Committee, is not in order on this motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am only pointing out that the Finance Committee has not met at all, or if it has met it has not done its work properly, evidently for reasons of want of time."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request him to confine himself to the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Even as this report shows, there are sufficient reasons for supporting this motion for adjournment of the demands. Therefore, I strongly support this motion."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYED :—"Mr. President, Sir, in rising to support this motion, I wish to read with your leave a significant sentence from Prof. Adam's Science of Finance. He says that 'a successful financial system will conform to the political ideas which for the time being control society and adjust itself to the particular structure of the political society to which it applies.' I find, Sir, in spite of our best efforts on the last occasion to make the Government come to a definite policy which will be agreeable to the political society of which we are composed, yet the Government and also the Finance Committee have failed in the duty which we expected of it.

"Sir, it is an accepted principle that expenditure always depends on policy 12-30 and that policy has to be settled by the Cabinet or the Government. We want, Sir, that policy which they declared some three years ago, with regard

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to reduction of taxation, and only last year, with regard to prohibition, to be carried out. In the absence of any assurance to carry out the policy which it is their duty by methods which they themselves have enunciated from time to time, we feel bound to say that this demand should be postponed.

"In the second place, the motion that is being discussed is only an indication of the beginnings of the conflict between legislative control on the one side and financial administration on the other. We, Sir, are suffering very badly from want of sufficient control over the executive and the financial side of the Government. So, this but marks the beginnings of the struggle to get financial control over the Executive Government. I therefore consider that the successful result of this motion will carry us a step further in asserting our rights over questions of finance. I therefore support this motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, whatever may be said against the Finance Committee—and Mr. Saldanha even doubted whether they ever met at all—I know for a fact that they did meet. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar : How many days ?) My hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, is anxious to know how many days it met. If one tackles the business in a proper manner, even half a day would be enough. The Finance Committee did sit—nobody can gainsay the fact—and they did consider the accounts of the Government and the remissions that came before the present Ministry assumed office, as is clearly proved by the figures; and even if the hon. Members opposite are so keen on introduction of a measure of prohibition, as will be seen from the accounts that have been placed before them by this very report itself, after the Government have considered whether it is feasible to introduce a certain amount of limited prohibition in some districts, there will still be money available for the introduction of any scheme that the Government may decide on. And secondly, another suggestion made by the Finance Committee was that the registration fees should be put back to the level at which they existed in 1922. My hon. Colleague, the Minister for Development, who is in charge of this particular portfolio, has already a proposal for giving up this revenue and I believe orders will soon be issued on this subject. With regard to the reduction of court-fees and of duties on judicial and non-judicial stamps, these are not matters I am concerned with and I believe there are good, cogent reasons why Government have not taken this step which they promised they would do in 1922. At the same time, may I point out, without meaning any offence to my hon. Friend below the gangway, that when the remissions of 126 lakhs and 57 lakhs were given to the Madras Government, in the years 1925-26 and 1926-27, which my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, is not tired of pointing out, they themselves were a party to see that this extra taxation which was levied for the purpose of meeting deficits would be given up as soon as they were signs of the Government of India giving up any part of the contribution to the Madras Government; and when these remissions came, I would like to ask my hon. Friend from Malabar the simple question what he was doing in his seat—even then below the gangway. I am glad to hear from my hon. Friend from Chittoor that the light has just dawned and that he is just beginning to think of the reduction of taxation. But, as a matter of fact, as will be seen from the figures, I do not blame the late Ministry if they chose to use the contributions that were remitted for the purpose of pushing on ameliorative schemes, like the expansion of education, providing more roads and more rural water-supply. Evidently they preferred these to reduction of taxation;

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

and we are also trying to follow in their footsteps, at the same time keeping in mind whether any amount of taxation can be reduced; and the fact my hon. Friend the Minister for Development has in mind the reduction of registration fees shows clearly that we are on the road to fulfil the promise given by our predecessors. (A voice : 'About prohibition ?') I hear the word prohibition. As I said, that matter is still being considered, and as will be seen from the accounts, any measure taken towards prohibition will only be non-recurring charges to begin with—there will be money available for non-recurring expenditure—and if any decision is come to there will be funds available for my Friend the Minister for Public Health to take the steps he desires in the matter of partial introduction of prohibition. As a matter of fact, most of the grants that are being asked for to-day as will be seen are really meant for departments which are supposed to be nation-building and for advancing the welfare of the people. I myself have grants to the extent of 17 lakhs, about half of the total grant that is being asked for for education and rural communications. Can anybody gainsay the fact that people in this Presidency want these things to be paid particular attention to? And as a matter of fact, the presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils and other people concerned with rural communication—some of them are sitting on the opposite side—have told me that they are quite willing that these grants be passed by this Council. With these few words, may I appeal to my hon. Friends sitting behind me and before me to vote these grants in the interests of the province and not block such grants by these dilatory motions."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I cannot congratulate the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government on his having tried to take a leaf from the doings of the late Ministry in spite of the fact that their doings have brought them to where they are now. In the light of the warning that by their consistent dissociation of practice from profession the electorate has cashiered them, I should imagine that the present Ministry would have taken a lesson from that and tried to square their professions with practice. The hon. the Chief Minister solemnly tells the House that these contributions were remitted when the previous Ministry was in power and asks why they did not earmark them for reducing taxation or introducing prohibition. I also ask the same question, but the answer has been given at the polls that, because they did not reduce taxation or introduce prohibition, they were not to be entrusted with this responsibility any longer. My hon. Friend stepped into their shoes and solemnly says : 'I am here because of the electorate; I am not bound by their verdict but by the opinion of the party which has lost the confidence of the electorate'. I am sure, on second thoughts, he could not have given a worse argument than such a flimsy one. With regard to prohibition, he solemnly tells us that, when and after the Minister for Excise makes up his mind—God knows when he will or if he will at all—there will be money to carry on schemes of prohibition. Evidently my hon. Friend has not given even the time, which he said was enough, to read, learn and inwardly digest the brief minute of my hon. Friend the Finance Secretary. At the bottom of page 6 a significant sentence occurs: 'These figures bear out Mr. Moir's statement, already quoted, that the complete remission of the contribution will not do more than provide sufficient resources to meet all reasonable or possible administrative developments for the next three years'. According to the Finance Secretary, a full remission will give you money to carry on the

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existing arrangements, including the 'ameliorative schemes' and providing for increase in pension charges, incremental charges and so on and so forth. Therefore, the hon. the Chief Minister was talking without his book when he said that there was money enough for carrying on prohibition.

"Then, Sir, he referred to nation-building departments—one of those over-worked phrases—which the exiguous Ministries always use, for want of a better argument. But, may I ask whether there could be a greater or more necessary nation-building department than the department to establish prohibition in this province? After all, there must be a nation to build. What is the use of building schools for children or hospitals for the sick, if all the time you allow the people to spend 15 to 18 crores on this curse of drink? Mr. Hearson said that he has an elementary knowledge of arithmetic. I am glad he has that—I also have—and therefore he has drawn the logical conclusions from adding up large sums. That is my complaint. The Finance Committee is not there to add up sums given by the Finance Department, but to examine those figures. To say that taxation and expenditure in this province cannot be readjusted on the basis of this remitted contribution is not to carry out the wishes of almost every section of this House for reduction of taxation and for prohibition. I have no doubt whatever that if we are to accept the accomplished facts of the last four or five years and the supplementary demands of this year, there is nothing left on hand for carrying out either prohibition or reduction of taxation. That is the point which the resolution seeks to question. There are two policies open to Government. The Government, believing in the shortness of public memory, can always put forward spectacular grants for schools, universities, roads and hospitals. We believe in less spectacular and, in that sense, more permanent nation-building ways of spending money, i.e., of reducing taxation and also introducing prohibition. The Finance Member told the Council in 1926 that reduction of taxation and introduction of prohibition, were possible, but—he was frank to add—its acceptance would mean not only nation-building schemes going by the board, but also the existing schemes being curtailed. Then we were told that the Government had deliberately put on one side the policy of using any portion of this new resource either to the introduction of a measure of prohibition or reduction of taxation, and on the other side the policy of gradual and systematic expansion of the ameliorative departments. We want the sense of this House on this question. Are you to keep the level of taxation which was raised admittedly for a temporary period in order to meet an existing contingency, and on a distinct promise that the moment the contributions were remitted this taxation would be reduced, and are you going to allow the Government to go back upon their promise and take no steps whatever in these directions? The hon. the Excise Minister has often contradicted his own speeches. But the Ministry stands committed to a policy of prohibition to be enforced by distinct and successive stages; and some step ought to be taken this year. So far as I can see there is no step contemplated at all.

12-45 P.M. "At page 6 of this memorandum we find an imposing array of figures given to us to show that practically all this expenditure has gone under various heads. I have made a rough calculation, and I think it will interest the House to know that roughly 80 lakhs have gone for increase of establishment, for pensions or incremental charges or new posts and so on and so forth. And then we are given this staggering fact that out of a total increase of 273·86 lakhs in the expenditure of 1924-25, 176 lakhs

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represent additions to our recurring demands. The amount of provincial contribution which has been remitted is 299·7 lakhs and there is only a small balance left for further recurring expenditure. Now, we have got money. The supplementary demands already moved and likely to be moved hereafter involve proposals for 41·86 lakhs. I take it that, if at this moment all these supplementary demands are turned down, there will be 123½ lakhs left for further recurring expenditure. Now, we make constructive suggestions to reduce the increased stamp duties and registration duties which come to about 80 lakhs and set apart 43 lakhs for introducing prohibition. Is that or is that not a constructive suggestion? We are not disturbing anything existing to-day. Here are 123½ lakhs. What is the reply of my hon. Friend to this straight and simple proposition? You have got 123½ lakhs. Set apart 80 lakhs for reducing stamp duties—judicial and non-judicial—and registration fees and with the balance of 43½ lakhs go in for prohibition. Why should you not do it? I should like to have an answer to this question. They have no answer. They are anxious only to carry on somehow or other according to the saying: sufficient unto the day is the evil and the salary thereof. It seems to me that the conclusions at which the Finance Committee have arrived at are most lame and impotent. They say:

'In the light of the information contained in this memorandum, the Committee has addressed itself to the possibility of a reduction of taxation, of continuing the development policy undertaken by the Government, and of a combination of these courses.'

"Misplaced logic! They had to choose between a policy of reduction of taxation and introduction of prohibition or of a policy of continuing the development policy. Evidently they were faced with this dilemma: If you want administrative development, how can you reduce taxation? They should have said: 'No further development until we reduce taxation and introduce prohibition.' You cannot have the cake and eat it too. My comment on the action of the Finance Committee is that they have not seriously dealt with this problem. I should like to tell the House that the whole policy of the budget of the last few years has been to expand the expenditure and be somehow or other ready for possible remissions in contributions. The one masterly stroke of the financial statement these three years has been this: We shall now mount up expenditure, so that when the time comes for the remission the House will have to accept the schemes as they stand. Therefore, I say, the Committee have given us no direct answer to the reference. If this House, therefore, is serious in fulfilling its promise to the tax-payers of this Presidency that they will introduce some measure of prohibition, I ask the House to vote for this postponement, and I ask the Ministers to press upon the Finance Committee and upon the Government and succeed and then tell us of the wonderful possibilities of diarchy."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I must say that the arguments advanced by the hon. Member for the University in favour of the motion are really characteristic of the hon. Member's advocacy in the matter. In presenting his case he conveniently forgot inconvenient facts. If he had studied the financial statement for the last three years he would have found what are the charges of expenditure on the revenues of the province and how the expenditure was increasing and the revenues could not possibly meet the expenditure out of the revenue. The revenue would progress in a fixed proportion; the expenditure charges on the revenue were increasing enormously. Deficits in budgets were inevitable. Now, Sir, the note placed

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before the Finance Committee by the hon. the Finance Member makes a clear statement as to how these deficits in the budgets accrued and how it was not possible to meet the deficits from the revenue: hence borrowing had to be resorted to, and borrowing meant payment of interest. The Finance Member said this miserable system of borrowing for normal needs of administration should be avoided as soon as possible. When the remission was made in the first year, it was the duty of the Government to wipe off the deficit of that year and utilize the balance for nation-building objects. The policy of the Government was and has been that the budget should be balanced, and the interests of people advanced, by granting large sums for the nation-building departments. A beginning was made in 1924 in regard to education, public health, water-supply and rural communications. The Legislative Council was informed of the policy and every year it was approved by the House.

"Now, Sir, if we examine the need for reduction of stamp duty and court fees we find this: In these, it is not the poor man's interests that are at stake. The stamp duty affects the rich man and the money-lender. Litigation may be reduced. Therefore the reduction of the stamp duty is not as urgent as or more urgent than the demands of the ryots and their necessities of life in the villages. Rural development has always been the cry everywhere. Platform speakers are never tired of evincing sympathy in this matter.

"Sir, when the second instalment of the contributions was remitted, the policy was continued and the financial statement explained it fully. The average increase of revenue every year and the average increase of expenditure every year were taken and it was found that 16½ lakhs was the average increase of revenue, whereas 46½ lakhs was the average increase of expenditure. It will be seen from this that the average expenditure every year exceeded the average increase in the revenue. Necessarily, therefore, you must budget for a deficit every year and, in addition, you have also to take note of charges under the time-scale of salaries—a great drain on the revenues—introduced along with the Reforms. Now, the question is whether, after meeting charges, such as pensions, time-scale, etc., you are going to devote the surplus available for nation-building purposes, ameliorative objects or for reduction of court fees or stamp duties or for prohibition. The Government think that the first charge on the remission is a provision for the development of the nation-building departments. This has been their policy for the last three years. When that is so, where is the point in saying that the Ministry carried on financial matters in a haphazard manner, that there was no policy and so on? It is therefore rank ignorance of the state of affairs of administration and of the note presented by the Finance Secretary that is responsible for the unreasonable criticism by the hon. Member for the University. A clear statement is available how surplus is to be utilized. The facts of the statement are not criticized or challenged by the hon. Member.

"Sir, we thought, in utilizing the first instalment of the remissions, we should give preference to the needs of the general tax-payer and that court fees and stamp duties could wait for the fuller remission of contributions. Now that we have got a remission of 299 lakhs, it is time to take stock and review the financial situation and see whether it is not possible to inaugurate a definite policy with regard to prohibition or reduction of stamp duties. As I said, that was the idea underlying our policy during the last few years.

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"My hon. Friend, the First Minister, has rightly referred to the fact that the former Ministry was anxious to see that the people got something out of the remissions. The stamp duties and court fees did not affect the larger public and the ryots or masses but only the litigant public and perhaps vakils also. Now that we have the remissions fully given to us, what should be our policy? I said I did not agree with the conclusions of the Finance Committee though the facts are clear. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear.') They should have gone further. I stated at the time when the budget was introduced that the Government should reduce the registration fees and bring them to their normal level and I am glad that the report of the Committee indicates such reduction.

"With regard to stamp duties and court fees, the report says that the Committee requires time for consideration, but the motion before the House is that if that requires time let all the demands stand over. Is the House prepared to put off the demands for elementary education, for increased grants to schools, for rural water-supply and rural communications until the policy of prohibition is settled? The House should consider the matter carefully and decide in its wisdom whether the one is more urgent than the other. A review of the financial position is however necessary."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I want just to say a few words in view of what has fallen from the ex-Excise Minister. Sir, so far as the question of doing justice and good to the ryots is concerned, we here are always for it. When the ex-Minister's party is here (not in office) it supports us, but when it was there (in office) it opposed us. So, that party's presence here or there makes the whole difference. Therefore, looking at what was done previously by that party, it seems to be clear that, although we are consistently against enhancement of taxation and for reduction of the existing court fees, we have that party's support only when it is not in office.

"The Chief Minister did not say what the late Ministry did was very good. I listened carefully to what the Chief Minister was saying. He never said that it was good or bad. What he said was that because the previous Ministry did it, he was continuing it with the help of the other Members of the Cabinet.

"One great objection that I must first raise is as to what Sir Patro said. He said that, so far as stamp and court fees were concerned, they did not affect the ryots, and that they affected only a few money-lenders and vakils. I do not know whether to blame him for ignorance or forgetfulness. Perhaps it is forgetfulness on account of his absence from the Bar for the last six years. He must know that in every case the money-lender only advances money when he has to file a suit for recovery of the debt, because the unfortunate debtor is not able to repay it with accumulated interest. In this connexion, I may mention that I requested the hon. the Law Member to furnish me with information as to how far the present increase in revenue from court fees was due to ordinary litigation and how much to the fact that on account of bad season the ryots are unable to discharge their debts. Unfortunately, the Limitation Act is there and most of our suits are ex parte suits and bond suits in which the money-lender no doubt first goes to court and then drags the poor ryot also. The stamp duty, etc., together with interest on the same is in the end paid by the poor debtor. When that is the case, where does the vakil come in for benefit from the reduced stamp duty and court fees?

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1 p.m. "I am really sorry that Sir A. P. Patro hit us hard when he said that the Government were spending their money on the so-called useful departments in preference to reduction of court fees and stamp fees. That is really going back on what the Government have been saying all along. He said that Government were budgeting for large deficits year after year. I may say that to some extent both the Government and this House were anxious to get the full remission and on account of this fact Government put forward large items of expenditure and the House agreed for the sanction of those items, but the Government were not spending all the moneys that were budgeted for. Simply because with a view to get full remission of our provincial contribution, we were voting for all the items of expenditure that the Government were putting forward year after year, I ask 'Are we to go on in the same strain now?' Now the time has come when, as promised in previous years, the Government ought to go into the whole question of the financial policy of the Government and at the last meeting what was said was 'We are having some ultimate schemes of expenditure in our minds and it would be much better if the money on hand were to be spent, after the Finance Committee has gone into the whole question fully.' That was the view on which the whole House agreed to a motion of my hon. Friend the Leader of our party. The Finance Committee does not say that the schemes already granted are more important from the public point of view than reduction of taxes and total prohibition. They only say, so far as supplementary grants are concerned—honestly or otherwise they have not given us figures—they are necessary. Why have not the Government given us figures, although they were called for long ago, for the reduction of court fees and stamp duties and for immediately beginning to give effect to the policy of total prohibition? Perhaps their attitude in future will be 'We have not got enough of money to reduce court fees or stamp duties or to introduce prohibition; if you want more money, you had better resort to fresh taxation.' All that we are asking for is, if there is any very urgent expenditure, very imminent, probably we will be willing to vote for such grants. But, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, said, to say 'Give us at once all the grants that we want before the end of March so that there will not be a pie left for reduction of taxation with regard to court fees or stamp duties or for introducing prohibition' seems to be quite unreasonable. One of the important points which we urged on the attention of Government and on the attention of the hon. the Excise Minister was prohibition. But he seems to think that 'Silence is golden' and if this House were to grant a lot of money he can go on sticking up to his post. Taxation—and I call the whole excise income as taxation—under prohibition has been going on increasing. What is the increase this year under this heading and how are they going to deal with the increased taxation under this head? Not a word about these things he has said. We have been adding year after year, except in one or two years, to the increased taxation and, so far as the drink question is concerned, nothing has been done by the Government. They now simply say 'We have brought forward these items of expenditure; we will not give you any information; but give us your votes; if you want to reduce court fees or stamp fees you will have to resort to additional taxation.' Therefore I would appeal to all the hon. Members of this House, especially to those on the other side, if they really understand all the implications contained in the Finance Committee Report, to unanimously vote with us for the postponement of these items for one or two months. If there is anything urgent—I do not think there is anything so very urgent—certainly

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we would be quite willing to grant it. In these circumstances, I think it is very necessary and very urgent that this motion should be carried and the question of grant postponed for some time."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"From the remarks that have been made by the hon. Members on the other side, I am compelled to make a reply although I did not intend to do so in the beginning. One of the grounds that has been brought for the adjournment is that information has not been placed before the House as to the grounds on which why Government did not allocate any money for introducing prohibition. As my hon. Colleague Dr. Subbarayan and Mr. Hearson pointed out, the question was under consideration in the Finance Committee and should the Government come to a decision to introduce prohibition in a large area, even then money would be left for such expenditure."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Where?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Under non-recurring items. (Voices: 'Amount please?') I will particularly emphasize the fact that, in this question of excise, if Government decides to adopt measures of total prohibition, we shall have to find crores in the way of substituted taxation and with a few lakhs of remitted contribution this would not solve the question at all. I do not know how much will be required for increase of establishment if we wish to introduce prohibition, but it may amount to two crores. It is not a question of finding a few lakhs of rupees. I do not see there is any real cogency in the arguments asking for postponement. I do not see why several useful lines of activity should not be pursued at once. Simply because the present Government have not come to a decision on a scheme in which very large financial issues are involved (the scheme would involve expenditure of several crores and not a few lakhs of rupees), it is not fair for this House to postpone the consideration of several useful grants."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"The hon. the Excise Minister's brief but not bold speech is very disappointing indeed. We have been asking and demanding times without number that the policy of the Government, their doings, their actions, and the methods as to how they arrive at the figures they give ought to be revealed to us. Without telling us what their policy is, without telling us how that policy is dictated, and without the enunciation of anything of the kind, that the Government should say large issues are at stake only reminds me of the attempt of a young boy, who was very fond of using big words. He said to his father, when he had to communicate some news to him, viz., that a house was on fire, 'Father, what do you call small fire?' The father said, 'Why? We call it fire.' Then the boy asked what word they use for big fire and whether there was one word for it. The father said, 'There is one word "conflagration" which can be used for "big fire".' Then the boy began to say that the house was on conflagration. Thus, it seems to me that the hon. the Minister for Excise seems to be using big phrases and saying that large issues are involved and so forth. Sir, when the question of reduction of salt duty came up before this House, when an adjournment motion was moved—and the hon. the President who was then the Leader of my party also took part in that debate—when it was found that there was a remission in the provincial contribution to the extent of Rs. 146 lakhs of rupees, I think it was Sir James Simpson that said 'We would ask the hon.

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the First Minister whether he would not spend that amount for the nation-building departments.' He asked the hon. the Second Minister the very same question and so also the hon. the Third Minister. On that occasion, we were assured that when the provincial contribution was remitted that money would go to the benefit of every villager and every tax-payer of this province. Now when the provincial contribution has been remitted, the Government seem to be absorbing every pie of it and it looks as if the Finance Department were a big blotting pad. Whatever drop of money comes, there seems to be an all-absorbing service to which all the money goes leaving nothing for us. Our demand is not yet satisfied. Here is a memorandum in which the hon. the Financial Secretary says on page 6: 'The expenditure was 135.11 lakhs and the budget for the current year provides for a deficit of Rs. 408.99 lakhs, so that there has been an increased expenditure of 273.88 lakhs of rupees. This is attributed to . . . 'so on and so forth and concludes 'that the resources of the Government were not able to meet the expenditure.' That is exactly our point. We beg to state that whenever expenditure has exceeded the income, it means that there has been no sound financial policy on the part of the Government. And we request that the Government may revise their policy so that their budgets may not estimate for expenditure in excess of the income. The Finance Committee did not give a definite answer to three practical questions that were referred to it. In the concluding portion of the report they say:

'It considers that the Government's programme of ameliorative measures should be continued; but at the same time it is of opinion that it is necessary to investigate how far the increased stamp duties (judicial and non-judicial) introduced by the Acts of 1922 may or should be reduced and how soon effect may be given to any reduction which may be found desirable. The Committee proposes to start this investigation at once. The Committee further considers that the enhanced registration fees which have been charged since March 1, 1922, may be given up at once and that the rates which obtained before that date may be restored.'

'With reference to the policy of prohibition, the Committee some time back called for an estimate of the cost of the preventive staff which will be required to enforce the policy of prohibition throughout the Presidency; when that estimate is received, the Committee proposes to apply itself to the problem and to make specific recommendations on the financial aspect of the policy.'

"So practically on the three questions that were referred to them they did not come to any definite conclusion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating the arguments of other hon. Members."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Since these questions have not been answered by the Committee, we on this side of the House think that we are in the same place where we were last time and that we have not advanced from that position. The same arguments that were then advanced against the consideration of these grants apply now also and therefore, without repeating them now, I would support this motion for adjournment."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am impelled to take part in this debate for two reasons; the first of them is that a part of the discussion has turned on the topic of the reduction of court fees to below the level which they reached as a result of the legislation of 1922. The other reason is that it has been my privilege to have been a Member of the Government during all these years since the remissions began to come in and till they were completed."

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"Let me first of all deal with the first argument. Hon. Members in all parts of the House are aware that during the debate on the budget on the last occasion, it was definitely stated that the Government were willing to consider the differentiation between the two categories of court fees and were willing to apply different tests in considering whether they should go back to the level in which they stood in 1922 or not. We have made some progress in that matter; we have called for reports and a considerable amount of information has reached Government. Having said that, let me also say that during all these years it has been a question of choice of method and measures; whether it was a better policy to reduce the income from court fees to what it was before 1922 or whether it was preferable on the other hand to embark on certain expenditure called differently nation-building or productive or ameliorative. On every one of these occasions, the Government—and I may also flatter myself by adding to them all the parties in the House, or at all events the majority of the House—came to the conclusion and adhered to that conclusion that on the whole, in the circumstances existing from time to time during these years, it was better to proceed with expenditure on these matters which would afford immediate relief to the people at large of the Presidency rather than start on a policy of reduction of taxation. For, when once you reduce taxation you cannot again go back upon it. (A voice: 'The House has passed taxation measures.') Yes, no doubt the House passed taxation measures. But the House has also passed resolutions in favour of many other ameliorative matters. In dealing with these matters, you have to take a bird's eye view of the whole thing. No doubt the House wants a reduction of taxation. Every one does. But the House also wanted productive measures to be embarked upon. The question is which was the choice of the House, which was the better choice of the House and which was the deliberate choice of the House. Government and the majority of the House came to the conclusion that spending on ameliorative schemes was better and the present position is exactly the same."

"Let me now come to the second part of the argument. At the present moment what we are doing is not considering the final budget policy which will be considered in February or March of 1928; but we are considering the allotment of money available during the months of October to March, the money that is now immediately available. It has been said that you cannot suggest new sources of income during budget time; but I may say that the Government is aware of the strength of the opinion such as it is, with reference to the reduction of taxation. The hon. Ministers and the Members of the Reserved half of the Government had to consider whether on the whole it was better to reduce the stamp duties and court fees to the old level or to embark upon these schemes which are before the House now. As has been cogently said by more than one hon. Member, the choice is between two things: do they consider it imperatively necessary to reduce taxation at once and without taking into account the ameliorative measures that have been proposed, or do they wish to keep the thing open for further discussion and final decision when all the facts relating to the loss of revenue by these reductions of taxation and on the other hand the increase of expenditure consequent on the policy adumbrated in the various resolutions of the House are before us? These supplemental grants merely mean that there is a certain amount of money available for expenditure between now and March and the question is—I am quoting the words of the hon. Member for the University—whether you are going to utilize these 123 lakhs of rupees on these

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ameliorative schemes or whether you are going to immediately start on a policy of prohibition and utilize Rs. 40 lakhs for a beginning in the policy of prohibition and Rs. 80 lakhs for other things. Are you going to keep matters as they are and spend the money now available on these ameliorative and productive measures whose benefit is apparent and ostensible, or are you going to so act as to commit the Government to a policy of wholesale and complete prohibition and to a policy of a reduction of taxation without the possibility of the taxation recurring to the old level? For when once the taxes are reduced it is very difficult to raise them to the old level again. The question is clearly and frankly a clean cut proposition, as to whether you are going to allow the Government to put forward measures which may or may not involve reduction of taxation, but will certainly involve the attainment of certain objects for which the House has been pleading and the country has been desirous."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for the question. (After a pause) The question is that the consideration of item No. 1, Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1927-28, be postponed pending proposals by the Government for introducing prohibition and reducing taxation this year."

The question was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 21. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 22. " K. R. Karant. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 23. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 24. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 25. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 26. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 7. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 27. " S. Mattayya Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 28. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 9. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 29. " M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. |
| 10. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 30. " Saiyid Ibrahim. |
| 11. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 31. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 12. " D. Narayana Raju. | 32. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 33. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 14. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 34. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 15. " C. Obi Reddi. | 35. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 16. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. | 36. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 17. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | 37. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 18. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | 38. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 19. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | |
| 20. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 9. Mr. T. K. Venkatarama Sastriyar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 10. " F. B. Evans. |
| 4. " Mr. N. Macmichael. | 11. " J. F. Hall. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 12. " G. T. Boag. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 13. " A. M. C. Tampoe. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbrayan. | 14. " S. H. Slater. |
| | 15. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| | 16. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |

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| 17. Mr. R. Foulkes. | 36. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 37. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 19. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 38. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 20. " A. B. Shetty. | 39. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 21. " J. Bheemayya. | 40. " D. Thomas. |
| 22. " V. Ch. John. | 41. " S. Venkayya. |
| 23. " Mahmud Schammad. | 42. " K. Krishnan. |
| 24. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 43. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 25. " J. Kuppuswami. | 44. The Raja of Jeypore. |
| 26. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 45. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 27. Subadar Major S. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 46. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 28. Mr. A. L. A. R. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 47. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 48. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 30. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 49. Mr. Syed Tajudin. |
| 31. " Ramanath Goenka. | 50. " G. W. Chambers. |
| 32. " N. Siva Raj. | 51. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 33. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. | 52. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 34. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 53. " J. M. Smith. |
| 35. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar. | 54. " C. E. Wood. |

Ayes 38. Noes 54.

The motion was negatived.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

III.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28—cont.

Grant VI—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume the debate on Grant No. VI."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the neglect of minor irrigation projects in the Kurnool district. It is notorious, Sir, that our districts are in need of water every moment of our lives. And it is equally notorious that facilities for water are very few in the districts. For the information of this House, through you, Sir, I desire to state that the Kurnool district has not more than 33,700 acres of land, first crop, under what are called minor irrigation works. If we look at the figures with reference to other districts we find that the figures amount to lakhs. Chingleput—283,000 acres of land; South Arcot—250,000 acres of land; North Arcot—184,000 acres; Trichinopoly—143,000 acres. I do not want to quote all the figures; but it is enough to show how little minor irrigation works we have in our district. Even with this small number of minor irrigation works, the works are neglected very badly. I have had opportunities of putting a number of questions on the floor of this House with regard to minor irrigation and I have had no satisfactory answer to those interpellations up till now. A number of schemes are held up in the name of the Tungabhadra Project. Even minor irrigation schemes are not provided with money because we are expecting a very big thing in the future. Where there are tanks and feeder-canals to feed these tanks, the canals are in a very bad condition of repair. Time after time I have brought the matter to the notice of the Government. I may mention the Rudhavaram business that was referred to in yesterday's answers. I desire to lay emphasis upon the fact that the Kurnool district deserves not merely Rs. 23,000 that has been put down here, but, in view of the fact that a large amount of money is at the disposal of the Government, this thirsty district should have deserved much more. We should have a great deal more

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than what is given to us and we should have been helped to develop minor schemes on a large scale. Even with regard to wells, we have very few of them. The other districts, as compared with ours, have got a very large number of wells. Coimbatore has 388,100 acres of first crop under wells whereas Kurnool has not more than 19,800 during the first crop season. For minor irrigation purposes the Kurnool district deserves very much more encouragement in the way of monetary help. It also deserves very much more encouragement in the way of attention to disused and unrepaid channels and tanks and to unrepaid sources of minor irrigation. I do not want to detain the House longer on this matter."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think it is a pity that the hon. Member did not give us the names of a large number of irrigation works because all the works he mentioned are major irrigation works. There is very little scope for minor irrigation works in the Kurnool district for the simple reason that minor irrigation works must depend on the local rainfall. During years when there is rain, people do not want water from the works and when there is no rain there is no water in the works. Only in a very few exceptional localities it is possible to build any small work which is of practical utility in the Kurnool district and the same is the case with regard to the other Ceded districts. As a matter of fact, if hon. Members will look at the figures, it is proposed to increase the allotment for Kurnool district by Rs 26,000. It almost doubles the amount which we hope to spend on minor irrigation works in that district. We are now in November but I hope it will be possible to spend this money. If the House votes this allotment, we hope we shall be able to get the work done."

The amendment was put to the House and negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know what information the hon. Member, Sriraman Biswanath Das wants to elicit by his motion. The explanatory note gives the allotment for each district."

Sriraman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Sir, by my motion 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,000 for extra expenditure on minor irrigation works by Rs. 100,' I want to know whether they have made similar allotments to other districts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The allotment made to the districts is given in the explanatory note. Does the hon. Member think that the budget estimate under minor irrigation works is small?"

Sriraman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" I want to know what allotment has been made to other districts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member cannot have information regarding other districts. If the hon. Member thinks that the budget estimate is small, it will be a very good reason for refusing the grant. I do not think the motion is in order."

"As to the next motion, the hon. Member, Mr. Koti Reddi who has tabled it, will have to convince me how his motion 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,000 on Minor Irrigation works by Rs. 100' is relevant."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I am not satisfied with the present allotment. I want that the hon. the Revenue Member should fight for more money."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That will be an excellent ground to oppose the grant. The hon. Member's motion is out of order."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The object of my motion 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,000 for Minor Irrigation works by Rs. 100' is to criticise the apathy of the Government regarding minor irrigation works."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to wait till the introduction of the next budget." (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to point out the neglect of our district."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That will be a good ground for opposing the grant. The hon. Member's motion is not in order."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I want 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,000 for extra expenditure on Minor Irrigation works by Rs. 100' to show that the Government are not right in spending money in a particular manner, that a large amount of money is wanted for the purpose and that we are not satisfied with the amount allotted. If we are entirely against the motion, we can vote against it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I give my ruling, I would ask hon. Members to consider whether it is not the policy of this House that we should not, on supplementary demands, discuss the general principles underlying the financial arrangements of Government."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With regard to the Coimbatore district, the question has been raised more than once. I am not for spending all this money upon such channels where there is diarchy."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member will have to wait till the time of the discussion of the budget for the next year."

"I do not think that the hon. Member, Zamindar of Gollapalli's motion 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,000 for extra expenditure on Minor Irrigation works by Rs. 100' is admissible."

"The original motion is before the House for discussion."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the grant because it is the only way left to me to express my feeling that in the distribution of the remission of provincial contribution, the department of minor irrigation is not fighting for its full dues. If there is one department which can be said to be more nation building than any other department which is fighting for a due share of the provincial remission, it is, I believe, the minor irrigation department. I do not see why, at this time when a large amount is available with the Government for being spent, the hon. the Revenue Member should not stretch his hands long enough to claim a major portion, at any rate, an adequate portion of the remission for the purpose of spending on minor irrigation works. We have been complaining for years in this House about the necessity, the absolute necessity of increasing the sum allotted for minor irrigation works. Though to a certain extent our claim has been conceded by way of increased allotment, still the House is not satisfied with the amount of money that is spent by the department. We in the dry districts of Cuddapah and other Ceded districts, have been flooded with a number of letters from villagers who seem to think that we can really do something for them . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is making general remarks. He has to confine himself to the inadequacy of the allotment to the Ceded districts."

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Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"I am showing the position in which we are placed with regard to this particular allotment. The villagers feel that there is absolute necessity for spending a large amount of money for minor irrigation works. There is a large number of unrepaired and disused tanks. If money is spent on them, it is money used for nation-building purposes. It is on account of that fact that I plead here that this is the just time for the hon. the Revenue Member to claim a larger share of the provincial remission. I for one yield to none in the matter of earmarking the whole of the remission to one definite purpose, if it is possible, that is prohibition. If it is a question of prohibition and if the Government are serious of trying the experiment, I am prepared to earmark the whole of the remission for that purpose."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I cannot allow the hon. Member to develop that argument."

2-45 p.m. Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Barriug that, it is my conviction that the Irrigation department, and particularly the Minor Irrigation department, should get the largest slice of the remission. It is on account of that, Sir, that I am obliged to oppose this grant, because I am not satisfied with the grant for this department. I believe the hon. the Revenue Member will have allotted large amounts of money for the purpose of spending on minor irrigation."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, I have to express the feelings that are entertained by the people regarding the minor irrigation works in the Ganjam district."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid that 'works in the Ganjam district' is not one of the items included in the grant."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"That is one of the reasons, Sir, why I have to vote against this grant. I have to oppose this, Sir, because of a feeling of disappointment; in our parts, the famine works that were taken up in the Ganjam district in the year 1918 are still out of repair and are lying unutilized. Any small amounts spent on those works will contribute towards the national well-being of the district, as also of the province. Need I inform the hon. the Revenue Member, Sir, that I approached the Collector of Ganjam who is very sympathetic but that want of money is a great limitation."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in dilating upon the defects of minor irrigation in the Ganjam district. He may give it as a reason for voting against the demand."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I come to it, Sir. Unless anything of the kind I suggest is done, I am afraid we will have to oppose any grant that may be brought for the purpose. I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to look into the matter and do all that is necessary for the equal distribution of such moneys."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I want to say a few words. I oppose this grant practically, because I oppose the department itself being carried on. I am strongly of opinion that the work of this department should be reduced, if we cannot entirely abolish the department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to dilate upon that."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am opposing the motion and I am giving reasons."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think I can allow a general discussion. I have already ruled that I cannot allow a general discussion of this kind."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I rise to oppose this whole grant, because it is misconceived, without any definite or clear policy behind it. So far as minor works are concerned, Government have not approached them from a comprehensive or wise point of view. The policy of the Government as regards minor irrigation works has been laid down in the report of the Irrigation Commission. Very few works are really undertaken by the Government and most of them are for the restoration or repair of old tanks or irrigation works or wells. Every year a large amount is being spent on tank restoration schemes. I have got a copy of the Irrigation Reports for 1925-26 and 1926-27 and they point to the same thing that Government spend absolutely nothing on what are called new tanks or new irrigation works. Even in the matter of repair and restoration schemes, they adopt a very niggardly policy. I would reject this grant and remit it to the Finance Committee for framing a comprehensive scheme and for laying out a definite policy on this question. In this case, as in many other cases, Government have no well-defined policy at all. A haphazard scheme is prepared by the Government or some Collector is asked to prepare some scheme for repairing some old tanks here and there; and so far as I can see, some tanks even disappear; that is the story I heard from some other parts of the Presidency. I say Government are pursuing a vague, undefined and unwise policy and a very niggardly policy, so far as minor works are concerned. For this reason, Sir, I want to set aside this demand for grant and to remit the whole question for reconsideration by the Finance Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the grant."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant was made.

Grant VII.

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

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 3.10 lakhs under "Grant VII—Irrigation—Reserved" for the diversion of Nallamada drain in the Kistna Western delta, under the head "55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Embankment works".'

"I may say at once, Sir, that this is a matter of some importance and urgency. I desire to place before the House certain considerations which no doubt will weigh with them. Some time in February 1927, the Government expressed their desire that in localities affected by the conditions of the season, an extension of Public Works Department irrigation works, more particularly, repairs on which unskilled labour could be employed, was necessary. The Superintending Engineers concerned were therefore asked to report whether there were any such works ready for execution at present, and if so, to forward the necessary application for funds. This was a matter which was to be treated as urgent, and in pursuance of these instructions, the particular work in question was started, and about 4,000 coolies who came in from the Ongole taluk of the Guntur district and from Nellore where there has been a serious

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loss of crops last year and where it was anticipated that the opening of famine works was necessary, were employed on this work. The work is going on. Thus, the situation is that Government have ordered the expansion of works in the localities affected by adverse season, and in this particular work, we have not only carried out that intention, but also saved the necessity of opening famine works in those localities. From that point of view and having regard to the considerations which have been stated in the explanatory memorandum placed before the Members of this House, I hope the House will agree to this grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In regard to the amendment to be moved by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, I do not think that a discussion on the Coom is relevant to this demand."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I beg to be corrected, Sir, if I am wrong. I understand that the Coom is connected with the Nallamada drain by the Buckingham canal."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think so. (After a pause.) Similarly, a discussion on the Tungabhadra project as stated in the amendment notified by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, is not relevant. The grant is now for the discussion of the House."

(After a pause) "I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the grant."

"The question is that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 3.10 lakhs under 'Grant VII—Irrigation—Reserved' for the diversion of the Nallamada drain in the Kistna Western delta, under the head '55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Embankment works'."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant was made.

Grant X.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have the honour to move—

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,600 under "Grant X—22 R.C.A.—General Administration—Civil Secretariats—i. Chief Secretariat—Pay of establishments—Voted".'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar is requested to show how his motion is relevant. This is only an establishment for drafting rules."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"What I want to say is that whenever additional work is to be done temporarily, the existing establishment must be made to do that work. I think, Sir, that token motions are intended to raise such discussions. If you rule me out of order, I shall sit down."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is quite in order."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I simply want to say, Sir, that it has become the habit to ask for additional establishments whenever any small additional work is to be done. Whenever additional establishments were given, they were in course of time made permanent, and we have gone on increasing the number of establishments. We can of course well afford to be liberal and give any amount of money for additional establishments if only

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we have plenty of money; but certainly we should be very careful now when the Government refuse to give any help to the hard-worked officers below such as the village officers and the non-gazetted officers. I think in such circumstances it is unfair that we should be asked for money for the Secretariat staff. As I have already said in another connexion, there is not enough money even to pay the existing establishment and yet we are going on appointing one clerk to-day, a second to-morrow and a third the day after to-morrow. There are evidences to show that there is not enough work and clerks are in the habit of putting up ancient history papers as in the case of unpassed candidates and dealing with them over and over again. Therefore, I think that we cannot at all, at least as a matter of principle, afford to give additional pay or establishment to the existing costly Secretariat staff. I accordingly move—

'that Rs. 100 be reduced from the grant.'

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, I think that a new theory has been propounded in the House to-day that the Secretariat establishment has not much work to do. I thought hon. Members were under the impression that the Secretariat establishments had too much work. I cannot say that I feel guilty of lessening the work of anybody nor do I think that the Secretariat establishments recognize that I am playing the role of an indulgent benefactor. I can assure the hon. Member that additional establishments are employed only when there is heavy work and under most exceptional circumstances. This particular establishment is for putting into the form of statutory rules all the old rules and the existing orders which have from time to time been promulgated, scrutinize them and publish them, and I do not think it is a work which can be done by clerks in the course of their ordinary every day duties. We have also got to do it in a reasonable time, because the statutory rules have superseded the old executive orders. I hope the hon. Member will not press his motion, because I can assure him that I am not at all prone to agree to additional establishment for any purpose but that I was compelled to admit the need on this particular occasion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the allotment of Rs. 3,000 under 'General Administration—Chief Secretariat—Pay of establishments' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The amendment was put to the House and negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is ready for a vote on the grant."

The demand was put to the House and adopted, and the grant was made.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, I have the honour to move—

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 under "Grant X—General Administration—Secretariat—Reserved" for contribution to the Malayan Flood Relief Fund.'

"Sir, I would like to briefly explain that this demand is not made for any administrative purposes of this Government and that it is entirely a matter for the House whether they feel inclined to vote it or not. The

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Associations in Malaya came to our assistance by largely subscribing to our flood relief funds. I thought it my duty to give this House an opportunity of voting the grant of a similar subscription in return. We have taken steps to ascertain that the relief committee is composed of members representing the public and that they are administering the funds collected on this behalf."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for voting on the Grant. I shall now put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 under Grant X—General Administration—Secretariat—Reserved '."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XIII.

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

' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,200 under Grant XIII—Administration of Justice—Reserved ' for meeting the extra expenditure during 1927-28 in connexion with the creation of a post of Master in the High Court.'

"Mr. President, Sir, as is explained in the memorandum placed before this hon. House, a committee was appointed in February 1925 for the reorganization of the High Court with reference to certain matters involving administrative work. That committee consisted of a Judge of the High Court, a Secretary to Government and two leading members of the Bar, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar and Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyangar. One of the conclusions arrived at by them was that there should be a functionary who will take away from the High Court some of the quasi judicial work which has been done by the High Court and thus relieve the burden upon the members of the Judicial Bench. It will be noticed that taking the proposals as a whole, the result is a saving. The pay of the Master is Rs. 1,500. The pay of the Deputy Registrar who is going to be abolished as a result of the recommendations of the committee is Rs. 1,300. There is thus an extra expenditure of Rs. 200 a month or Rs. 2,400 a year. As against that, it is proposed to reduce the pay of the Official Referee to Rs. 650—50—850 and that results in a saving of Rs. 350 a month or Rs. 4,200 a year. It is not, however, predominantly or mainly as a matter of saving that this proposal is put forward but the committee which was well qualified to speak on the matter has come deliberately to the conclusion that the saving of time by the delegation of a substantial amount of quasi judicial, merely formal work which is now transacted by the High Court will result in ultimate economy of time and judicial power. For these reasons, I move that this grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion of Mr. Harisarvottama Rao is for reducing this demand by Rs. 100 which proposes to discuss the need and justification of the arrest and lock-up of Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar by the Sub-Magistrate of Coimbatore. I do not think it is relevant to the demand. Is it the hon. Member's point that this comes within the functions proposed to be assigned to the Master ?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, the explanatory memorandum is not quite explicit. The hon. the Law Member knows the thing better."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If my hon. Friend will forgive me the levity, this demand has as much to do with the lock up of Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar as the Buckingham Canal with the diversion of the Nallamada drain."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the motion can be made. Nor can I allow the next motion standing in his name for a reduction of Rs. 100 from the demand to urge the necessity for an enquiry into the Koilkuntla shooting affair. The only point for discussion is the creation of the post of a Master."

"The general question that the demand may be granted is now before the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I do not wish to say anything on the motion, but I would like to ask the hon. the Law Member for some information. I was glad to hear that the proposals for retrenchment, the Deputy Registrar's posts being abolished and the pay of the Official Referee being reduced. But the grant was not put on the sole ground of economy but on the ground of quick despatch of business on the part of the High Court which we are all so anxious to secure. I should like to know, however, since the hon. the Law Member mentioned these two points, whether we can expect the Government in their next budget proposals for Administration of Justice to translate these two statements into action and embody them in the actual figures, as stated by the hon. the Law Member."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I should like to go further than my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, and like to know from the hon. the Law Member whether from the day on which the appointment of Master is made, the post of the Deputy Registrar will be dispensed with and the pay of the Official Referee reduced. One thing more, Sir. It seems clear that the work of the Judges will also be reduced as a result of this. May I know whether, in view of that, there is any proposal to reduce the number of temporary Judges ?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It seems to me, Sir, that this Council should not vote for this demand. My reason is this. It is stated in the explanatory note circulated to us that it is proposed to do away with the Deputy Registrar and substitute for him a Master. The hon. the Law Member has also stated so now. In spite of the gain that is proposed to be made by the abolition of one post, there is an increase in the pay of the new post and, from the point of view of economy, there is no justification for this grant. What was next stated is that the work that is now being done by the Judges will, to some extent, be done by the Master hereafter. It seems to me that since there is such a large number of Judges, there is no reason why the litigant public should not have a decision by one of them, in preference to a decision by the Master. So that, if the Master is appointed and if he is allowed to do a part of the work that is now being done by the Judges, to that extent, the litigant public will suffer. In other words, the quality of the work that is done by the Master must presumably be deficient in comparison with the quality of the work that is being done by the High Court Judges themselves. There is no reason why the litigant public should be deprived of the quality of that work. There is also an additional thing to be noted. Once an appointment is allowed to be made, we are made to incur additional expenditure, and it is not even stated that this post is only temporary. I therefore see no justification for granting this demand."

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* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, I am sorry that my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, is apparently not aware of the kind of delegation that is intended to be done in connexion with the work of the High Court. It is not that any part of the work which the Judge of the High Court should do that is thrown on to the Master. There is at present a good deal of routine work done by the Judge of the High Court sitting in chambers, which may often be not of a controversial character, the parties themselves often agreeing ultimately about the mode of its disposal. What is proposed to be done is that the work which the High Court Judge now does sitting in chambers is to be done before the Master. If my hon. Friend looks at the list of things which a Master can do from the recent publication of the Rules of the Original Side, he will find that among them are the issuing of fresh summons, discovery, extension of time, etc., and it is not necessary for me to take the Council through the long list of the items of work that is devolved on the Master. If they are of a character that require the attention of the Judge sitting in chambers they are adjourned before the Judge. And if they are of a character that they might be disposed of by the Master himself, he disposes of them. So that the apprehension expressed by the hon. Member that the quality of the work would suffer, has no foundation. If the parties feel any difficulty, if they think that it is a matter which should come before the Court, the Master will give the direction that it should go before the Court. Or, if the Master decides the matter, there is the right in every case of carrying it before the Judge and taking his direction. All that is provided for in the Rules. It is only because the hon. Member has not seen the rules which provide for the work to be done by the Master that he expresses the unfounded apprehension that the quality of the work will suffer. As a matter of fact, no such apprehension need be entertained by hon. Members; for there is the provision for taking the matter up to the Court in cases where the parties do not feel satisfied with the decision of the Master."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" May I know, Sir, whether a similar post is in existence in the High Court of Bombay or Calcutta ?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir, at both places."

" In the first place, with reference to one of the queries which has emanated from the hon. Member for the University and also from the hon. Member from Coimbatore, I may say that, simultaneously with the acceptance of this grant, the post of the Deputy Registrar will be abolished but the reduction of the salary of the Official Referee will only be given effect to from the beginning of the financial year 1928-29. That is the reason why from now up to the beginning of the financial year 1928-29 this grant has been asked."

* With reference to the remarks which fell from the hon. Member from Malabar, some of them have been met by the statement of my hon. and learned Friend, the Advocate-General. The hon. Member from Malabar wanted to be assured that every third man from the streets of Madras who, according to him, incidentally happened to be a High Court Judge, should at least earn his salary by doing the work. Though the Government do not admit that every third man in a city of 462,000 people is yet a High Court Judge, nevertheless they do not consider that that argument is legitimate and it is because the Government hope that the Judges will only do what is their legitimate and difficult judicial work and they feel that they should not be burdened with the quasi-judicial, formal or routine work that this demand is brought forward and, in view of this explanation, I hope the House will grant it."

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The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XVIII.

* The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have the honour to move

3-15 p.m.

' that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 62,000 under " Grant XVIII—31-R. B.b. Education—Secondary—Direct grants to non-Government secondary schools—European—Grants-in-aid—Voted—Non-recurring—Buildings " '.

" This demand relates to the Stanes European High School, Coimbatore. Hon. Members who know Coimbatore will agree with me that the old school buildings are entirely unsatisfactory. They are situated in a very crowded part of the town which is unsuitable for a school. Recently the property known as the Collectors' bungalow came into the market and was bought by the management of the school. This property consists of a bungalow and about 28 acres of land. The bungalow has been thoroughly repaired and put into order for use as class-rooms and the compound contains ample room for play-grounds. I do not think there is anything further I need add."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I would like to know on what basis this grant is made. Is it a half-grant towards the cost of buildings for the school? If not, on what basis? If the other half is to be found by the school authorities, are the Government satisfied that the present building is absolutely necessary for this purpose? These are the questions on which I would like to have some light from the hon. the Finance Member before a vote is taken."

* The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—" If the hon. Member will look into the explanatory note, I think it shows pretty clearly the reasons on which the demand is based. The cost of this property is Rs. 74,000, and the half-grant for which the management is eligible is Rs. 37,000. The bungalow has been put into proper repair and altered for school purposes at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Half of that comes to Rs. 4,000. The cost of the new buildings and hostels comes to Rs. 1,80,000. Out of that during the present year it is expected that Rs. 42,000 will be spent. Thus the three items—the grant towards the purchase of the bungalow, grants for the repairs and alterations of the bungalow, and a portion of the grant which becomes payable in the current year for the construction of new buildings—come to Rs. 62,000."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant was made.

Grant XIX.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 43,700 under " Grant XIX—31. Education " '.

" Most of the grant is for the medical inspection of pupils in recognized secondary schools. My hon. Friend, Dr. Muthulakshmi, ever since she came to this Council, has been demanding that medical inspection should be introduced in all schools and the Government are taking the first step towards the achievement of the object by trying to introduce it in the middle schools

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and elementary schools under the Government. I hope hon. Members will have no objection."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,700 for Education by Rs. 100 to discuss the need for appointing L.M.P.'s on the staff of secondary schools as medical advisers and physical directors.'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member will be in order to deal with the question of physical directors."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The proposed extension of the scheme of medical inspection will no doubt meet a long-felt want. Medical inspection as it is carried out at present cannot be expected to be so thorough and useful as it ought to be. The doctor coming from outside makes a very hasty examination and writes a report. Neither the parents nor the teachers pay sufficient attention to this report. The business of the doctor ends with the submission of the report. If an L.M.P. be employed on the staff of the secondary school, he can do the work of medical inspection more thoroughly and with better attention to details. He can see if his warnings are taken note of, his suggestions are carried out and the preventive and curative treatment he prescribes strength of the pupils. Only a short time ago when the conference on physical education met and it was presided over by the hon. the Minister for Education one of the resolutions passed was that secondary schools should be provided with a Physical Director, preferably an L.M.P., and this resolution received the special approval of the Education Minister. Now, Sir, there are too many L.M.P.'s without jobs. There is a fall in the number of students seeking admission in the medical schools and the Surgeon-General has been asked to examine the question whether there is need for the retention of all the medical schools now existing. By employing L.M.P.'s in this way we may relieve the problem of unemployment a little and encourage medical education also. So I hope and trust that the hon. the Minister for Education will see that the promise he held out at the conference is given effect to."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, the question of having L.M.P.'s as physical directors as also persons in charge of medical inspection is now being considered by the Director of Public Instruction and no definite proposal has as yet reached the Government. As I have already said, I am in favour of having officers who are in charge of both physical instruction and medical inspection, but they should be treated not as fully paid Government servants but as one of the staff of the school. Apparently the hon. Member has not read the latter portion of the speech where reference is made to the fact that he could be taken into account for the purposes of the grant. As I have said before, the question is under the consideration of the Government and with this assurance I hope the hon. Member will withdraw the motion."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I beg leave to withdraw the motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it the pleasure of the House to allow the hon. Member to withdraw the motion? (Voices of 'Yes' and 'No'.) The question whether an hon. Member can be allowed to withdraw a motion made by him when even a single voice says 'No' is a thing which requires examination. I have come to the conclusion that there should be a vote on the question. According to Parliamentary practice, even when a single voice says

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'No,' the leave is deemed to have been refused. Our Standing Order 61 (2) regarding withdrawal of resolutions says: 'No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for withdrawal except with the permission of the President.' Thus a motion is required for a withdrawal and if there is a motion, it has to be put to the vote of the House. The same procedure should apply to the present motion also. I therefore wish to put the question to the House. The question is whether the hon. Member has got the leave of the House to withdraw the motion?"

The House signified its assent and the motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

* 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. 8,71,000 under Grant XIX—Education—Transferred'.

"Hon. Members have already got the explanatory note stating why this large amount is being asked for by Government. We have already provided in the budget something like 42.23 lakhs for the purpose of being distributed to the District Educational Councils for grants. Last year we had an estimate from the various Educational Councils which came to 44.50 lakhs. To provide as far as possible for the demand of the Educational Councils this additional grant for 2.27 lakhs is being asked for. The other sum of 5,99,000 is meant for teaching grants to elementary school teachers under private management. The grant that is being expended now does not come to half the grant necessary for the elementary school teachers. The better payment of the elementary school teachers has already been pleaded for. Another thing is where one teacher cannot manage a school two teachers are being provided for. The whole thing comes to Rs. 8,71,000."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think there is a slight misprint in the motion on the paper. The words 'a sum' should read 'an additional sum.' The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8,71,000 under 'Grant XIX—Education—Transferred'."

3-30
p.m.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 8,71,000 for Education—Transferred, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I move this to draw attention to the need for further aid to elementary schools under private management. The expansion of elementary education by means of grants-in-aid to schools under private management is admittedly cheaper than by the establishment of board schools with Government subsidy. A preferential treatment is given to board schools in the matter of grants. For instance, in last year's as well as in the current year's budget, local bodies were given about Rs. 20 lakhs more money than aided agencies, though the former were educating about 3½ and 3¼ lakhs less pupils. The reason for this preferential treatment is said to be an Act which stands in the way and which binds the Government to pay rupee for rupee to local bodies. It is only after this is done that the balance remaining out of the funds set apart for elementary education is given to private agencies. Until this Act is suitably amended, we can remedy the inequalities only by means of supplementary grants. The additional allotment of Rs. 2.27 lakhs now proposed is

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a step in the right direction. But I want to know whether it will meet the actual demand. If grants are given on a more liberal scale to aided schools, they will not only become more efficient but they will spring up in larger numbers and help the expansion of education. On the other hand, if they are not given sufficient grants, we shall be driving teacher-managers to conduct ill-equipped and ill-staffed schools, and thus to lower the standard of education given. It is very pleasing to note that the rates of teaching grants to aided schools are also proposed to be raised. But it will be no use enhancing the scale of teaching grants, if these grants cannot be paid in full. The District Educational Councils must be restrained from giving recognition to more schools than the additional sum placed at their disposal justifies. Otherwise, the existing schools will not benefit by this revision of the teaching grants. So I plead, Sir, that grants must not only be made more generous but that the amount of grant given must be fixed and definite and not subject to *pro rata* reduction."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I rise to support this motion. We know in the mufassal that attempts are being made by local bodies to open schools in places where aided schools have been working very well, and there is no policy at all in the matter on the part of the Government with the result that wherever any taluk board member or a man of some position has got some quarrel with the manager of a local aided school, an attempt is made at once to create a local board school with the consequence that the private school is driven out. Instances of such cases have been brought to the notice of the Coimbatore District Educational Council, and I have no doubt whatever that there are several such instances elsewhere. So far as Madras is concerned, I think . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Now, the motion before the House is the amendment of Mr. A. B. Shetty which speaks of further aid to private aided schools, and the hon. Member is speaking about aided schools being replaced by schools of local bodies. I am afraid if he continues in that vein, I shall have to rule that his remarks are not relevant."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I simply wanted to say, Sir, that if further aid is not given to aided schools they will not be able to compete with local board schools. Now, local aided schools are not able to compete with the board schools who get much larger grants from the Government. Therefore, their present policy of helping private aided schools is not very satisfactory. Lastly, I want to refer to the case of Madras also in this connexion. In Madras, Government should realize that till very recently some decent compensation was being given to private aided schools on account of the introduction of compulsory education schemes. Now, not only the amount of compensation payable to them in future has been reduced, but, as I understand, money paid to them before is being recovered."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think I will be justified in allowing the hon. Member to speak on those matters. I request the hon. Member to note the only question raised in this amendment, viz., further aid to elementary schools under private management."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"I also rise to support the amendment of Mr. Shetty for the reason, Sir, that many schools started under the private agency of depressed class members suffer a great deal. For instance, I shall give one case in Tiruvannamalai where a Sanyasi is running about eight

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schools and for want of sufficient grant he has to run about from place to place to get money, and the schools suffer. So, I think it is high time that further aid is given to such schools as are managed by private agencies."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to support this amendment, and that very strongly. I have by various questions put brought to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Education a number of cases in which private schools are placed at a great disadvantage by competition from local board schools. The Government shows too much partiality to local board schools rather than to private schools. I think private schools deserve much more encouragement than the Government at present is disposed to give. The late Minister was also somewhat partial towards local board schools and municipal schools at the cost of private schools. One of the reasons given for this was that there was necessity for encouraging national schools or semi-national schools, and when I asked what he meant by 'semi-national schools', I was told to look into the dictionary. Whatever the policy of the Government, the policy is one I think which is subversive of sound principles of finances or economy. Because, after all, private schools do not cost much. They are both economical and generally more efficient. My experience is that whenever I compare a local board or municipal school with a private school, efficiency as well as economy was on the side of the private school. Still, I find in these days there has been a tendency to encourage local board schools as rivals to private schools and, once when I pressed the question, I remember the late Minister said that this involved interference with the autonomy of local board schools."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to come to the question of the rate at which aided school teachers are to be paid."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What I say is that private schools should be encouraged and not local board schools to the detriment of private schools. That is the point I want to make, and that is what my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, was driving at. By encouraging board schools at the cost of private schools, it is not only not economical but it is a loss to the State and to the public. I hope the hon. Dr. Subbarayan will change the policy in a wise direction which will lead to economy and which will be in the interest of the public, and not be led by some motive or other. If there is any motive behind the policy pursued, it deserves to be severely condemned. I am glad that one member of his own party has opened this question, and has drawn the attention of the Minister to this sad state of things which deserves to be very carefully considered. I hope that in distributing grants care will be taken to see that the greater part of the money goes to private aided schools than to local board schools which are also aided schools to some extent. I also hope that the same voice coming from different directions of this House will be borne in mind by the hon. the Minister in allotting the grants."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"If I rise to speak on this motion, it is with a view to bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister, who had the opportunity of presiding over a Teachers' Conference and making a few remarks on the salaries of teachers, the case of the untrained teacher of the Lower Elementary grade for whom a provision of only Rs. 60 is made as it was before, while in the case of other teachers the grant has been raised. While improving the position of the trained teachers and the higher class teachers, it is but fair that some consideration should be given to the bulk of teachers in aided elementary schools who are mostly untrained men. It

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may be that in course of time the Government may be able to eliminate the untrained teachers. But as this could not be done at once something should be done to improve the position of such teachers. I am sure the hon. the Minister will see the necessity of raising their scale. Mr. Saldanha doubted the efficiency of local board-schools and complained against unfair competition from such boards and it is so because of not raising the scale of the teachers. In the case of untrained teachers they are hard hit, and the rate in their case should be raised at least to Rs. 90."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I just intervene in this debate, it is just to dissociate myself from what fell from the hon. Member from South Kanara, because he has been speaking in season and out of season about the Catholic schools in our district, and I really wish to say this. I know, Sir, that I am going a little out of the way, but you have already allowed a speech from the hon. Member which was not at all pertinent to the question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member is fully aware that Mr. Saldanha went out of the way in spite of my protest."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Then, I shall simply resume my seat."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Hon. Members, if they had seen the explanatory note, would find that most of this allotment except the sum of Rs. 45,000 which is to go to the employment of additional teachers in particular elementary schools is all meant for private aided institutions, and that we are really fulfilling the need for giving additional aid to these institutions."

" I just want to touch on the point which Mr. Karant wanted to raise. Now, that he has left it alone, I think it is only just that I should say a few words about Mr. Saldanha's complaint. Mr. Saldanha has been clamouring for more aid to Catholic schools. He forgets the fact that there are parents who do not want to send their children to the Catholic schools. In such cases, it is the duty of the Government to aid such institutions, which exist in places where there are Catholic schools. That is the thing which my hon. Friend has been bringing to notice."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I have not been clamouring at all that grants should be given to Catholic schools. Where the Catholics want a school for themselves, I think they should be recognized. As in the case of Muhammadans, the Catholics may be allowed to have a school of their own."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The reason why I am not able to listen to my Friend's advice—of course it deserves a great deal of consideration—is that other parents want a school to which their children could go, and Catholic schools are not the only ones to which Government have to cater. Under these circumstances, it has not been possible to wholly carry out the proposal of Mr. Saldanha, however worthy it may be of consideration. As I have said before, this large sum was really meant for distributing grants to aided institutions and not to local body schools."

" Another point which my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, made was that local boards should not start schools where there are already in existence aided schools. As a matter of fact, Government have been trying by persuasion to see whether these local bodies will not open schools in school-less areas and leave aided institutions alone instead of competing with them."

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This has been the policy of Government. I hope therefore that my hon. Friend will withdraw his motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion for the grant, not because I do not want aided institutions to get more money, not because I do not want that more money should be spent on elementary education but because of one reason more than another, that the hon. the Minister for Education has been all along promising us a great many things with reference to elementary education. There has been Mr. Statham's report before him and before us."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member is justified in raising a general question. He will be quite in order as long as he speaks on the subject of the rates that are to be given to the elementary school teachers in aided schools."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The rates also will have to be decided, Sir, I know, on a consideration of the several questions that have been raised by educational experts. It is held by eminent educationists that teachers are not trained in a proper manner now and that better trained people are necessary. To that extent, the rates will have to be changed after due consideration. There has been a proposal that single-teacher schools should be abolished. When that contingency arises, it will be possible to raise or lower the scales according to the necessities of the situation. In a similar manner, it has been held by educational experts that there is a great deal of overhauling necessary in the department of elementary education."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The whole question of overhauling is not before the House."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" These questions have to be considered before the question of rates can be discussed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will advise the hon. Member to take another opportunity to discuss these matters."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The Government have to deal with the rates after the whole question has been considered in the light of the facts presented to us by the educational expert. Therefore, I oppose the motion."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant was made.

Grant XX.

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

" that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 4,200 under " Grant XX—Medical—Transferred " for the payment of an increased contribution towards the expenses of the Seventh Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine."

" I believe, Sir, the note on the subject is in the hands of the hon. Members of this House. But I may briefly state how the present demand has arisen. The Government of India originally estimated the cost at about one lakh of rupees, but on further consideration they found that the expenses would amount to Rs. 1,54,200. Originally, with reference to their first estimate,

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the budget provision of Rs. 7,500 was made, and we now find on the Government of India's intimation that the Government's share of the increased cost would be about Rs. 4,200. That is why I am moving this extra grant for Rs. 4,200."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment of Dr. Mallayya, viz., to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 by Rs. 100, to discuss the policy of Government in not employing honorary assistant surgeons, I am afraid, is not in order."

"Mr. Saldanha wants to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 in order to draw attention to the demand for rural medical relief. I do not think he is in order."

"Mr. Koti Reddi, by his amendment, wants to discuss the expansion of medical relief in villages before spending any more amount on medical institutions in towns and this is also not in order."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"There is something wrong somewhere. I put this amendment under another grant."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Medical--Transferred, by Rs. 100.'

My object is to discuss the desirability of asking the Government of India to pay the whole expenditure on this item.

"Sir, it has not been shown how this is a charge on provincial revenues. Evidently, it is an Imperial question dealing not only with this country but with several other countries. There will evidently assemble a large number of experts to discuss the various diseases in the tropical countries. All I say is that where such matters are dealt with by persons from all countries, it is not desirable to ask contribution from the Local Government. If we go on agreeing to demands like this from the Government of India, we would be in a very awkward position. The Government of India may ask us to pay for so many other things. I think the Government should put up a fight against such demands on its revenues. I think the House put up a strong fight when the Government of India wanted the whole or portion of the expenditure on account of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. I want to know whether there is any option at all under the rules to say 'no' to such demands, in which case I think this Council should refuse to pay. If the Government are morally weak and are not able to protest, our protest made on the floor of this House may be sent to the Government of India."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The reason why this Government agreed to participate in the Congress is that it would be greatly benefited by such participation. It is a Conference of experts from all over the world. We are also sending our officers there to take part in the Conference and we are therefore expected to participate in the benefits of the Conference in the exchange of ideas and broadcasting of knowledge. Hence this Government agreed to participate in the expenses of this Conference."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"The explanation given by the hon. Minister, Sir, is rather unsatisfactory. He says he is going to send experts there. Who are these experts? How long are they going to remain in India after they have become experts by participating in this Conference at Calcutta? They will be here for eight or ten months and then go away to England. If the Minister is going to send Indians, persons who will be here in India permanently, we are agreeable to it. But, if the Government are going to send I.M.S. men, who will be here for two or three years and then run away with a big pension, they are not going to help us any way at all. Besides, the Minister is going to pay travelling allowances to these people. What I object to is the ease with which the Minister gives everything asked for by his department. Last time, he said that new appointments would not be created until the question of honorarium was settled, but I was surprised to see one or two appointments made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is going to his favourite subject."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"This is my opportunity. There is no excuse for the hon. Minister to give this large amount."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I may advise Dr. Mallayya to wait till budget time."

The motion was put and negatived.

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Sir, I want to know whether the hon. Minister proposes to send any Ayurvedic or Unani physicians to attend this Congress and, if he proposes to do so, who they are and what qualifications and experience they have."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is the hon. Minister prepared to send an Indian permanent officer from this Presidency?"

The demand was put and adopted and the grant was made.

Grant XXI.

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

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,08,000 under "Grant XXI--Public Health and Vital Statistics--Transferred", for—

	RS.
(i) Grants for rural water-supply ..	3,88,000
(ii) Grants to village panchayats for the improvement of water-supply ..	1,20,000

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* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"I move.

'That the allotment of Rs. 5,08,000 for Public Health and Vital Statistics—Transferred, be reduced by Rs. 100'.

"By this motion I want to urge (i) the necessity of making free grants to poor local boards without any condition of contribution from them, and (ii) desirability of earmarking the grant for the purpose even though some boards may not spend the amount within one current year.

"Sir, the policy of the Government inaugurated, I believe, earlier than the present Ministry in making conditions that the local board, before asking for any contribution from the Government, should contribute an amount not less than what they are asking for, is making the rich board richer and poor board poorer. This is how it happens. There are a number of boards in this Presidency which are rich enough to make contributions out of their existing funds or are able to tax themselves for the purpose of getting grants from the Government. If a taluk board like Tenali is able to tax itself to the extent of 5 lakhs for the purpose of improving the water-supply of the taluk, it gets another 5 lakhs from the Government. But, if on the other hand, a poor taluk board like Badvel in Cuddapah district is not able to find money for its water-supply schemes, it gets nothing from the Government. So much so, the poor boards not only lose the money that they ought to get from the Government, but they indirectly contribute to the richer boards. Because the funds which the Government now lavishes upon the richer boards come from the taxes paid by the people, belonging to rich as well as poor areas. That is my complaint. As I said already, this policy of putting conditions by which the poor board is made poorer and the rich board richer should not continue any longer. I know that recently the Government have been making some attempts to help the poorer districts and I believe my district is also one of them. Even then, although the half-and-half proportion is not insisted upon, some proportion is insisted and it is really a vicious policy. I believe the hon. Minister will be in a position to remove this condition of half-and-half and help the poorer boards. Sir, it is not for me to suggest how the hon. Minister could do it. It is just possible that he may divide the boards into two classes, rich and poor. What I say is that some means must be found by which the poorer boards are helped.

"My second point is this: it is necessary that the grants should be earmarked for definite objects so that even if they are not spent within the year they may not lapse. Sir, year by year, a number of boards, owing to various causes, find it impossible to spend the allotment within the current year. I believe the time has come when the Government should earmark the funds granted and show the boards some latitude in the matter of spending it. Sir, I once more lay stress on the policy of putting conditions. I very much desire that the Government should help the poorer boards by making grants without imposing conditions."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, my amendment is also to the same effect. I will only mention one point and that is this: a number of poor taluk boards are prevented from even applying for grants on account of this condition of the work being finished before the end of the year. Because they know that they would not be able to finish particular works within one year and therefore they think that there is no good in going through all the preliminary processes and applying for grants which would

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only lapse at the end of the year, with the result, as the hon. Member for Cuddapah stated, the poorer taluk boards do not get what they want and not only that, many poor taluk boards are actually prevented from even applying for grants. So, the rule must be changed to the effect that when money is given it may be utilized within one or two years. As it is, some grants lapse and are again granted. There is no necessity for that. Therefore I am strongly of opinion that whatever is given should be given without condition both to the rich and the poor board and that no conditions should be imposed except that to see the money is spent bona fide and in proper time."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam in moving his motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,08,000 by Rs. 100 in order to get information about the method and conditions of the distribution to the various local boards, began to speak in Telugu.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member need not move his motion. As his motion and the one under discussion are almost identical, he may speak on this motion."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam spoke in Telugu.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"In supporting this motion I should like to ask the Government as to what became of the proposal put forward at the time of the budget with which the Government also agreed, that for the purpose of rural water-supply a fund may be constituted to which all sums allotted for the purpose would go and which would not lapse so that it may be available for the local boards to go on spending. It is absolutely necessary that such a fund should be constituted. It would be difficult for any local board to go on with a policy of digging wells when it finds that what is not spent within a current year would lapse at the end of it. Funds should be always available for such purposes whether in good years or bad years. That is necessary before a board can go on with the policy of digging wells for the benefit of the poor people.

"Now, as regards contribution, there has been difference of opinion as to whether the local boards should or should not contribute a share of the expenditure on these wells. Whatever may be the justification for such an insistence from a financial point of view in lean years, there is no justification for that now. We have a large surplus now and it should be open to the Government to earmark a fund for this purpose. As pointed out by Mr. Koti Reddi, the poor man gets nothing and the rich man gets richer. It works according to the saying: 'To him that hath more is given and from him that hath not, even the little that he hath is taken away'. That seems to be the policy to which this system is drifting. There are some boards which are unable to provide funds especially when half contribution is asked, with the result that only the richer boards take advantage of the provision. So far as the Government is concerned, it is spending the money of the general tax-payer and not the money of a particular district. So, it is the poor people of all districts that require more to be looked after than the rich. There is some sort of convention that the Ceded districts should get more than other taluk boards in the matter. My grievance is that, in so far as my district is concerned, there is one taluk board which was originally a part of the Ceded districts but is now included in my district which, when it was a part of the Ceded districts, used to get more grants than it now does. It is necessary, to avoid the impression of unfairness, that the boards should be consulted in such matters."

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

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4-15 P.M. "I expected the Government to consult at least their Advisory Committee, if they are not prepared to have a Standing Committee, and expected them to place their opinion before them. If necessary, let the Government constitute a committee specially for this purpose representing the various local boards which have not been represented properly. I hope that whatever the Government may be doing in this case, in future at least they will make special concessions to poor local boards."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I point out the impracticability of utilizing the grant"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have selected only one motion. The hon. Member may speak on that, because his motion is similar to the one that is under discussion."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I now speak on the principle of earmarking the grant ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I find from the explanatory note that the boards are not able to utilize the full grants in any year. I do not know what the difficulty is with regard to other districts, but in the West Coast, if a well is to give water throughout the year, one has to go on deepening it till the end of the hot season in May and it is only then that steining up to a certain height can be done. So, no wells can be completed by the end of March in Malabar and South Kanara. If the grants are to be spent by March, a number of wells, more in number than the grants provide for, will have to be sunk and left incomplete. To avoid this difficulty, the suggestion put forward by some of the hon. Members who have just spoken may be adopted, and the grants provided may be earmarked for this purpose or a guarantee may be given to the effect that the unspent balance would be reallocated during the succeeding year. Then only the boards can launch upon a definite programme of work."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" In rising to support this motion I beg to point out that the present system really works a great hardship and it ought to be removed forthwith. The demand of half contribution from the local boards—some local boards are not as a matter of fact rich—which are not rich enough, practically shuts them out from enjoying any of the amenities which the Government are willing to offer to them. It looks as if it is cruel kindness to demand half contribution from them. If it is granted that it is the duty of the Government to safeguard the interests of their subjects, then it is also their duty to make these grants without imposing any conditions. As has been pointed out by several of my hon. Friends, the system of demanding half contribution works such a hardship that the local boards are not willing to push forth their programmes. Even if they do so, they do so at the risk of many of their other amenities. The local boards also in their turn demand one-third from the villagers and if the poor villagers are not able to meet this demand they have to forego all the amenities which the Government say they have at heart. For these reasons it is very desirable that the demanding of half contribution for effecting rural reconstruction should be done away with as early as possible."

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* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMY MUDALIYAR :—" I think it would simplify matters if I just explain the procedure that we adopted in making these grants to local bodies. The first thing that we did was to ask the presidents of local boards to let us know their demands, how much they could spend this year and what their programme was for rural water-supplies. We got replies from most of them, although I am sorry to say that some of them have not replied up-to-date. We first compared those demands with their budgets and scrutinized their balances and thereby tried to arrive at an estimate of their financial capabilities. The half-and-half system of contribution from the boards that we are following is not unalterable and we do not aim at benefiting the richer boards as against the poorer ones. I may say at once that we have not stuck to this system entirely. We have, in view of the financial capacity of the various boards, altered the system in some cases. We are not demanding any contribution at all in other cases. In certain other cases we are demanding half-and-half contribution."

"There is another point which I should just like to refer to. We look upon the question of provision of rural water-supply as a big scheme which must be completed in a series of years. While realizing that poorer boards may not be able to complete their schemes very early, it stands to reason that richer boards may be able to complete their works earlier, so that when these have completed their schemes we shall be in a position, with reference to the financial position of the poorer boards, to give larger grants to them than at present. We have got a certain sum of money for this purpose and we are distributing it as fairly and as equitably as we can."

"Another point to which I wish to refer to and which has been alluded to by several hon. Members is the question of incomplete works. I am rather surprised that many of the hon. Members should not be aware of the alteration that has been made with regard to this. It was some months ago that Government issued an order in which they have stated distinctly that with regard to incomplete works they may be continued on in the next year, and money would be provided for by the Government. So, I think, that meets the objection that has been raised by several hon. Members."

"Concerning the question of a rural reconstruction fund to which my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu referred, I may say at once that the matter is now under consideration."

"With reference to the post-payment system, I am sorry I was not quite able to exactly understand Mr. Venkataratnam's point. A local body is now at liberty to draw money from the Treasury, to the extent of work carried out by it so that I do not see what exactly his difficulty is. If he will explain to me in person any difficulty which he has experienced, certainly I will consider it."

"On the general question whether it is unfair to demand any contribution at all from the local boards or whether they should contribute in any other proportion than at present, I need only say that under the Local Boards Act as it stands at present, the provision of water-supplies is the duty of the boards themselves. Although Government come to their relief to the largest extent to which their finances permit them to go, still hon. Members will admit that the provision of water-supply is essentially the duty of the boards themselves, and that therefore it is only fair that they should contribute their share."

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"I hope I have now met the objections raised by hon. Members of this House. I will only add that so far as I am concerned and the Government are concerned, we shall always be willing to consider this question of extension of rural water-supplies in a very sympathetic manner."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health kindly say whether any portion of this amount will be placed at the disposal of the Labour department to afford better water facilities for depressed classes?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is a different grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready to vote on this amendment. The question is that the allotment of Rs. 5,08,000—Public Health and Vital Statistics—Transferred, be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and negatived.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Before I go into this question may I enquire from the hon. the Minister for Excise what are the different amounts allotted to the several districts, I mean, South Kanara and other districts. May I know how far the allotments were made and what are the districts that were able to meet their demands with the grants that were made by the Government to them? I shall be thankful if the hon. Minister gives me such information as is available."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Perhaps Mr. Harisarvottama Rao also wants similar information, with reference to his district."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"For South Kanara, Government propose to grant Rs. 9,800 and the Board has agreed to contribute Rs. 5,600. For Anantapur the Government propose to grant Rs. 7,000 and no contribution is expected from the Board. To Bellary they propose to give Rs. 20,400 and the Board has agreed to give Rs. 20,400. To Cuddapah they propose to give Rs. 8,100 and the Board has agreed to give Rs. 8,100. To Kurnool they propose to grant Rs. 20,600 and the Board has agreed to contribute Rs. 20,600."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"So far as my district is concerned, I find that the Board is prepared to spend Rs. 5,600 where the total expenditure is only Rs. 9,800."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question of proportion has been disposed of."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am speaking on the question of adequacy of the grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As the question of proportion has been disposed of, the hon. Member will have to take up another line."

4-30 p.m. Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"It was stated that the proportion should be one-half by the Government and one-half by the Board."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question of proportion has been disposed of."

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the motion^a standing against my name for two reasons. I know that the Kurnool District Board on a requisition from the Government submitted a budget for an expenditure of five lakhs of rupees within a period of three years. Now Kurnool gets a grant of only Rs. 20,600 for this year. If the programme of the district board is to be carried into effect within a period of three years, I do not see how this paltry sum of Rs. 41,200 will be sufficient. The Ceded Districts are generally said to receive favourable treatment from the Ministers especially and I have been at pains to find out if at any time Kurnool received favourable treatment at all. I find that even in this case Kurnool has been taxed an equal amount, viz., Rs. 20,600. I may say that the three taluks in the district, namely, Pattikonda, Dronachalam and parts of Kurnool taluk, are very badly in need of drinking water. They are the poorest taluks. Especially Dronachalam Taluk Board is a poor taluk board and therefore it may not be possible for it to meet the half contribution that is required of it. Though the district board has agreed to make the half contribution I know that the Kurnool District Board has always been, in a way, forced to concede the half contribution. Really it is not so easy for some of the taluk boards to make this half contribution. I would have been glad if the hon. the Minister for Public Health undertook to complete the full programme sketched by the district board and do the needful for the Kurnool district."

"Coming to Cuddapah though it has received some preferential treatment with regard to the contribution that it has to make, the amount that it receives is very small. There are a number of taluks in the district, for instance, the Badvel taluk, Jammalamadugu and parts of Proddatur, which are in very great need of a supply of drinking water, and therefore the Cuddappah district requires a great deal more assistance than is rendered to it. As regards Bellary, there is a representative of Bellary in the Ministry and I know he has taken sufficient care about that district. But yet I may say that Bellary has been asked to contribute an equal amount and has thus been placed on an equal footing with the Kurnool district with regard to the contribution. I know that some of the taluks of Bellary such as Rayadrug are very poor and deserve preferential treatment. They cannot afford to contribute the sum that is expected of them. With regard to Anantapur, there are taluks like Gooty, Tadpatri, and Dharmavaram which are very deficient in water-supply and that district also gets a very small amount. Water-supply is the crying need of the Ceded Districts and I expected that with the large sum of money at the disposal of the Ministers the problem of an adequate water-supply would be solved satisfactorily. But though reports have been called for and schemes have been planned, bold steps have not been taken and large sums of money have not been demanded by the hon. Ministers. The grant now asked for is for about Rs. 3 lakhs for rural water-supply excluding the grant that is to be made to the village panchayats for the same purpose. In the latter grant, Anantapur may get a slice but the other three districts may not get anything at all. I therefore think that the measures taken to secure an adequate water-supply in rural areas are not satisfactory."

"Reference has been made to the post-payment system and to the system of lapses . . ."

^a Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,08,000 for Public Health and Vital Statistics by Rs. 100. (To discuss the insufficiency of measures taken to secure drinking water-supply to rural areas specially in the Ceded Districts.)"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Those questions have been disposed of."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I am merely referring to them, Sir. I feel that the hon. Minister has not dealt with the matter with the courage that was expected of him."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the allotment of Rs. 5,08,000 for Public Health and Vital Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100. I take it that the House is ready to vote on the amendment."

The question was put to the House and negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready to vote on the grant. (After a pause.) The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,08,000 under 'Grant XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics—Transferred.'"

The demand was put to the House and adopted, and the grant was made.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I move

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 6,345 under "Grant XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics—Transferred (22—E. c. General Administration—District Administration—Other Establishments—Establishments for stamping weights and measures) for the purchase of standard weights and type measures."'

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I rise to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 6,345 for standard weights and type measures be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"The measures taken by the Government for this purpose are very inadequate. They have selected only three places in the Presidency, viz., Bezvada, Madras and Trichinopoly to instal these measures and weights. No place has been selected in the West Coast, neither Calicut nor Mangalore, nor Coimbatore nor Podanur. I would therefore urge upon the Government the necessity of opening more stations in order to popularize the knowledge of these standard weights and measures."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I may begin by stating that a grant on this account was already provided for in the budget of last year and that the grant was sanctioned by the Council. On the basis of that grant the Board of Revenue placed orders for these weights and measures; but owing to the delay in the arrival of these articles payment could not be made for their cost before the expiry of the financial year. The present grant is now intended to meet the cost of the articles already ordered and which have now arrived. The grant was already once voted by the Council, but lapsed owing to the delay in the arrival of the articles."

"I do not know if I need go into the question raised by Mr. Saldanha of opening more stations where these weights and measures will be placed in order to popularize the use of them. In this matter the Government have been guided by the advice of the Board of Revenue and also by a committee appointed to consider the question of standardizing the weights and measures. The Board considered that it was not advisable to go in for a violent change in

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this matter and that it was desirable in the beginning to make the people acquainted with these weights and measures by propaganda work, and installing standard weights in a few selected places. They recommended the introduction of this railway system of the weights and measures into the curriculum of schools and also the doing of propaganda work, etc., as stated by me already. For the present, this grant is intended to pay the cost of the articles which have been ordered on the authority of this Council."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, it seems to me that legislation is necessary if Government want to give effect to a change in the system. In the note that is circulated to us, it is stated that the Government of India left it to the Local Government to decide whether they would undertake legislation for the introduction of the system if such legislation be considered feasible. I suggest to the Government that the introduction of the system in the curricula of schools alone will not have the desired effect. As my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha pointed out, for the sake of propaganda it is not enough if these standard weights and measures are placed in the few centres alone recommended by the Board of Revenue. My point is that legislation is necessary and that there should be more centres where these weights and measures are placed."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I should like to ask the Minister for Public Health whether these weights and measures could not be had in India or whether they could not be made here, and what necessity there was to get them from England."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,345 for standard weights and type measures by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was put to the House and lost.

The demand was put and adopted, and the grant made.

Grant XXII.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,270 under "Grant XXII—Agriculture—Transferred—34-a. Agriculture—ix. Livestock."'

"This amount is intended to carry out certain alterations to the dairy rooms and to the cattle-sheds at the Hosur Cattle Farm. The rooms now used as the dairy and the butter-making rooms were originally built as store-rooms and coolies' quarters. It is proposed to adapt the present buildings for the purpose of the dairy room."

The demand was put and adopted, and the grant made.

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

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 22,500 under "Grant XXII—Agriculture—Transferred—34-a. Agriculture—ix. Livestock."'

"Hon. Members are aware that a farm has been established at Hosur for providing an improved stock of bulls. The number of animals there is very limited and it is certainly inadequate to provide the required number of breeding bulls to meet the agricultural needs in the different parts of the

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province. With a view to meet that deficiency it is proposed to purchase an additional number of animals so that we may, to a certain extent, meet the real need there is for providing good stud bulls in the country."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the motion of Mr. A. B. Shetty (to reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,500 under 'Agriculture—ix. Livestock' by Rs. 100) is in order."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The Hosur farm is intended for the West Coast."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Government want livestock for Hosur farm. The motion of the hon. Member to urge the need for opening breeding farms in Malabar and South Kanara, is not in order."

Mr. M. R. SETHURAI NAM AYYAR :—" If these motions are not in order, may I know why they have been included in the agenda?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Standing Orders do not provide for ruling them out of order before they are reached in the Council. The hon. Member will have to move amendments to the Standing Orders."

"The motions" of the hon. Members Mr. J. A. Saldanha and Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar are out of order."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I wish to know from the hon. the Minister information whether the Hosur farm sent a bull to South Kanara and whether the bull died on the way to Hosur to which place it was returned. May I know what was the cost of sending the bull and who advised on these matters? If that is the method that is adopted by the depot, it is high time for the hon. the Minister to go into the question and to exercise a little more control. I am told that the travelling allowance of taking the bull to and fro was more than the cost of the bull itself."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I heard about it when I went to the district. It took place long ago, and I am obliged to the suggestion of the hon. Member that I should exercise more control on such matters."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know what the hon. Member means by 'long ago.'? Is it six months or one year?"

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Sir, I wish to know from the hon. the Development Minister whether it is proposed to buy the bulls from India or outside India."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, in this connexion I wish to make one suggestion. The sum of Rs. 22,500 is meant for the purchase of additional cattle for the livestock farm at Hosur. In a previous case, some cattle that were purchased for a Government farm were of inferior quality. In making

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—

Rs.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,500 for "Agriculture—ix. Livestock" by 100
(To discuss the inadequacy of the grant, especially in respect of South Kanara.)

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,500 for "Agriculture—ix. Livestock" by 100
(To discuss the desirability of removing the distinction between Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors.)

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[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

purchases for livestock farms and especially for this Hosur Farm for which large sums of money have been spent, the advice of the experts in the department and of men with ability and experience outside the department even though they may be non-officials, is to be taken and the very best and typical cattle should be purchased."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As regards the question asked by the hon. Member Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar, I may state that the bulls will be purchased in India. As regards Mr. Nagan Gowda's suggestion I will make every endeavour to follow it."

The demand was put and adopted, and the grant made.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I move, Sir,

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,900 under "Grant XXII. Agriculture—Transferred—34 (a). Agriculture—xii. Research Institute.'"

"This amount relates to the appointment of four entomological assistants to carry on research work. In view of the great importance of combating the pests which cause considerable loss to crops, the Government propose to employ four assistants for the entomological section during the current year for the study of certain crop pests which the present staff is unable to do."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,900 for "Agriculture—Transferred by Rs. 100" to discuss the inadequacy of measures taken to spread the knowledge of entomological science.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If I understand the explanatory note correctly, it is intended to do research work in entomological science whereas the hon. Member wants to do propaganda work regarding entomological science. I wish to know from the hon. the Minister if I am correct."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As I have already submitted to you, Sir, we want these assistants to study the life-history of these pests."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member's motion is in order."

The demand was put and adopted, and the grant made.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,300 under "Grant XXII. Agriculture—Transferred—34 (a). Agriculture—vi. Demonstration.'"

"Sir, during the last budget discussion it was given expression to by more than one hon. Member of this House that the present number of agricultural demonstrators was quite inadequate to meet the needs of this Province. Now we are trying to increase the number of demonstrators. At present we have only 137 upper and lower subordinates in the Agricultural department working as demonstrators while there are 248 taluks in the Presidency. That is to say, we have not got even one demonstrator for one taluk. We are trying to

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bring up the number required and that is why I have come forward with this demand for the appointment of ten additional demonstrators and of ten additional demonstration maistris so that as many demonstrators as possible might have one maistri to work under him so that propaganda work might be carried on better than it is done now.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. K. Uppi Sahib wants to move his motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,300 for 'Agriculture—Transferred' by Rs. 100 to discuss the desirability of having at least six demonstration paddy farms in each taluk. The grant relates to the appointment of demonstrators and demonstration maistris."

* Mr. K. Uppi Sahib:—"My amendment relates to the establishment of demonstration farms."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Demonstration farms are different from demonstrators. I do not think the hon. Member's motion is in order."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam moved to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,300 by Rs. 100, and discussed in Telugu * about placing the demonstrator at the disposal of the East Godavari District Board for starting the agricultural class in the National High School, Ramachandrapuram.

5 p.m. * The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the question of opening an agricultural section to the school at Ramachandrapuram was long the subject of correspondence between the district board and the Government, and I may say, Sir, that on going through the correspondence I found that the Government were willing to go as far as they could in order to help the district board in starting such a section. The Government, I see, were prepared to bear the whole of the non-recurring expenditure and also a good portion of the recurring expenditure; but the district board of the time refused to bear any portion of the expenditure, and so, Sir, the negotiations fell through. So that the position now is this: if the district board could revive the proposal, I dare say the Government on their part would be willing to go more than half-way to meet the wishes of the hon. Member. Further, Sir, the question of having agricultural education imparted in secondary schools is just now the subject of consideration by a committee, and I am expecting that the deliberations of that committee would soon be over and in the light of the decisions which may be arrived at by the committee, I am quite willing to re-examine this question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,300 by Rs. 100."

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 5,300 for 'Agriculture—vi. Demonstration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"Sir, the object of my amendment is to urge the need for more and better trained maistris. The memorandum given to us in connexion with this grant admits the necessity for maistris to assist in the work of demonstration; but I am sorry to note that the Government propose to appoint only ten additional maistris. I would put it that at least two maistris are required for every demonstrator. At present, in several districts some demonstrators are not provided even with one maistri; for instance, we have

* Printed as Appendix X on page 134 infra.

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only one maistri for the whole district of Trichinopoly, one for Tanjore and two for South Kanara. These maistris do very useful work. They demonstrate the use of improved implements, they take improved seeds to the ryots and teach them how to select seeds from the existing crops, and they show them the use of manures and . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The hon. Member will continue his speech to-morrow."

The House will now adjourn and meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

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

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 928 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1927, page 17 supra.]

375 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answers given to clause (d) of my question (No. 358 answered on 17th March 1927), will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) into how many areas the forests in the three Kurnool forest districts have been divided within which the cattle of the locality are considered 'local' cattle and others are considered 'foreign' cattle; and

(b) how many of such areas have a radius of five miles and less?

A.—(a) Forests are not divided into 'areas' for purposes of distinguishing 'local' cattle from 'foreign' cattle.

(b) If the hon. Member wants to know whether in practice the privileges of 'local cattle' are restricted to villages within a margin of five miles from the edge of the reserves, he is informed that the great majority of such privileged villages do fall within a margin of five miles from edges of reserves and only three villages fall outside this five miles' limit.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 941 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1927, page 25 supra.]

Statement showing particulars of prosecutions of motor bus proprietors, conductors or drivers in Kurnool district from June 1926 to June 1927.

Name of the court in which the case was tried.	Person prosecuted (proprietor, conductor or driver).	Nature of offence.	Punishment awarded.
<i>Section I—Prosecutions by the Police.</i>			
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nandyal.	Proprietor	Unlicensed driver to drive the bus.	Fined Rs. 20 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Driver	Unlicensed driving	Fined Rs. 5 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 10 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Conductor	Excess passenger	Fined Rs. 15 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 25 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Driver	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 15 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Conductor	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 25 or simple imprisonment for fifteen days.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 60 or simple imprisonment for six weeks.
Do.	Driver	Do.	Fined Rs. 25 or simple imprisonment for fifteen days.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 15 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 20 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Conductor	Do.	Fined Rs. 50 or simple imprisonment for a month.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 35 or simple imprisonment for six weeks.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 30 or simple imprisonment for a month.
Do.	Driver	Do.	Fined Rs. 50 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Conductor	Do.	Case withdrawn and discharged under section 494, Criminal Procedure Code.

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Statement showing particulars of prosecutions of motor bus proprietors, conductors or drivers in Kurnool district from June 1926 to June 1927—*cont.*

Name of the court in which the case was tried.	Person prosecuted (proprietor, conductor or driver).	Nature of offence.	Punishment awarded.
<i>Section I—Prosecutions by the Police—cont.</i>			
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nandyal.	Conductor	Excess passenger	Fined Rs. 60 or simple imprisonment for six weeks.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 75 or simple imprisonment for a month.
Do.	Driver	Do.	Do.
Do.	Conductor	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 50 or simple imprisonment for a month.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Taluk Magistrate, Nandyal.	Driver	Do.	Do.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Kurnool.	Do.	Overloading	Fined Rs. 20 or simple imprisonment for a fortnight.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 5 or simple imprisonment for two days.
Do.	Conductor	Do.	Fined Rs. 15 or rigorous imprisonment for ten days.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 3 or simple imprisonment for five days.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 5.
Taluk Magistrate, Nandikotkur.	Driver	Reckless and negligent driving.	Fined Rs. 10 or ten days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Conductor	Carrying excess passenger.	Fined Rs. 5 or five days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 15 or ten days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 10 or five days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Driver	Failure to stop bus when reason to believe that an accident has occurred to another bus.	Fined Rs. 25 or fifteen days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Failure to show driving licence when demanded by police	Fined Rs. 5 or five days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Failure to stop bus when demanded by police.	Fined Rs. 2 or two days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Conductor	Acting as conductor without written authority.	Fined Rs. 5 or five days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Driver	Failure to show driver's badge when demanded by the police.	Withdrawn by police under section 494 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Pattikonda.	Conductor	Section 16 of Motor Vehicles Act.	Fined Rs. 10 or simple imprisonment for a week.

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Statement showing particulars of prosecution of motor bus proprietors, conductors or driver in Kurnool district from June 1926 to June 1927—*cont.*

Name of the court in which the case was tried.	Person prosecuted (proprietor, conductor or driver).	Nature of offence.	Punishment awarded.
<i>Section I—Prosecutions by the Police—cont.</i>			
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Pattikonda— <i>cont.</i>	Conductor ..	Section 16 of Motor Vehicles Act.	Fined Rs. 10 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 25 or two weeks' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 10 or one week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 15 or one week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 20 or three weeks' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 20 or one week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Driver ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Conductor ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 15 or one week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Driver ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Acquitted under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code.
Do.	Conductor ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Acquitted under section 494 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.
Sarishtadar-Magistrate, Dhone.	Do.	Overloading ..	Fined Rs. 25.
Do.	Do.	Plying on unlicensed road.	Do.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nandyal.	Driver ..	Failure to stop the bus.	Fined Rs. 10 or simple imprisonment for a week.
Do.	Proprietor ..	Failure to possess G. permit and Brake certificate.	Fined Rs. 15 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Conductor ..	Excess passenger ..	Fined Rs. 25 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Driving without authorization.	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Driver ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 15 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 5 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Proprietor ..	Allowing an unauthorized driver.	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Conductor ..	Leaving the car without a watch.	Fined Rs. 35 or fifteen days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Driver ..	Driving without authorization.	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Unauthorized driving ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 50 or six weeks' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

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Statement showing particulars of prosecutions of motor bus proprietors, conductors or drivers in Kurnool district from June 1926 to June 1927—*cont.*

Name of the court in which the case was tried.	Person prosecuted (proprietor, conductor or driver).	Nature of offence.	Punishment awarded.
<i>Section I—Prosecutions by the Police—cont.</i>			
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Allagadda.	Driver ..	Unauthorized driving ..	Fined Rs. 10.
Do.	Proprietor ..	Do.	Acquitted under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code.
Do.	Driver ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 10.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Giddalore.	Do.	For not having driving licence.	Fined Rs. 5 or one week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Proprietor ..	For not registering the car.	Do.
Sub-Magistrate, Atmakur.	Conductor ..	Section 16 of Motor Vehicles Act.	Fined Rs. 5.
Do.	Driver ..	Do.	" Rs. 15.
Do.	Proprietor ..	Do.	" Rs. 20.
Do.	Driver ..	Do.	" Rs. 15.
Do.	Conductor ..	Do.	" Rs. 25.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	" Rs. 10.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	" Rs. 5.
Do.	Driver ..	Do.	" Rs. 10.
Do.	Conductor ..	Do.	" Rs. 20.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	" Rs. 10.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	" Rs. 25.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	" Rs. 3.
Do.	Driver ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Proprietor ..	Do.	Acquitted under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code.
Do.	Conductor ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 5.
Do.	Proprietor ..	Do.	" Rs. 40.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Kurnool.	Driver ..	Rash driving ..	Fined Rs. 10 or ten days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Fined Rs. 20 or twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Driving without lights after sun set.	Fined Rs. 5 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Overloading ..	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Fined Rs. 5 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Conductor ..	Do. ..	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Driver ..	Do. ..	Fined Rs. 15 or fifteen days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Driving a vehicle unauthorizedly.	Fined Rs. 3 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Proprietor ..	Allowing an unlicensed person to drive.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 5 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.

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Statement showing particulars of prosecutions of motor bus proprietors, conductors or drivers in Kurnool district from June 1926 to June 1927—cont.

Name of the court in which the case was tried.	Person prosecuted (proprietor, conductor or driver).	Nature of offence.	Punishment awarded.
<i>Section I—Prosecutions by the Police—cont.</i>			
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Kurnool—cont.	Driver	Failure to produce driver's licence.	Fined Rs. 5 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Driving a vehicle not authorized specially.	Fined Rs. 3 or five days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Failure to produce driver's licence.	Fined Rs. 4 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Driving a vehicle not authorized specially.	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Driving without red light in the back.	Fined Rs. 5 or five days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Conductor	Overloading	Fined Rs. 15 or fifteen days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Driver	Driving a vehicle not authorized specially.	Fined Rs. 5 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 5 or five days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 3 or four days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 5 or four days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Driving without lights.	Fined Rs. 5 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Non-stopping when required to stop.	Fined Rs. 5.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 20 or fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nandyal.	Proprietor	Allowing an unauthorized driver.	Fined Rs. 15 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Acquitted under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code.
Do.	Driver	Unlicensed driver	Fined Rs. 50 or a month's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 25 or fifteen days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Failure to stop bus	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Proprietor	Engaging an unauthorized driver.	Fined Rs. 50 or six weeks' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Driver	Failure to stop bus	Fined Rs. 75 or a month's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	No.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Allagadda.	Do.	Overloading	Fined Rs. 20.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 30.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 10.
Do.	Conductor	Do.	Rs. 15.

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Statement showing particulars of prosecutions of motor bus proprietors, conductors or drivers in Kurnool district from June 1926 to June 1927—cont.

Name of the court in which the case was tried.	Person prosecuted (proprietor, conductor or driver).	Nature of offence.	Punishment awarded.
<i>Section I—Prosecutions by the Police—cont.</i>			
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Allagadda—cont.	Conductor	Overloading	Fined Rs. 20.
Do.	Driver	Do.	Rs. 10.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 40.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 10.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 10.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 50.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 15.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 15.
Do.	Proprietor	Do.	Rs. 6.
Sarihtadar - Magistrate, Koilkuntla.	Driver	Do.	Rs. 8.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 20.
Do.	Do.	Failure to stop the vehicle.	Rs. 5.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Allagadda.	Do.	Driving without licence.	Rs. 10.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 50.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 50.
Do.	Proprietor	Failure to stop car	Fined Rs. 5 or two days' simple imprisonment.
Taluk Magistrate, Koilkuntla.	Driver	Do.	Acquitted under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 5 or two days' simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Contravention of rules under section 16 of Motor Vehicles Act.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 10 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined Rs. 25 or a week's simple imprisonment.
Do.	Conductor	Do.	Fined Rs. 75 or to suffer simple imprisonment for one month.
Do.	Driver	Driving a bus in the dark without lights.	Do.
Joint Magistrate, Nandyal.	Do.	Do.	Do.
<i>Section II—Prosecutions by the Magistrate.</i>			
Sub-Magistrate, Atmakur.	Conductor	Section 16 of Motor Vehicles Act.	Fined Rs. 5.
Taluk Magistrate, Nandikothur.	Do.	Carrying excess passengers.	Fined Rs. 5 or five days' simple imprisonment.
<i>Section III—Prosecutions by the District Board.</i>			
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nandyal.	Proprietor	Driving a bus without a licence under sections 166 and 207 of Local Boards Act.	Acquitted under section 248, Criminal Procedure Code.
Do.	Driver	Failure to pay tolls under section 109, Local Boards Act.	Do.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 942 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1927, page 25 supra.]

From the District Judge, South Kanara, D. No. 4945, dated 29th September 1927.

[Submitting a report with reference to clause (b) of question No. 919-A proposed to be asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the 18th October 1927.]

With reference to your Memorandum No. 4448-B-1, dated the 24th instant, I have the honour to report as follows on question 919-A, clause (b) proposed to be asked in the Madras Legislative Council.

2. The fact that there was no provision in the Village Courts Act whereby a decree passed by a Village Panchayat Court subject to the jurisdiction of one District Munsif can be executed outside the territorial jurisdiction of that District Munsif or sent for execution to any other District Munsif appears to have been brought to the notice of this Court for the first time in a report by the President of the Haleangadi Panchayat Court situated within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Karkal, in which the President stated that the District Munsif of Mangalore had declined to entertain applications for execution of decrees passed by the Panchayat Court (of which he was the President) and transferred to the said District Munsif for execution, though the judgment-debtors were residents of villages lying within his jurisdiction. This was forwarded to the District Munsif of Mangalore for report. In his report (copy enclosed) the District Munsif pointed out that under sections 48 and 66 of the Village Courts Act I of 1889 decrees passed by the said Panchayat Court could not be legally transferred to his Court for execution, whether the judgment-debtors were residents of villages lying within his jurisdiction or not inasmuch as that Panchayat Court was subject to the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court of Karkal. Thereupon this Court issued an order (copy enclosed) in which the President of the Panchayat Court was informed that the action of the District Munsif was correct.

3. Again, the Collector of South Kanara forwarded to this Court a petition by the inhabitants of Haleangadi in which they complained of the same difficulty in the matter of the execution of decrees passed by the Panchayat Court of Haleangadi and transferred to the District Munsif of Mangalore for execution. The petition appears to have been returned to the Collector, but a copy of the above order was communicated to the Collector with this Court's letter, copy of which is enclosed.

4. In his report No. 8, dated 5th January 1926, the President of the Mangalore Kasba Panchayat Court requested that certain decrees passed by him might be transferred to the District Munsif of Karkal for execution under section 5 of the Act, as the District Munsif had dismissed applications for execution of those decrees on the ground that the Panchayat Court was not subject to this jurisdiction. A copy of the order passed thereon by this Court is enclosed herein.

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5. The President of the Panchayat Court at Nadisal, Udipi taluk, which is situated within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Karkal, next complained in a report made by him to this Court that the District Munsif of Udipi had returned certain decrees sent to him for execution by the Panchayat Court on the ground that he had no jurisdiction to execute them, the Panchayat Court being subject to the jurisdiction of the Karkal District Munsif, though the judgment-debtors in those decrees were residents of villages situated within the jurisdiction of the Udipi Court. He also requested this court to transfer some of the decrees passed by the Panchayat Court for execution to the District Munsif of Udipi under section 5 of the Village Courts Act. The report and the decrees received therewith appear to have been returned to him with this court order No. 1771, dated 7th April 1926, copy of which is also enclosed.

6. The President of the Panchayat Court at Hosabettu, situated within the jurisdiction of the Kasaragod District Munsif, also forwarded some decrees passed by his Panchayat Court and requested that they might be transferred to the District Munsif of Mangalore for execution. A copy of the order passed by this court thereon is enclosed.

7. Lastly, a reference made to the High Court through this court by the District Munsif of Karkal in the matter has been disposed of and the order of the High Court is reported in 53 M.L.J., Notes of cases, page 8.

ENCLOSURES

(i)

Copy of letter Dis. No. 89 of 1925, dated the 14th January 1925, from the District Munsif of Mangalore to the District Judge of South Kanara.

With reference to District Court's Dis. No. 63, dated the 7th January 1925, forwarding for remarks the letter from the President of the Haleangadi Panchayat Court, I have the honour to state that, in view of the language of sections 48 and 66 of the Village Courts Act (Madras Act I of 1889), decrees passed by the Haleangadi Panchayat Court cannot legally be transferred to this court for execution whether the judgment-debtor is a resident of the villages within this court's jurisdiction or of the villages within the Karkal District Munsif Court's jurisdiction so long as the Panchayat Court is subject to the jurisdiction of the Karkal District Munsif's Court. Under section 66 "any decree passed by a village court may on the application of the decree-holder be transmitted for execution to the District Munsif (who is defined earlier in the Act in section 5 as the District Munsif within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the village court is situated) who may execute the same as if it were a decree passed by himself or may transmit it for execution to the court of any other village in which the defendant is represented to have movable property." No other kind of transfer of the decree is authorized by the Act and the High Court has held in 44 M.L.J., 643, that the Act is intended to supply a complete code of procedure for village courts and that the provision enacted in section 39 of the Civil Procedure Code cannot be imported into that procedure. I am therefore of opinion that the Haleangadi Panchayat Court can transfer its decrees only to one court and that is the District Munsif's Court of Karkal and a transfer to this court is *ultra vires* and the fact that the defendants in the particular decrees in question reside in villages within this court's territorial jurisdiction cannot affect

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the interpretation to be put upon the expression "the District Munsif" in section 66 of the Act. The question came up for judicial consideration in S.E.P. No. 1349 of 1924 on the file of this court (suit No. 158 of 1923 on the file of the Kasaragod Panchayat Court) and this court, after hearing the pleader for petitioner, rejected the petition for execution on the ground that the order of transfer was illegal and that this court had no jurisdiction to proceed with execution owing to the limited scope of section 66 of the Village Courts Act and the inapplicability of section 39 of the Civil Procedure Code. Consistently with the view taken therein this court has been returning decrees received by transfer from village and panchayat courts which are not subject to the jurisdiction of this court. I am aware of the practical inconvenience of this course, but it appears to me that as the Act stands it cannot be avoided. The letter referred to above is herewith returned.

(ii)

Proceedings of the District Court of South Kanara, D. No. 402, dated 27th January 1925.

Read letter No. 80, dated 15th January 1925, from the District Munsif, Mangalore, reporting the circumstances under which the decrees of the Panchayat Court, Haleangadi, received for execution in his court were returned to the President of that court without execution.

Read again the report of the President of that Panchayat Court, dated 16th December 1924, C. No. 358/24, complaining that decrees transferred to the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore, are being returned to him without execution and requesting that the District Munsif may be asked not to return them in future for the reasons set out in the report.

Order.

Haleangadi is situated within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Munsif, Karkal, and under sections 48 and 66 of the Village Courts Act I of 1889, the decree of the Panchayat Court established at that place can be transferred for execution only to the District Munsif's Court at Karkal so long as the Panchayat Court is subject to the jurisdiction of that District Munsif whether the judgment-debtor is a resident of any of the villages situated within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif, Mangalore or of Karkal. The action of the District Munsif, Mangalore, seems therefore to be correct.

K. S. MENON,
District Judge.

(True copy)

(Signed) ————,
Acting District Judge,
29-9-27

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(iii)

Letter from the District Judge, South Kanara, to the Collector of South Kanara, dated the 16th April 1926, D. No. 1909.

With reference to your L. Dis. C. No. 2289/25, dated the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to state that the Haleangadi Panchayat Court being subject to the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court, Karkal, the decrees of the former can be transferred for execution only to the latter Court and not to the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore, for the reasons explained by the District Munsif in his letter No. 149, dated 14th January 1925, copy of which enclosed. This report was called for in connexion with a similar complaint received from the President of the above Panchayat Court. A copy of my order on this is also forwarded for reference. The petition received with your letter under reply is returned herewith.

(True copy)

(Signed) ————,
Acting District Judge,
29-9-27.

(iv)

Letter from the Collector of South Kanara, to the District Judge, South Kanara, Mangalore, dated the 23rd March 1926, L. Dis. C. No. 2289/26.

[Court—Village Panchayat—Mangalore taluk—Haleangadi—Non-acceptance of decrees by the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore.]

I have the honour to enclose petition, dated 9th February 1926, from certain villagers bringing to notice that the Mangalore District Munsif's Court does not accept the decrees of the Haleangadi Panchayat Court, though the respondents are living within the jurisdiction of the above Munsif's Court.

2. Will you please ascertain the exact nature of the procedure complained against and take steps to redress the grievance of the petitioners if their allegation is true?

(True copy)

(Signed) ————,
Acting District Judge,
29-9-27.

(v)

Proceedings of the District Court of South Kanara, D. No. 795/12th February 1926.

Read report No. 8, dated 5th February 1926, by the President, Village Panchayat Court, Mangalore Kasba, requesting that for the reasons therein stated the decree passed in case No. 1033 of 1924 on the file of the Panchayat Court may be executed by this Court under the provisions of section 5 proviso.

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Order.

The President is informed that the section relied upon by him applies only to cases where the Panchayat Court is not subject to the jurisdiction of any District Munsif's Court. In the present case, the Panchayat Court being subject to the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore, the section does not seem to apply. The papers received with the above report are returned herewith.

(Signed) K. S. MENON,
District Judge.

To

The President, Village Panchayat Court, Kasba, Mangalore.

(True copy)

(Signed) _____,
Acting District Judge.
29-9-27.

(vi)

Order on the letter of the President of the Nadisal Village Panchayat Court, Padubidri, dated 7th April 1926, D. No. 1771.

The President of the Panchayat Court is informed that the section of the Village Courts Act relied upon by him applies only to cases where the Panchayat Court is not subject to the jurisdiction of any District Munsif's Court. In the present case, the Panchayat Court being subject to the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court, Karkal, the section seems to have no application. The papers received with the above report are returned herewith.

(Signed) K. S. MENON,
District Judge.

(True copy)

(Signed) _____,
Acting District Judge.
29-9-27.

(vii)

Proceedings of the District Court of South Kanara, dated the 13th February 1926, D. No. 813.

Read report, dated 9th February 1926, by the President of the Panchayat Court, Hosabettu, Kasaragod taluk, forwarding certain decrees passed by his Court and requesting that they may be forwarded to the District Munsif, Mangalore, for execution.

Order.

The authority under which the President desires this Court to forward the decrees to the District Munsif for execution is not stated. Unless this is pointed out, this Court is not prepared to take any action on the above report.

(Signed) K. S. MENON,
District Judge.

(True copy)

(Signed) _____,
Acting District Judge.
29-9-27.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 961 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1927, page 37 supra.]

Instructions for the Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries.

The aims and objects of the survey and the lines on which it is proposed to be carried out, have been indicated in the press communiqué on the subject issued on 23rd February 1927. It will be observed therefrom that the object of the survey is to collect detailed information in regard to existing cottage and rural industries, the methods in force, the tools and appliances used and the number of persons employed in them, as also with reference to such questions as the availability of the requisite raw materials and the markets for the finished products. The scope of the survey will include the handloom and hand-spinning industries in respect of which separate questionnaires will be drawn up for the guidance of the Special Officer. In particular, a careful enquiry should be made into the economics of hand-spinning. Separate questionnaires have been issued to Tahsildars, as well as to non-official gentlemen who are in close touch with the economic life and industrial possibilities of their districts, with a view to eliciting preliminary information as to the existing local industries and the economic resources of the local area wherein they are carried on and of the people engaged in them. The information, when received, will be communicated to the Special Officer and should prove very valuable in his detailed enquiries into each cottage industry and the prospects of potential rural industries. The Special Officer could verify and amplify the information so derived in personal consultation with the Tahsildars and the non-official gentlemen concerned and conduct the necessary further enquiries. Considering the wide and varied scope of the survey, the Special Officer would do well to associate in his enquiries prominent non-official residents of the local area who may be conversant with the history and economics of the cottage industries carried on in that area. All officers of the Department of Industries will render as much assistance as possible with technical advice and by placing at the disposal of the Special Officer such knowledge and experience as they may possess of particular industries and local conditions.

It is difficult to lay down general instructions which will necessarily be equally applicable in the case of every industry or every taluk or area. In the following paragraphs, however, are indicated certain lines of enquiry which will serve as a guide to the Special Officer in pursuing his investigations. The survey should aim at a full and clear ascertainment of facts and the Special Officer's report should contain a brief history of each industry, care being taken to discriminate between what is mere tradition and what is fact which may be regarded as capable of establishment by evidence, and the organization of each industry should be carefully studied. Illustrations should be given where possible of tools, machinery, designs and finished articles—

- (i) Name, location and population of the taluk or area.
- (ii) What are the main products of the taluk or area and how are they utilized?
- (iii) What are the chief occupations of the people?

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(iv) What are the average wages of the workers in the occupations mentioned?

(v) What are the existing cottage or rural industries of the taluk or area?

(vi) When were the industries started and where are they carried on?

(vii) On an average, how many people are employed in each industry and what wages do they receive? Are they full-time or part-time workers? If the latter, is it of primary or subsidiary importance in the domestic economy of the household, for how long do they work at it and what other work do they do? Information should be given separately in respect of the men, women and children employed.

(viii) To what class do they belong and in what way do they obtain training in the industry? Are female workers employed in it and, if so, in what proportion?

(ix) What raw materials are utilized in the cottage industry and what are the sources of their supply? Give the average price for the last five years, including the current year, or the raw materials used and state any difficulties which are felt in connexion with them.

(x) How is the raw material procured by the worker? Is it supplied by a sowcar or bought by the worker in the market?

(xi) In what manner is the industry carried on? In groups or in a workshop attached to the house of a master artisan, who personally supervises the work of a few fellow artisans or does each artisan work by himself with his family? Are they financed by any co-operative organization? If not, does the industry lend itself to co-operative effort and do the economic and other conditions of the local area afford facilities for the establishment of a co-operative society for the benefit of the industry?

(xii) What sort of articles are being made? Why are these particular articles selected for manufacture? Is it because they sell best or because they are best suited to the workers?

(xiii) The implements used should be described and the methods by which they are obtained, e.g., whether the artisan makes his own implements and tools or purchases them from the village blacksmith or carpenter or from others?

(xiv) Where and how are the products of the chief industries disposed of? Do they sell all the articles they manufacture and in what manner does the worker dispose of the finished article, i.e., is it handed to the sowcar or other middleman or sold direct by the artisan? If the former, what is the basis of payment and are the workers given advances by the sowcar or is payment made only on completion of work? Suggest means of securing to the workmen the profit which in such cases is usually appropriated by the middleman.

(xv) If a wider market could be found for the products of the industry, could the producers (a) turn out a larger quantity or (b) turn out a better article? If the industry organized to comply regularly and promptly with orders received? Are the articles durable and costly or cheap and inferior? Could the workers be relied upon to supply goods according to approved samples?

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(xvi) Could the department assist in any way to find a better market for the products of the industry? For instance would it help if the department made a collection of samples of the articles and endeavoured to get a London firm to sell them on commission, or arranged for their display in London at Exhibitions and Trade Fairs? Could the Victoria Technical Institute be of assistance?

(xvii) How is instruction in the manufacture of the products of each cottage industry imparted? Do the workmen train themselves and acquire the necessary degree of personal skill as part of the family life?

(xviii) The question of design should be carefully investigated. Where do the manufacturers obtain their designs or patterns from? Do they ever evolve new patterns or designs or do they adhere rigidly to old ones? Has any attempt been made to introduce new designs or patterns and if so, by whom?

(xix) Are there any special difficulties which have to be overcome in connexion with any particular cottage industry in the area?

(xx) If the industry has shown a tendency to decline, either in quantity or quality, the reasons for such a decline should be fully investigated.

(xxi) Can you offer any suggestions by which the industry or the conditions of the artisans can be improved?

(xxii) Can you offer, as a result of your investigation, any suggestions in regard to the starting of new cottage or rural industries in the area with reference to such factors as the availability of suitable labour and raw materials.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 975 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1927, page 50 supra.]

(1)

G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated 10th September 1923.

The Government approve the following scheme, in supersession of that

Miscellaneous.	sanctioned in G.O. No. 3, Revenue, dated 8th January 1919, for the appointment of clerks in Madras offices as Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates in the mufassal:—
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(1) Clerks on Rs. 81 and above and of at least eight years' permanent service in the Madras offices specified in the annexure to this order who have undergone survey training and settlement or Revenue Inspector's training for not less than six months will be eligible to be sent out as Deputy Tahsildars or Sub-Magistrates provided they have qualified in two languages, one of which should be either Tamil or Telugu. A Madras office which sends out one of its clerks as a Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate will take a man from a mufassal office in his place if possible.

(2) The number of appointments to be set apart for confirmation of Probationary Deputy Tahsildars and for Madras clerks should be limited to one permanent vacancy in five in each district except the Nilgiris, these vacancies being divided equally between Madras clerks and Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.

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(3) The Collectors should notify to the Board of Revenue each year not later than a date to be specified by the Board the number of permanent vacancies that are likely to arise during the year and also any vacancies that are likely to arise during the year and also any vacancies which occur in excess of those anticipated during the year.

(4) The heads of offices mentioned in the annexure should forward to the Board of Revenue not later than 1st April in each year a list in Form A prescribed in B.P. No. 27, Land Revenue, dated 7th March 1919, of clerks eligible to be sent out in accordance with paragraph (1) above.

(5) The selection from this list will be made by the Board of Revenue which will be given discretion to select only such men as have undergone the prescribed training and have in its opinion experience which will fit them for the post of Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate.

(6) Brahmans should not exceed half the total number and at least half should be chosen from among Non-Brahmans and Muhammadans.

(7) The mufassal clerk to be taken in exchange will be selected by the head of the Madras office concerned out of a list, to be furnished by Collectors in Form B prescribed in B.P. No. 27-R., dated 7th March 1919, of clerks who are willing to come to Madras and are considered by their Collectors as suitable for appointment in a Madras office.

(8) The Madras clerk selected by the Board for the post of Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate will join the appointment even if the mufassal clerk proposed in exchange is unwilling to join the Madras office.

(9) The selection of men for Telugu districts should, as far as possible, be confined to Telugu men.

(10) The clerks sent out from Madras should be taken in permanent vacancies and be on probation for two years at the expiry of which they should, if found fit, be confirmed from the dates on which they took over charge as Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate.

2. In view of the discretion now vested in the Board in paragraph 1 (5) above, the Government do not consider it necessary to restrict the privilege of sending out clerks as Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates to the three offices suggested by it.

3. Separate orders will be issued as regards the pay to be allowed to the mufassal clerks drafted into the Madras offices and the other cognate matters raised in Board's Reference No. Confdl., 162-21-2, dated 30th August 1921, and subsequent references.

4. Before proceeding with this scheme the Board of Revenue is requested to ascertain and report not later than 1st November 1923 the total number of permanent vacancies likely to occur in the several districts in 1924, and whether all these are required for confirmation of Probationary Deputy Tahsildars already entertained.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. LEGH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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(2)

G.O. No. 1295, Revenue, dated 17th August 1925.

In his letter, dated 3rd October 1924, read above, the Commissioner of Labour requests that the concessions at present enjoyed by clerks in certain Madras offices in the matter of undergoing Survey and Revenue Inspector's training for appointment as Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates in the mufassal may be extended to the clerks in his office. The Government have taken this opportunity to examine the scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated 10th September 1923, for the appointment of clerks in Madras offices as Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates. They are of opinion that the introduction of Madras clerks—vide G.O. No. 639, Revenue, dated 19th April 1926, into district establishments otherwise than by exchange of officers tends to react on the prospects and quality of the mufassal staff and that the privilege has already been too far extended.

The Government therefore direct that the scheme sanctioned in the above Government Order shall apply only to clerks in the Departments of the Secretariat and the offices of the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Madras. They further direct that sub-paragraph (8) of paragraph 1 of the Government Order be cancelled and that in future the Madras office sending out a clerk shall in all cases take a mufassal clerk in exchange though not necessarily of the same status as the clerk sent out.

(By order of the Governor in Council.)

E. W. LEGH,
Second Secretary to Government.

(3)

G.O. No. 369, Public, dated 28th April 1927.

In G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated the 10th September 1923, the Government approved of a scheme for the appointment of clerks in Madras offices as deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates in the mufassal. According to this scheme, as modified in G.O. No. 1295, Revenue, dated the 17th August 1925, if a clerk is sent from an office in Madras City to an appointment as deputy tahsildar or sub-magistrate, a clerk has to be taken into the office in the City from the mufassal in exchange, but the clerk so taken need not necessarily be of the same status as the clerk sent out. No definite principles have been laid down on which the pay to be granted to a clerk thus taken in exchange should be fixed, but each case has been dealt with separately. The Government consider this position unsatisfactory and are accordingly pleased to pass the following orders.

2. (i) A mufassal clerk who is appointed in an office in Madras City under the above scheme will start in the time-scale of pay of the post to which he is appointed at the stage corresponding to his average pay as defined in Fundamental rule 9 (2) or substantive pay in the mufassal, whichever is higher; if this average or substantive pay is less than the minimum pay of the post to which he is appointed in the office in the City he will start on such minimum pay; if it falls between two stages in the City time-scale, he will start at the higher of these two stages.

(ii) In addition to the pay fixed as above, the clerk will be granted a Presidency allowance at the rate appropriate to his average or substantive pay in the mufassal, whichever is higher. On each occasion that the clerk

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receives an increment in his pay in the City scale the Presidency allowance will be reduced by the amount of the increment until the Presidency allowance disappears altogether.

3. If a mufassal clerk appointed in an office in the City reverts to the mufassal within three years of joining his appointment in the City, he will be eligible to draw pay on the mufassal scale only as if he had served in the permanent appointment which he held before he was translated to the office in the City, satisfactory service in the office in the City entitling him to increments in the mufassal scale.

4. Under paragraph 1 (7) of G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated 10th September 1923, the mufassal clerk taken in exchange is selected from a list to be furnished by Collectors, of clerks who are willing to come to Madras and are considered suitable for appointment in an office in the City. The Government consider that the working of the system should not be made to depend on the willingness of clerks to accept appointments in Madras. All officers are liable to serve wherever they may be posted. The Government therefore direct that the list to be furnished by Collectors should include all clerks who are considered by them to be suitable for appointment in offices in Madras City irrespective of whether they are willing to come to Madras or not, and a clerk who is selected shall be bound to join the appointment in the office in Madras.

5. Apart from the exchange scheme, it is sometimes found necessary or desirable to introduce in office in the City men with knowledge of district work (clerks, deputy tahsildars and tahsildars). The orders passed in paragraphs 2 to 4 above will apply to these cases also.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 980 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1927, page 53 supra.]

*Copy of letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras,
L. Dis. No. 2655/27, dated 14th May 1927.*

[Legislative Council question—Forest grievances Malayalis—Javadi—
Reference—Memorandum from Government No. 808-I/27, Development, dated 17th March 1927.]

The following replies are submitted to clauses (a) to (d) of Legislative Council question No. 762:—

(a) Yes.

Under the Hill Forest Village System approved in B.P. Mis. F. No. 15, dated 10th January 1917, the Malayalis are allowed to graze their cattle

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free of charge so long as the general protection of the forests (especially the protection of sandal trees from fire and theft) continues to be satisfactory. For the last nine years a deposit of three annas for each cow unit has been taken from them and at the end of each year it is refunded in full, if the protection has been satisfactory. When protection has been defective a part or the whole of the three annas is retained by Government. Some 36,000 cow units are grazed under this system.

(b) Yes, in addition to the above grazing privilege Malayalis were (and are still) allowed to remove fuel, unclassified small timber, and thatch grass to meet their own genuine domestic requirements.

The Malayalis are expected to help the Forest Department in return for these concessions by providing labour for ordinary forest work such as cutting creepers, tending young sandal trees and so on. Such labour is invariably paid for at sanctioned rates. The Malayali headman keeps a register of work done and payments made and the Range Officer is required to make these payments in person. In addition, the register is subjected to periodic check by the District Forest Officer.

As a further incentive to protection some thousand rupees are distributed every year in rewards for safeguarding the forests from fire.

The Malayalis are allowed to cultivate porambokes, such cultivation being regulated by the Board's Standing Order No. 26. It may be mentioned that the land revenue administration of the Tiruppattur Javadi is vested in the Forest Department and in that region alone the Malayalis cultivate nearly eleven thousand acres.

(c) No, the Malayalis are not prohibited from grazing their cattle nor are they prohibited from cultivating porambokes. To help them supplement their crops obtained from the porambokes some eighty acres of land inside the reserved forest has been leased to them.

(d) To some extent minor forest produce in the Javadi is obtained from both the reserves and from patta lands. Malayalis are employed in collecting the produce from the reserve and these same individuals frequently have similar produce of their own which they want to dispose of. To minimise the danger of the produce from the two kinds of land becoming mixed, with resultant loss to Government, it is considered expedient that there should be only one contractor and that the Malayalis should ordinarily sell their own minor forest produce only to him. This arrangement benefits the Malayalis in that the contractor for the Government forests is likely to be a man of more substance and less likely to default or defraud in his payments than any second contractor, were such second contractor permitted.

Should any Malayali have reason to think that the contractor is abusing this system by not paying proper rates for the minor forest produce received from the patta lands, he is at liberty to point the matter out to the District Forest Officer, and to ask his permission to dispose of the produce in another way.

(e) There is no reason to suppose that the Malayalis are subjected to any harassment.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 983 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1927, page 54 supra.]

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, No. 296 I., dated 21st June 1927.

[Irrigation schemes—Tiruvannamalai taluk—Legislative Council question No. 633.]

I forward herewith copy of Executive Engineer's report No. 581 S.E., dated 31st May 1927, which furnishes information on all the points raised in question No. 633 of the meeting of the Legislative Council by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.

2. As regards restoration of Paramanandal tank, plans and estimate for the work have been received from the Collector with his No. R. Dis. 2684/24, dated 7th July 1927, approving the estimate and are under scrutiny in my office.

3. As regards the extension of irrigation under the Alathur anicut, the Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, is being asked to expedite a final report as to its feasibility or otherwise.

Enclosure

Letter from A. W. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, to the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, dated 31st May 1927, No. 581 S.E.

[Irrigation schemes—Tiruvannamalai taluk—Legislative Council question No. 633.]

Pennar or Ponniyar scheme.—(a) There are no schemes under investigation or correspondence with the Collector of North Arcot to dig a channel from Pennar (Ponniyar) river in Tiruvannamalai taluk to irrigate portions of Chengam and Tiruvannamalai Firkas.

(b) & (c) *Schemes investigated in Tiruvannamalai taluk.*—(1) *Melpunjai scheme.*—Plans and estimate for improvements to the Melpunjai channel from Eraiur tank were prepared in 1923. The proposal was found unacceptable as it might lead to litigation. It was finally ordered to be dropped in G.O. Mis. No. 95 I., dated 17th April 1923.

(2) *Alathur anicut—Extension of irrigation.*—The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, made three distinct proposals for utilizing the additional supply of the Alathur anicut. These proposals do not appear to have been investigated in detail and a definite report made as to their feasibility or otherwise—with reference to the Superintending Engineer's No. 2229 M., dated 18th October 1924. The report is still awaited from the Subdivisional Officer, Vellore.

(3) *Hussainagaram tank—Restoration.*—Plans and estimate for the restoration of the tank have recently been received from the Subdivisional Officer, Vellore, and are under scrutiny. They will be submitted shortly for approval.

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(4) *Malavambattu scheme—Restoration.*—This scheme was ordered to be dropped as the restoration of the tank would be prejudicial to the interests of Radhapuram tank—vide North Arcot Collector's Proceedings No. R. Dis. 2165/25, dated 25th February 1925.

(5) *Puramanandal tank—Restoration.*—Plans and estimate amounting to Rs. 7,630 for the restoration of the tank were submitted with this office No. 1297 S.E., dated 8th December 1926, for approval.

These were returned from the Circle office with remarks for obtaining the countersignature of the Collector. These have accordingly been sent to the Collector with this office No. 132 R.D., dated 23rd February 1927, for approval and transmission to the Circle office.

From the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, No. 391-I., dated 11th August 1927.

[Irrigation schemes—Alathur anicut—Extension of irrigation—Tiruvannamalai taluk.]

In continuation of my letter No. 290-1, dated 21st June 1927, I forward herewith the final report regarding the Alathur anicut referred to in the concluding paragraph of my letter quoted above. It will be seen therefrom that the proposed extension of irrigation under the anicut is not feasible without detriment to the existing ayacut under the Cheyyar anicut nor it is financially a sound one.

Letter from Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division, No. 846-S.E., dated the 22nd July 1927.

The proposal of extension of irrigation under Alathur anicut in Cheyyar river is not feasible being not remunerative financially and cannot be recommended without detriment to the existing ayacut under the Cheyyar anicut system. The proposal really means to improve existing irrigation *not now entitled* to Cheyyar water at the expense of lands which *are entitled* and which do not get adequate supply. Very little water goes down in Cheyyar below Cheyyar anicut as can be seen from the enclosed statement showing the number of days that water passed over Cheyyar anicut during the last ten years. Further, the irrigation under Alathur anicut supplying Polur taluk will also be adversely affected. A copy of the Subdivisional Officer's detailed report on the subject is also herewith for information.

Letter from M.R.Ry. C. S. GOPALAKRISHNA RAO Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Vellore, to the Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division, Vellore, No. 646-E., dated the 26th June 1927.

[Divisional No. 1593-Sd. of 22nd June 1927—Extension of irrigation under Alathur anicut across Cheyyar in Tiruvannamalai taluk.]

The Alathur anicut is the fourth anicut across the Cheyyar in the lists of Tiruvannamalai taluk. This is said to have been breached in 1884 and since rebuilt under G.O. No. 306 I., dated 25th March 1899, improving the supply channel from it and certain tanks below so as to command an ultimate ayacut of 1,331 acres.

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2. Proposals have since been called for to extend irrigation under the system and accordingly made to supply three fresh chains of tanks, viz., (1) to feed Aridarimangalam, Kalpayur and Damarapakkam tanks by a branch channel from the Alathur tank supply channel; (2) to cut a channel from one right flank of Alathur tank to Arulapattu tank (an abandoned tank to be restored) Endal tank, Kallarapadi tank, Mavadal eri, Devanampattu tank, Muruthuvampadi large and small tanks, Kariyandal tank, Vada Pulidiyur tank and Agaram Sibbandi tank; and (3) to feed Periakalambadi Sitteri, Thenagaram tank and Muthirampundi tank by a channel from the left flank of the Uthirampundi tank which receives a party supply from the anicut—vide sketch enclosed.

3. Of these proposals items (1) and (3) appear to have been already fully investigated and given up as prohibitively costly—see Superintending Engineer's No. 612-N.A., dated 20th August 1924. Item (2) was also investigated and a preliminary report submitted with approximate cost of the scheme. As this was also not sufficiently remunerative, it was deferred with reference to Superintending Engineer, V Circle, No. 249-S.A., dated 16th March 1923, pending further consideration and report whether by any means it can be made sufficiently remunerative—vide Superintending Engineer's No. 2229-M/S-401-R., dated 21st October 1924, to the Collector communicated in Divisional No. 2904-Sd., dated 29th October 1924. The line along which supply was proposed to be taken to the new chain of tanks is on the best alignment possible from tank to tank so as to reduce the cost of the scheme. Yet it was not remunerative. There is no possibility of reducing the cost of the scheme except by contributions from the ryots concerned.

4. The anicut, as it is, supplies the tanks at Alathur Nammiandal, Nayampadi, Mashar, Periakalambadi, Uthirampundi and Si Andipattu with a total ayacut of 1,290 acres and there is a further extent of 642 acres of ayacut under the fresh chain of tanks tirwajasti and fastjasti cultivation. There are about 1,000 acres of ayacut under the fresh chain of tanks proposed under item (2) of the proposals. Thus the total area to be benefited will be about 1,650 acres, major portion of which are already under wet cultivation, and for this extent an increased supply is to be taken off from the river at this anicut.

5. The drainage area of the river above this anicut is about 170 square miles. There are a large number of river supply channels taking off on both sides of the river Cheyyar below this anicut and also a number of spring channels from the river for irrigation in Government and Arni Jaghir limits taking off an increased supply from the Cheyyar for extension of irrigation under the Alathur anicut system may not affect the existing irrigation in the lower reaches during heavy floods in the river, but will do so during years of scanty rainfall and low freshes in the river. In addition to this, the supply to the ayacut under the Cheyyar anicut system of about 24,000 acres will be diminished at all seasons, as they depend solely on the supply during floods in the river. The drainage area of the river above the Cheyyar anicut is 711 square miles, of which an extent of about 170 square miles is intercepted at the Alathur anicut. Even at present, no supply flows down the Cheyyar main channel beyond the first reach during years of normal rainfall and any diversion of floods in the upper reaches of the river above the Cheyyar anicut will, it is feared, seriously affect and diminish the supply at this anicut and the ayacut under it will consequently suffer all the more.

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The proposal for extending the irrigation under the Alathur anicut cannot therefore be considered favourably—apart from financial aspects—without detriment to the existing ayacut under the Cheyyar anicut system.

Statement showing the number of days that water passed over Cheyyar anicut falling shutters.

Number.	Name of year.	Number of days that water passed over anicut.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1911-12	7	...
2	1912-13	4	...
3	1913-14	1	...
4	1914-15	2	...
5	1915-16	1	...
6	1916-17	4	...
7	1917-18	1	...
8	1918-19	1	...
9	1919-20	8	...
10	1920-21	6	...
11	1921-22	...	There were no floods.
12	1922-23	4	...
13	1923-24	...	There were no floods.
14	1924-25	...	Do
15	1925-26	...	Do.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 989 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1927, page 56 supra.]

Note.

The Muthunaickenpatti Production and Sales Co-operative Society in the Salem district was organized by Mr. N. Visvanatha Ayyar, an Inspector of Co-operative Societies. On receipt of the report from the inspector, the village was visited by the then Assistant Registrar M.R.Ry. R. Muthuswami Ayyar and the society was started on 27th November 1921 by another inspector Mr. K. G. Ramaswami Ayyar. The society did not commence its work for want of favourable conditions till January 1924. It ceased to function in July 1924. The society was visited twice by the Assistant Registrars on 8th December 1922 and 29th May 1924. Under the reorganization scheme introduced in 1925, the society is under the charge of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Deputy Registrar of the circle did not however receive any communication from the society to settle the differences between the members of the panchayat.

An enquiry under section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act into the affairs of the society is being held at present. From the result of the enquiry so far made, it is understood that there is little possibility of the society being revived.

A. M. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary.

17th October 1927.

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide page 101 supra.]

విక్రమి వెంకటరత్నముగారు సవరణను బహుమతి ఇచ్చివడిరి. ఈ విషయమై రెండు మూడు విషయములు తెలిసికొంటే కీసవరణను బహుమతిచేయవచ్చును. మార్చిలోగా ఎంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టెదరు. ఎంత డబ్బు కావలెను అని అడుగుచు ప్రభుత్వమువారు సర్దుబాటులనంపగా ఆ సవరణముల చెబుచు సాంకేతి సంస్థలు దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టెను. ఇట్టి గ్రాంటులకు ద్వేషింపబడిన రూ. 3 లక్షలు అప్పుడే ఇచ్చివేసిరా లేనిచో ఇంకను ఎంత నిలువ యున్నది. ప్రస్తుతము అమలులోనున్న స్టాప్ పేమంకు పద్ధతివలన లాకలు బోర్డులు చాలా కష్టములకు లోనుగావలసివచ్చుచున్నది. బోర్డువారు డబ్బు అంతా ఖర్చుపెట్టి పనిచేయించిన తరువాత నాచరులను పంపినతరువాత ప్రభుత్వమువారు తాము వాగ్దానముచేసిన విరాళమును చెల్లించుచున్నారు. బోర్డువారు తాము చెల్లించవలసిన సగభాగమునకే చాల చిక్కపడుచున్నారు. అట్టి స్థితిలో మిగిలిన సగభాగమునుగూడ ముందుగా ఎక్కడనుంచి తెచ్చి కర్చుపెట్టగలరో తెలియుటలేదు. లాకలు బోర్డు స్థితి నానా అవస్థగానున్నది. ఈ పరతును తీసివేయవలెను. ఇంతియగాక మార్చి 31 వ తేదీలోగా కనుక పూర్తి చేసి విరాళములను వెచ్చింపవలెనని నిబంధనవలనకూడ చాల చిక్కగానున్నది. అసలు పనులు జరుగు నెలలు మే, జూన్, జూలైలు. మార్చి నెలలో పనిచేయుటకైనను వీలులేదు. ఈ విషయముల బాగా అలోచించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు తమ విధానమును మార్చుకొనెదరని నమ్ముచున్నాను.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide page 110 supra.]

విక్రమి వెంకటరత్నముగారు పై మొత్తమునందు రూ. 100 ల తగ్గింపవలెనని ప్రతిపాదించుచు అమలాపురము హైస్కూలునందు వ్యవసాయ తరగతి నేర్పరచుటయొక్క ఆవశ్యకతను గురించి వివరించిరి. తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో రామచంద్రపురము గ్రామముగలదు. అందొక హైస్కూలుగలదు. పేరాజు పంతులుగారను నొకదాత చనిపోవుచు నూరు ఎకరముల పల్లపు భూమిని సదరు కళాశాల కొనగలడు అయిస్కూలులో వ్యవసాయతరగతి నేర్పరచి బాలరకు వ్యవసాయవిషయముల బోధించుట కాభూమిని ఉపయోగింపవలసినదనియు చెలిపిరి జిల్లా బోర్డువారివిషయమై ప్రభుత్వమునికి వ్రాసి ఆ స్కూలులో వ్యవసాయ తరగతి నేర్పరచవలసినదని గోరిరి. పై భూమిని తాముసేదమనియు వ్యవసాయవిద్యను బోధించుటకు ఖర్చులను ప్రభుత్వమువారు భరింపవలసినదనియు బోర్డువారు చెలిపిరి. ప్రభుత్వమువారందు కంగీకరింపక ఖర్చులలో సగము తాము భరించెదమనియు మిగతా సగము బోర్డువారు భరింపవలెననియు సూచించిరి. ఈ విషయమై బోర్డువారికి ప్రభుత్వమువారికి పరతులు కుదురక అంతటితో నిలిచిపోయెను.

ఇప్పుడైనను ప్రభుత్వమువారివిషయమై పునరాలోచించి, సదరు హైస్కూలునందొక వ్యవసాయ తరగతి నేర్పరచవలెనని గోరుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వమువారుచు నొక ప్రదర్శకుని (Demonstrator) నియమించిన చాలును. ప్రత్యేకమొక వ్యవసాయ పాఠశాలను ఏర్పరుపవలసిన అవశ్యకత తప్పిపోవును. రామచంద్రపురం తాలూకాకు, జిల్లాకునుగూడ, ఇయ్యవలసిన చాల ప్రయోజనముండును.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 1st November 1927

The House met at 11 o'clock, the 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., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Macmichael, c.s.i., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayana Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Basbeer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Patasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Chambers, Mr. G. W.	Raja of Jeypore.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Raja of Ramnad.
Cotterell, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramaachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Evans, c.s.i., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Sabahanandam, Swami A. S.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Surabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Hall, c.s.i., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Harisvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Slater, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Statham, Mr. R. M.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dabash Kadir Sahib.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Mahmud Sohamud Sahib Bahadur.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Thomas, Mr. D.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.	Uppli Sahib Bahadur, K.
	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.

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PRESENT—cont.

Venka'rama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkayya, 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

Excise

Location of the Airody arrack and toddy shops.

* 995 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to question No. 92 asked on 24th August 1927 regarding the location of Airody arrack and toddy shops—

(a) whether he has called for and received any and if so what information with respect to the said question; and

(b) what steps he proposes to take in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) A report has been called for from the Commissioner of Excise. It has not yet been received.

Extension of the system of Prohibition.

* 996 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 94 dated 24th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce the system of total prohibition of production, import and sale of liquor in any area, besides the five taluks in which it has been introduced;

(b) if so, which area; and to what extent;

(c) what the estimated expenditure has been so long and will be in future in enforcing prohibition in addition to the existing expenditure; and

(d) the loss of revenue in the past and that estimated in future in extending the system of prohibition?

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A.—(a) & (b) There is no 'total prohibition' of liquor in force at present in any area in this Presidency. In the five taluks referred to, the sale of arrack only is prohibited. No decision has yet been made by the Government concerning the introduction of total prohibition in any area.

(c) & (d) No additional expenditure has been incurred in enforcing the prohibition of the sale of arrack in the five taluks referred to. The Government have not the other information asked for.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether, with reference to the answer to clause (a), foreign liquor is being sold in the five taluks referred to?"

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know what the number of these foreign liquor shops is?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is the object of the Government to restrict the sale of arrack alone and encourage the sale of foreign liquor? What is the policy of the Government, I wish to know."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir. As a matter of fact foreign liquor also is being discouraged."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Excise whether any attempt has been made to get the sanction of the Government of India to close down the foreign liquor shops in that area?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Why not, Sir? Do the Government intend encouraging foreign liquor and excluding arrack, which is their own manufactured article?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I have said already that it is not so, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend addressing the Government of India on the question of closing down the foreign liquor shops in that area?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Personally, I think that Government can come to a decision without the previous sanction of the Government of India."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not want his personal opinion; I want his opinion as the Minister for Excise."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Exactly the same, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know, Sir, why arrack is prohibited and not foreign liquor, and what the object of the Government is in doing so?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It was in the nature of an experiment that the Government tried it and they began with arrack, to see what the effects would be on the sales of toddy; for instance."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know why Government did not try the experiment with regard to foreign liquor ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I could not answer that, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the effect of closing down these arrack shops has been an increase in the consumption of foreign liquor ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether any decision has been arrived at by the Government after the resolution on total prohibition was last passed by the Council? My question is with reference to the last sentence of the first paragraph of the answer."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, in view of the fact that the hon. the Minister for Excise has stated that there has been no increase in the consumption of foreign liquor, whether he is prepared to immediately undertake the closing down of foreign liquor shops also, so that the experiment may advance a step further ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is a matter for the consideration of Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I point out, Sir, first of all . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine himself at this stage to putting his supplemental questions."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to point out, Sir, that the Minister told this House . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member wants to give information, he must avail himself of other opportunities and methods of doing so."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" My point is that according to the information given by the hon. Mr. Patro in answer to my question put to him, the sale of foreign liquor had increased and orders had been passed to close down a certain number of shops; and I want to know how the matter stands now."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of the statement of Sir Patro, Sir. As far as I know, in the taluks where the experiment is tried, there has not been any increase so far."

997 Q.—Please see page 171 infra.

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Agriculture

Qualifications for Maistris in the Agricultural department.

* 998 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : With reference to the answer given to question No. 243 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927 regarding qualifications for maistris in the Agricultural department, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the information asked for has since been received and if so, whether it will be placed on the table ?

A.—Yes; Demonstration maistris are generally recruited from head coolies or ordinary coolies who have had sufficient experience in experiment stations. No special training is prescribed, but they learn in the experiment stations all about the particular improvement they are sent out to demonstrate.

Appointment of Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators.

* 999 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : With reference to the answer given to question No. 244 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927 regarding appointment of Assistant Demonstrators, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the information called for has since been received and if so, whether it will be placed on the table ?

A.—Yes; applicants for the posts of Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators should have at least undergone the two years' course at the Agricultural College and obtained a certificate of proficiency. Before they are sent to work in the district, they are trained in experiment stations under experienced farm managers or under senior agricultural demonstrators.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, whether an attempt could be made to make these Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators get some experience as cultivators in addition to the training that they get in the farms ?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Their actual work to a considerable extent supplies the omission, Sir."

Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore.

* 1000 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : With reference to the answer given to question No. 434 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927 regarding the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the information called for has since been received and if so, whether it will be placed on the table ?

A.—Yes, the information is appended. ^a

Assistant Directors, experts, etc., in the Agricultural department.

* 1001 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : With reference to the answer given to question No. 435 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927 regarding Assistant Directors, experts, etc., in the Agricultural

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 224-225 infra.

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department, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the information called for has been received and if so, whether it will be placed on the table?

A.—Yes; information on points raised in sections (a), (b) and (c) of the question is not available. With regard to clause (d) of that question the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the abstract of the rules relating to the Public Service Examinations in the Madras Presidency.

1002 Q.—Please see page 174 infra.

Co-operative Societies

Control of the Co-operative department over District Co-operative Federation with regard to appointments.

* 1003 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Deputy Registrar and the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies have any control over the District Co-operative Federation; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they interfere with the appointment and dismissal of supervisors by the District Co-operative Federation?

A.—(a) The Co-operative department has no direct control of any sort. Its function is simply advisory in the case of the training to be given to the Supervisors and in selecting them for such training and examination. Only the Supervisors who have been duly trained and qualified and certified by the Registrar as fit to do independent work can visit independently a society affiliated to any union.

(b) No complaints of such interference have been received.

Construction of godowns by rural co-operative societies.

* 1004 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government sanction for the construction of godowns in rural co-operative societies only as much amount as is collected by way of shares by the society;

(b) what is the rate of interest at which the Government are lending now for the construction of godowns in rural areas; and

(c) whether the Government propose to reduce the rate of interest charged?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No 386, Development, dated 21st March 1927, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) No.

[1st November 1927]

Education

Increased pay for secondary teachers.

* 1005 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any steps to increase the pay of the secondary teachers?

A.—The Government do not propose to revise the pay of secondary-grade teachers at present.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education if he considers that the pay the secondary-grade teachers are now receiving is not satisfactory or adequate?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“As things stand at present, the Government are not in a position to revise the pay of the secondary-grade teachers.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister if he has received any petition from the Teachers' Association regarding the inadequacy of the salary that these secondary-grade teachers are receiving at present?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I have received several communications from the Teachers' Association.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know, Sir, if the Government have taken any action so far or propose to take any action as early as possible?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The answer on the paper contains what action the Government propose to take.”

Expansion of elementary education in the Presidency.

* 1006 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether as a result of the elementary educational survey conducted in this Province, he can give the proportion between (1) elementary schools opened in areas peopled by Brahmans and those opened in areas peopled by backward classes, depressed classes, criminal tribes and hill tribes, (2) elementary schools opened in areas with wet cultivation and facilities of communication by road or railway and those opened in remote outlying areas with no cultivation or but dry cultivation, and (3) the pupils of well-to-do castes or classes in elementary schools and pupils from the classes of artisans, agricultural labourers, weavers and those subsisting by hunting and fishing and from criminal tribes; and

(b) what are the areas in the several districts of the Presidency which are still unprovided with elementary schools or with very few of them; and

(c) what are the agencies, if any, working for the spread of elementary education in areas referred to under (b) and with what success?

A.—(a) (1) & (2) The Government have no information.

(3) The hon. Member is referred to Table (5) of the supplemental statistics in Volume II of the Public Instruction Report for 1925-26.

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- (b) & (c) From the year 1924-25 the Government have been sanctioning every year subsidies and grants for the opening of elementary schools in school-less centres with a population of 500 and above, through the agency of local bodies, village panchayats and private managements. It is expected that by 1928-29 all school-less centres with a population of 500 and above will be provided with schools.

Opening of elementary schools in Trichinopoly.

* 1007 Q.—MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many elementary schools were opened in the town of Trichinopoly during the period 1922 to 1926 within a distance of one mile from corresponding private recognized elementary schools;

(b) the strength of the latter before the new schools were opened;

(c) the relative strength of the new schools and the old ones during the first three years after the former were opened;

(d) the grants allotted to both during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27;

(e) whether the new schools are within easy reach of the depressed classes; and

(f) the number of pupils on the rolls of the old and new schools respectively?

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

1008 Q.—Please see page 175 infra.

Removal of the Board school at Perumbedu.

* 1009 Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether with reference to the answer to clauses (d) and (e) of question No. 274, answered in the Legislative Council on 27th August 1927, the Government have received the report called for from the Tiruvallur Taluk Board (in Chingleput district);

(b) if answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what the report of the Taluk Board was; and

(c) whether the Board school at Perumbedu has been removed from that village?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The President reported in September last that the subject would be considered by the taluk board at its next meeting and that his final report would be submitted after a decision had been arrived at as to the centre to which the school should be shifted.

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, how long this matter has been under correspondence ? ”

[1st November 1927]

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I cannot say exactly for how long it has been so, but I think it has been going on approximately for six months.”

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it not as old as this Council, Sir ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I do not think so.”

Efficiency grants to schools.

* 1010 Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether, as stated in the answer to question No. 275 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927, regarding efficiency grants to schools, the Government have called for the report and whether they have received it;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether they will lay it on the table; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take on the report?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Answers to clauses (b) to (g) of question No. 275 are furnished.*

(c) In view of the answers now given to clauses (b) to (g) of question No. 275, the Government consider that no action is called for.

Alleged memorials against the abolition of the Engineering School at Trichinopoly.

* 1011 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to abolish the Engineering School at Trichinopoly and if so, for what reasons; and

(b) whether a memorial has been received from the parents and guardians of the pupils of the school objecting to the abolition; if so, whether any final orders have been passed and to what effect?

A.—(a) Yes. It was urged on the Government that the separation of the subordinate classes from the Engineering College in 1920 had not tended to increase the efficiency or popularity of the classes and that the classes should be re-transferred to the College in view of the more efficient instruction imparted in the College. The Government have accordingly directed that the Engineering School at Trichinopoly should be closed with effect from the end of the current school year and that the classes should be re-transferred to the Engineering College.

(b) No such memorial has been received by the Government.

[1st November 1927]

The Engineering School at Trichinopoly.

* 1012 Q.—MR. SYED TAJUDIN: With reference to the answer to my question No. 417, dated 27th August 1927, 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 South Indian Railway Workshop is being enlarged at Trichinopoly with up-to-date modern railway engineering mechanisms; and

(b) why the Engineering College should not be retained at Trichinopoly so that students may have special facilities for learning practical aspects of Modern Railway Engineering also in the South Indian Railway Workshops by suitable arrangements with the Government of India and the South Indian Railway Company authorities?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In the Engineering School at Trichinopoly only Civil Engineering is taught and not mechanical or electrical engineering. Students receiving instruction in Civil Engineering are not required to undergo training in a workshop and the facilities afforded by the South Indian Railway Workshop will be of no use to them. The re-transfer of the subordinate classes to the College of Engineering has been ordered for the reasons given in the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1011.

Local Boards*Electoral roll for the Taluk Board of Udipi.*

* 1013 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether objections were filed before the revising authority of the electoral roll of the Taluk Board of Udipi (South Kanara) for the Kota circle for the expunging of the names of 167 persons in the preliminary roll and against the inclusion of 57 persons not so included but sought to be included in the final roll on the ground that they were not bona fide exercising of any profession and were fraudulently got assessed by an interested member of the Board;

(b) whether the revising authority summarily rejected the objections on 6th September 1927 on the ground that they had no authority to go behind the fact of assessment;

(c) whether the Government is aware that in similar circumstances G.O. No. 2463, L. & M., dated 29th June 1927, was issued with reference to the powers of the revising authority for municipal electoral rolls which holds that the revising authority has power inter alia to question the fact and propriety of assessments also;

(d) whether the Government will take immediate steps in the matter to see that justice is done in the matter in question; and

(e) whether the Government is further aware that two members of the said revising authority were both honorary bench magistrates and whether the Government considers that such quasi-officials should sit as a revising authority; if not, whether they propose to take steps to see that such nominations are not made in the future?

[1st November 1927]

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

(c) The Government Order referred to was issued on a reference made by the Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem, who, differing from the other members of the revising authority, held that it was not competent to question the propriety of assessments to profession tax made by the Chairman.

(d) The Government cannot interfere with the orders passed by the revising authority which are final.

(e) There is no objection under the existing rules to the appointment of honorary magistrates as members of the revising authority. The Government do not consider it necessary to prohibit such appointments.

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b), may I ask whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information, considering that the matter is rather important? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Yes, Sir, I shall call for information. ”

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to answer to clause (d), the revising authority in rejecting the objections stated that they had no authority to go behind the fact of assessment; is it not open to the Government to appoint another revising authority? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ But so far as this matter is concerned it has come to an end. As the answer itself says ‘ Government, cannot interfere with the orders passed by the revising authority which are final. ’

Proposed constitution of Udipi into a municipality.

* 1014 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 204, dated 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether ‘ the almost unanimous opinion ’ referred to in the answer to clause (a) was confined to the opinion within the town and suburbs of Udipi or included that in the villages of the taluk of Udipi;

(b) whether such village people were consulted;

(c) whether a memorial from any villagers have been received by the Government on the subject; and

(d) what orders have been passed?

A.—(a) The opinion referred to was that of the inhabitants of Udipi.

(b) No. The attention of the hon. Member is invited in this connexion to the answer given on 26th August 1927 to the supplementary question to question No. 204.

(c) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 545.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire, Sir, why the opinion of the villagers was not taken on this question? ”

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

[1st November 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the inhabitants of some of the villages have stated in their memorials that they are in favour of converting Udipti at least into a union board ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the Government have any objection to convert Udipti at least into a union board if not into a municipality ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The answer states exactly what the position is at present."

Municipal Councils

Saidapet municipal elections.

* 1015 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju, a candidate at the Saidapet municipal elections for ward No. 9, objecting to the acceptance of his rival's nomination by the Chairman, and asking for Government's orders ;

(b) whether the elections were to take place on the 7th September, and whether it is a fact that Mr. Chelvaranga Raju did not receive any reply from the Government till the 1st September ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Mr. Chelvaranga Raju sent a reminder to the Government asking for stay of elections or to return his papers in time so that he could at least seek his remedy in court ;

(d) whether on the 3rd September the Government sent a reply to Mr. Chelvaranga Raju saying that they had ordered the elections fixed for the 7th to be postponed ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government passed the following counter order on the 5th September, viz., in the circumstances stated by the Chairman dated the 4th September, the Government are pleased to revoke the stay and direct the Chairman to proceed with elections ;

(f) whether the 4th September referred to above was a Sunday, and whether the above order was communicated to Mr. Chelvaranga Raju only 17 hours before the commencement of the elections ;

(g) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Chelvaranga Raju, the candidate, was put to great inconvenience by the procedure adopted by the Government ;

(h) why the Government have adopted such a course ; and

(i) whether the Government are aware that they have by their procedure deprived Mr. Chelvaranga Raju of his right to resort to the court of law before the elections ?

A.—(a) to (e) Yes.

(f) Yes. Orders were passed on the 5th September 1927 and were despatched to the petitioner and the Chairman on the same day.

(g) No.

(h) The Government ascertained from the Chairman that there was no doubt as to the identity of the nominee, and accordingly revoked the stay order.

(i) No.

[1st November 1927]

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (f), is it not necessary that three days' notice should be given to the candidate ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think so."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (h), may I know under what authority the Government ordered a stay of the elections at first and then revoked their order afterwards ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government have got the power to stay elections."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place on the table the report from the Chairman and specify the provisions of the Act under which the order was issued ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice, Sir."

Saidapet municipal elections.

* 1016 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju was nominated before the Chairman on 13th August 1927 for election for ward No. 2 in the Saidapet municipal elections ;

(b) whether the Government have, by their order, dated the 28th September 1927, cancelled the acceptance by the Chairman of the nomination of Mr. Chelvaranga Raju ;

(c) under whose initiative the Government have taken such a course ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government have cancelled the acceptance by the Chairman of the nomination of Mr. Chelvaranga Raju on the ground that he was an honorary magistrate at the time of the nomination ;

(e) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Chelvaranga Raju resigned his office of honorary magistrate on 29th April 1927, although the withdrawal of the powers of the honorary magistrate was gazetted only on 6th September 1927 ;

(f) whether the Government nominated Mr. Chelvaranga Raju as a member of the Chingleput District Board by its order, dated 22nd June 1927, and whether he entered upon his duties on 27th July 1927 ;

(g) whether the Government had satisfied itself at the time of nominating Mr. Chelvaranga Raju to the District Board that he was qualified to be a member ;

(h) if the Government, under the circumstances noted above, had considered Mr. Chelvaranga Raju to be qualified for nomination to the District Board on 22nd June 1927, what has caused the Government to rule, on 28th September 1927, that the acceptance by the Chairman of the Saidapet municipality of the nomination of Mr. Chelvaranga Raju for election to ward No. 2 was ultra vires ; and

(i) why the Government have taken upon themselves the responsibility of deciding a doubtful point of law ?

[1st November 1927]

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) Action was taken on the initiative of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet.

(d) & (e) Yes.

(f) Yes. The Government do not know when M.R.Ry. Chelvaranga Raju entered upon his office as member of the District Board.

(g) The Government had no reason to think that he was not qualified to be a member of the District Board.

(h) & (i) Qualification for membership of a local board does not imply similar qualification for a municipal council. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to clause (iv) of section 49 (2) of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, and clause (iv) of section 55 (2) of the Local Boards Act, 1920.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know, with reference to the answers to clauses (f) and (g), whether Mr. Chelvaranga Raju was residing within the jurisdiction of the bench of which he was a member? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ He was within the jurisdiction of the municipality of Saidapet.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the jurisdiction of the bench is only for the municipal area of Saidapet or for the whole district? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is intended only for the municipal area of Saidapet.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ If the bench is only for the municipal area of Saidapet, is he qualified to be a member of the District Board? Will not the disqualification apply in this case also? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is asking for an opinion.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I think he is qualified for membership of the district board.”

Saidapet municipal elections.

* 1017 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the elections for ward No. 14 of the Saidapet municipality, the chairman omitted to include the name of one of the candidates, Mr. Arpudaraya Mudaliyar, in the nomination form No. II;

(b) whether Mr. Arpudaraya Mudaliyar sent a memorial to the Government protesting against the chairman's action, and whether the Government, in reply, cancelled the list already published and ordered the chairman to include the name of Mr. Arpudaraya Mudaliyar in form No. II and continue the elections; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the chairman did not proceed further for more than 25 days after the order of the Government was communicated to him?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Yes.

[1st November 1927]

Saidapet municipal elections.

* 1018 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chairman of the Saidapet municipality postponed the elections *sine die* for wards Nos. 2 and 3 of the Saidapet municipality;

(b) whether the chairman has powers to postpone the elections *sine die*;

(c) whether it is a fact that if elections were not held before the 30th September, the sitting councillors would be deemed to continue as councillors for another year;

(d) whether the Government have received any memorial protesting against the chairman's action;

(e) whether the Government ordered the elections to be held on the 24th and 29th September 1927; and

(f) whether the Government have received representations from the ratepayers of the Saidapet municipality that the chairman is behaving in a high-handed arbitrary manner in order to strengthen his party in the municipality?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Chairman has no power to postpone an election once fixed and notified by him under the election rules.

(c) No. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 9 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, under which a retiring councillor can be deemed to have been re-elected, if no councillor is elected at an ordinary election held under section 8 (2).

(d), No.

(e) The chairman was requested to fix fresh dates immediately for elections for the second and third wards of the municipality in consultation with the Collector of Chingleput and to report the fact to Government. He reported that the elections for those wards had been fixed for 29th September and 24th September respectively.

(f) No.

Administration of the Cochin municipality.

* 1019 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to questions Nos. 103 to 110, dated 24th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what further action has been taken after the suspension of the Cochin municipality for the administration of the civic affairs of the Cochin town and what action is proposed to be taken for their future administration?

A.—The Government have directed under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that during the period of the supersession of the Cochin Municipal Council the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cochin, shall exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the chairman and the council except in regard to appeals (tax and others) and that the Collector of Malabar shall exercise and perform all the power of the municipal council in regard to appeals. On the expiry of the period of supersession, the municipal council will be reconstituted.

[1st November 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire how the municipal council will be reconstituted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot understand what the hon. Member means by ' How it will be reconstituted.' I would request him to be more explicit."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know whether the council will be on the old lines or whether it will be completely reconstituted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no question of giving a new constitution to the Cochin municipality."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, is it the object of the Government to penalize the poor people ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I have already stated that it is not the object of the Government to penalize poor people."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If the poor councillors have to go in for election and spend thousands of rupees and after being councillors for only three months the council is dissolved and a re-election is ordered to be held and these people have to spend again for the re-election, is it not penalizing the people, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is one of the concomitants of a democratic system of Government."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Will the Government be pleased to nominate these poor people instead of asking them to come in through election ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government have no such intention."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Then these councillors are penalized ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister has already said that Government have no intention of doing such a thing."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Then, is it the intention of the Government to prevent them from coming in as councillors ? "

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

Finance

Revenue from, and expenditure on, the districts of Bellary, South Kanara, etc.

* 1029 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 227 of 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to get the following information for 1926-27 about the districts of Bellary, South Kanara, Nilgiris and Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district compiled and supplied :—

(a) the total revenue from all sources of the said districts and taluk ;

(b) the total expenditure on the administration of those districts and taluk ; and

(c) how much of the total revenue collected in the said districts and taluk was credited to the Imperial Treasury ?

[1st November 1927]

A.—A statement * prepared by the Accountant-General giving information regarding the total revenue and expenditure under ' Central ' and ' Provincial ' heads for the year 1926-27 relating to the Bellary, South Kanara and Nilgiri districts is annexed. The figures are only approximate.

Separate information regarding the revenue and expenditure realized in the Kollegal taluk is not available from the records in the Accountant-General's office.

Civil Justice

Accommodation for the members of the Bar at Mangalore.

* 1021 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report mentioned in the answer to question No. 788 regarding accommodation for the members of the Bar at Mangalore, answered on 31st March 1927, and if so, what it is ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take immediate steps in the matter ?

A.—(a) The report ^b of the District Judge, South Kanara, is appended.

(b) No.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he will be pleased to call for a report from the Public Works Department authorities ? In the appendix I find it is stated that a very heavy capital outlay would be necessary. But as in my opinion it can be done at a small cost, I wish to know whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report from the Public Works Department."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I have no objection, Sir, to call for it ; but as will be seen from a perusal of the report, so far as the District Court is concerned, there are two rooms allotted for the use of the members of the bar. Anyhow, I have no objection to call for a report from the Public Works Department."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" The request of the bar is only for an extension of the existing rooms in the District Court, out of which one is exclusively used by the Government Pleader. That is not mentioned in the report. I therefore wish to know, considering that there is only one small room available for the members of the bar, whether an extension could not be made at a small cost."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I shall call for a report as to the cost."

Appointments in the District Court, Kurnool.

* 1022 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : With reference to the answer given to question No. 320 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927 regarding appointments in the District Court, Kurnool, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the information called for has since been received and if so, whether it will be placed on the table ?

A.—The information ^c is laid on the table.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 227 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IV on pages 227-228 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix V on pages 228-229 infra.

[1st November 1927]

11-15
a.m.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"With reference to the statement made in the appendix that some were appointed from the Tamil districts, may I know the number?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether any attempt was made to get local people for these places and whether it has failed?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Notice."

Honorary Magistrates

Resignation of Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju of his office of Honorary Magistrate.

* 1023 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju, Honorary Magistrate, Saidapet, resigned on 29th April 1927 his office of Honorary Magistrate from that date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the President of the Bench Court reported on 11th May 1927 to the District Magistrate about the resignation of Mr. Chelvaranga Raju and sent up proposals to amalgamate the different sections of the Benches owing to want of quorum in the different sections;

(c) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate wrote to the Government on 16th June 1927 reporting about the resignation of Mr. Chelvaranga Raju and requesting permission to amalgamate the different Benches;

(d) whether the proposal referred to above was approved by the Government by their Order dated 4th July 1927, and whether the Government was thus distinctly made aware of the resignation of Mr. Chelvaranga Raju before the said date;

(e) when the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Chelvaranga Raju was filled up;

(f) whether the withdrawal of the powers of the Honorary Magistrate from Mr. Chelvaranga Raju was gazetted by the Government only on 6th September 1927;

(g) the reasons for the extraordinary delay in gazetting the withdrawal of the powers;

(h) whether the Government are aware that on account of this delay on their part the Government in the Local Self-Government Department have disqualified Mr. Chelvaranga Raju for nomination for election to the Saidapet municipality on 13th August 1927;

(i) whether the Government are aware of a similar delay on their part in accepting the resignation of the office of Honorary Magistrate by Mr. O. A. O. K. Lakshmanan Chettiyar in the Madras City last year which has resulted in unnecessary litigation for a year costing the rate-payers money, and in the deprivation of the right of representation for a year of the rate-payers of the Royapetta division in the Madras Corporation; and

(j) whether the Government will consider the desirability of duly accepting the resignations of Honorary Magistrates promptly hereafter?

[1st November 1927]

A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the exact date on which M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju tendered his resignation as he did not tender it to Government direct.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Yes.

(d) The proposal to amalgamate the sections of the Bench Court was approved on 4th July 1927.

(e) The order appointing a Special Magistrate in the place of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju Avargal was issued on the 31st October.

(f) Yes.

(g) In his letter dated the 16th June 1927 the District Magistrate, Chingleput, made certain proposals for the amalgamation of the two sections of the Saidapet Bench at the instance of the President of the two sections. In connexion with these proposals he District Magistrate incidentally mentioned the resignation of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Chelvaranga Raju Avargal, a Member of the Saidapet Bench, but without recommending the withdrawal of his powers. His recommendation for such withdrawal was received on the 25th August 1927.

(h) The Government cancelled the acceptance of Mr. Chelvaranga Raju's nomination by the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Saidapet.

(i) The Government are aware that Mr. O. A. O. K. Lakshmanan Chettiyar was debarred from nomination as a candidate for election to the Corporation of Madras in August 1926 because his resignation of his office of Honorary Magistrate had not been accepted. The Government are not aware of other consequences.

(j) No avoidable delay usually occurs in the matter of withdrawal of powers of Honorary Magistrates who have resigned their appointment.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the long delay and consequent inconvenience caused to the party in this matter, will the Government in future direct the Collectors to be more prompt in these matters?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"These questions have brought home to the Government the necessity for greater promptitude and I may bring to the notice of hon. Members what has been done. The order was issued the day before yesterday."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if Mr. Chelvaranga Raju sent reminders requesting the Government to expedite orders accepting the resignation?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I have not seen any. But I am willing to take it that it is so."

[1st November 1927]

Marine*Constitution of the Cochin Port Trust.*

* 1024 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 49, dated 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have been advised by their Law advisers that it would not be legal to constitute the Cochin Port Trust without the representatives of the Travancore and Cochin Darbars; and

(b) if not, why Government are delaying the constitution of the Cochin Port Trust?

A.—(a) Section 6 (c) of the Cochin Port Trust Act requires the appointment to the Port Trust Board of representatives of the Travancore and Cochin Darbars. The Government have not referred to their Law officers the question whether the Cochin Port Trust Board can be constituted without the representation of the Travancore and Cochin Darbars.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 49 at the meeting of the Council held on 23rd August 1927. Certain questions regarding the introduction of the Port Trust Act have recently been referred to the Port Conservancy Board at Cochin.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to (b), may I ask what are the certain questions referred to in the answer? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes. When the Port Trust should be brought into force, what arrangements should be made as regards chairmanship, what should be the limits of the port and whether it should include, if necessary, portion of the Cochin State—these are the questions.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Have these questions been answered? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No; not yet. We are expecting the answer.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I ask whether the hon. the acting Law Member did not go to the place and whether, as was reported in the papers, the points were not finally settled? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I have not seen any papers relating to my *locum tenens* having settled the matter. I shall look into it.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Will the hon. Member be pleased to state when approximately the Government intend to constitute the Port Trust Board? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ My hon. Friend has apparently visited the locality and probably knows what the position is. The Cochin Darbar, as my hon. Friend must be aware, has to pass an ordinance. As soon as that is done, the constitution will take place.”

[1st November 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, what about the Travancore Darbar? It has also got to nominate two members. I wish to know whether any ordinance has been passed by them? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is expected that there will be no delay in that quarter.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know, Sir, why the Cochin Darbar is causing this delay and whether it is not possible to constitute the board without that ordinance? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ As a result of the negotiations between the Government of India, the Government of Madras, the Cochin Darbar and the Travancore Darbar, certain arrangements were arrived at as an integral whole. This arrangement contemplates co-operation both in the matter of financing the scheme and in the matter of governance of the harbour, of all the authorities concerned. And, as will be noticed by a keen lawyer as my hon. Friend is, the Port Trust Act itself contemplates the co-operation of these two Darbars with us and one section lays down that that co-operation should be a condition precedent to the functioning of the authorities to be constituted under the Act.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether the Cochin Darbar has decided only recently not to favour the constitution of the board so soon and what their objection to it is? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Expenditure in connexion with the Cochin Harbour works.

* 1025 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 51, dated 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure under main heads at the several stages and on the various sides of the Harbour works at Cochin in the past, and the estimated expenditure in future;

(b) what are the various heads on which the estimated expenditure at the third stage has exceeded the original estimated expenditure of Rs. 44.71 lakhs and on what grounds;

(c) whether Government have sanctioned the revised expenditure, and if so, up to what amount under several heads?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a is attached giving the information required.

(c) The revised estimates have not yet been sanctioned.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire what control the local Government have in checking the expenditure on all these different schemes at Cochin? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I do not quite follow my hon. Friend. It is no doubt true that at a particular stage, the Cochin harbour will become a central matter and throughout, however, the

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 229-234 infra.

[1st November, 1927]

Local Government, whether acting *suo motu* or as agent of the Central Government, has adequate and plenary authority to check the authority from time to time on the work which is conducted under its supervision."

Ball-joints for the dredger "Lord Willingdon".

* 1026 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 50, dated 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Frislow prepared the original design of ball-joints of the pipeline for the dredger "Lord Willingdon" at Cochin; if not, who was responsible for the original design of the ball-joints for the pipe line;

(b) what the cost of the original ball-joints found defective was;

(c) (1) whether a committee has been appointed for advising as to the design of the ball-joints, (2) whether that committee has succeeded in that purpose and (3) whether the required ball-joints have been manufactured, and if so, at what cost; and

(d) what work has the dredger "Lord Willingdon" done so long from the beginning and what it has cost during that period?

A.—(a) Mr. Bristow did not prepare the original design of ball-joints for the pipeline of the dredger "Lord Willingdon". Messrs. Simons & Co. were responsible for the original design.

(b) When the tenders were accepted the price fixed for the pipeline included the price of the ball-joints. No separate price was fixed for the joints.

(c) A committee was appointed to advise on the design of new ball-joints and it has made its proposals. The last instalment of the new joints is due for delivery on 15th November 1927. The extra cost of the supply is estimated at Rs. 1.93 lakhs.

(d) Dredger "Lord Willingdon" started work on 24th July 1926. She worked in the inner harbour alongside Mattancherry till 28th September 1926 when she was laid up for docking and repairs. She started work on the bar on 22nd November 1926 and by 22nd February 1927 had dredged a channel about 3,000 feet long by 400 feet wide and from 27 to 30 feet deep. After that date the vessel was laid up in dock till 1st May 1927 and since 2nd May 1927 she has been working in the inner harbour. The expenditure up to the end of March 1927 on the dredging work done by the vessel both in the inner harbour and on the bar was Rs. 2,76,251.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to (a), may I know who prepared the original design, whether an original design was prepared at all or whether the whole thing was done in a haphazard manner?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is stated in the answer that Messrs. Simons & Co. were responsible for the original design. That design was submitted to the authorities in England who accepted it and it was therefore taken for granted that that was the best under the circumstances."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether there was no design at all prepared in India by the authorities here and whether the design was for the first time prepared by Messrs. Simons & Co.?"

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"What is usually done in these matters is a specification of the requirements is sent to the English authorities, to the India Office or the High Commissioner as the case may be. We put ourselves in touch with the experts in England in marine engineering who prepare the actual designs. Designs are not sent from here, but specifications of requirements are."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Now that the design has been found imperfect, may I ask what has been the loss on this account?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As will be seen from the answer to (c), the extra cost of the supply is estimated at Rs. 1.93 lakhs."

Harbour works at Tuticorin.

* 1027 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on a deputation which waited on him on 25th August last as to the proposed suspension of Harbour works at Tuticorin, pending the enquiry by a committee in England in the matter;

(b) what the constitution and the scope of that committee are;

(c) what the views of that committee are as to the project;

(d) whether any of the members of that committee will visit the port of Tuticorin to inspect the Harbour project; and

(e) what the estimates are of the expenditure on various heads as originally framed and revised on the Harbour works?

A.—(a) The points urged at the interview referred to were communicated to the Tuticorin Port Trust; the dredging operations have been suspended for a period of five or six weeks from 10th September 1927.

(b) The constitution of the committee appointed to examine the Tuticorin Harbour Scheme is shown below:—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Mr. F. Palmer, C.I.E., M.I.N.S.T.C.E., M.A.,
M.S.O.C.C.E., F.R.G.S., Partner, Messrs.
Rendel Palmer and Tritton, Consulting
Engineers, Westminster | Chairman. |
| (2) Colonel Du Cane of Messrs. Sir John
Wolfe Barry Lyster and Partners. | Members. |
| (3) Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, O.B.E., of
Messrs. Coode Fitzmaurice Wilson
and Mitchell. | |

The points on which the opinion of the committee has been invited are given in the statement attached. The committee has also been requested to advise on the Harbour scheme from a commercial point of view, provided that this involves no appreciable delay in presenting its final report.

(c) The report of the committee has not yet been received by Government.

(d) Two members of the committee already know Tuticorin. On the recommendation of the Tuticorin Port Trust the Government have intimated the desirability of one or more members of the committee making it convenient to visit Tuticorin.

[1st November 1927]

- (e) A statement^a is laid on the table showing the details of the estimate for the scheme sanctioned by Government in 1925 and of the revised estimate prepared by the Harbour Engineer in Chief to Government in 1926.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask whether recently the estimates have jumped from 56 to 160 lakhs ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The jumping must have taken place very recently, if at all, because I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The papers are full of it, Sir. It was stated in the papers that the committee sitting in England has, instead of fixing the limit at the original figure which was by itself considered high by us, fixed the estimate at 160 lakhs. This news has sent a shock all round and I wish to know whether the information is correct."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, a committee composed of the persons referred to in (b) of the answer has been constituted. Its report has not reached us. Certain newspapers, I am informed, have, either by way of intelligent or unintelligent anticipation of that report, suggested that a certain course might be taken. We are only aware of certain estimates amounting to 57 lakhs. From my scrutiny and examination I do not think that the scheme as now contemplated which has been under correspondence between the Government and the local authorities can amount to anything like 160 lakhs. Unless they are suggesting an entirely new scheme, there could not have been this increase in the estimates. Any new scheme, if suggested, will be discussed fully by the Government and the public and this House. But at present, we are not aware of any such scheme. We have not received the report of the committee and when the report is received, it will be made public and there will be full opportunity afforded for discussion of the same."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether a telegraphic summary has not been received of the report of the committee ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am informed, Sir, that we have received a very short cable saying that the committee has answered the question propounded to it in the affirmative and that the report may be shortly expected."

Diwan Bahadur S. KOMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" May I ask if the cable does not state that the scheme which the committee suggest is estimated to cost 160 lakhs ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member has received representations from the Indian Chamber of Commerce that the harbour work should be suspended for some time till the report is received ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 235-236 infra.

1st November 1927]

Tuticorin Harbour scheme.

* 1028 Q.—Mr. DANIEL THOMAS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received memorials and resolutions questioning the advisability of further continuing the Tuticorin Harbour scheme;

(b) whether the cost of the scheme as now estimated has been increased from 40 to 60 lakhs;

(c) whether the Government or the Port Trust have made any arrangements for obtaining the extra twenty lakhs required;

(d) whether the committee of Harbour Engineers in London appointed to go into the question have met and come to any conclusion;

(e) whether the said committee or any member thereof has been requested to inspect Tuticorin before submitting their final report;

(f) whether the said committee will deal with the question purely as a problem in engineering or whether they will also go into the commercial aspects of the matter;

(g) whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing a committee of this House to investigate and report upon the commercial aspects of the Harbour scheme; and

(h) whether, pending the report of the London Harbour Experts Committee, the Government will suspend the carrying on of the Harbour works?

A.—(a) Memorials and resolutions suggesting stoppage or suspension of the harbour works at Tuticorin have been received.

(b) The estimates prepared for the scheme are as follows :—

	LAKHS OF RUPEES
I. Original estimate prepared in 1923	... 89.96
II. (1) Revised estimates prepared and sanctioned in 1925.	40.76
(2) Estimates for the construction of the dry dock sanctioned in 1926.	1.48
(3) Supplemental estimates prepared in 1926 (not yet sanctioned by Government).	14.84
Total of II	... 57.08

(c) The question of financing the supplemental estimates will be settled when those estimates are sanctioned.

(d) Intimation has been received that the committee has met. Its report has not yet been received.

(e), (f) & (h) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1027.

(g) The Government do not consider it necessary to appoint another committee to examine the scheme.

[1st November 1927]

Forests*Lands demarcated for grazing in Uppinangadi taluk.*

* 1029 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report referred to in the answer to question No. 766 regarding the extent of land demarcated for village grazing in Uppinangadi taluk answered on 31st March 1927; and

(b) if so, whether they intend to exclude such lands from the reserves and make them available to the people at a near date, and if so, when; and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The report shows that no land set apart at the last settlement for grazing has since been included in reserved forest in the villages of Uppinangadi taluk.

It appears however that in three villages of the taluk portions of fields that were, before the settlement, available for grazing have since become reserved forest. The total of such areas is about 72 acres.

The Conservator reports he will examine the grazing position in these three villages and that if any hardship is found to exist, necessary steps will be taken to alleviate it.

Kheddah operations in Sampaji reserve.

* 1030 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received the information called for with reference to question No. 764 regarding Kheddah operations in the Sampaji reserve, answered on 31st March 1927; if so, what it is?

A.—The information required in question No. 764 is appended.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“With reference to (c) of the Appendix, may I ask whether the operations will be commenced in the current year?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“There is no such proposal as far as I am aware.”

Expenditure on the Coimbatore sandalwood theft case.

* 1031 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 381, dated 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what was the amount spent by Government by way of fees to the Public Prosecutor and travelling allowance for officers and subordinates attending the courts at Coimbatore and Madras and the loss of revenue from forests on account of the Coimbatore sandalwood theft case;

(b) how the District Forest Officer considered guilty of neglect of duty has been dealt with; and

(c) how the accused who was acquitted has been dealt with and whether he has been reinstated and given his pay during suspension?

^a Printed as appendix VIII on page 237 infra.

[1st November 1927]

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 15,719 for fees and Rs. 461-9-0 for travelling allowance was paid to the Special Public Prosecutor for his services in connexion with Barghur sandalwood cases in the courts at Coimbatore and Madras. The Public Prosecutor, Madras, was given a special fee of Rs. 600 for his services in connexion with the first sandalwood theft case. He was not allowed any special fees for the second sandalwood theft case and would therefore have drawn the usual fee of Rs. 30.

The total amount spent by way of travelling allowance to forest officers and subordinates attending the courts at Coimbatore and Madras is Rs. 3,900.

The value of the produce stolen was about Rs. 43,000.

(b) The officer responsible has been suitably dealt with.

(c) The Government have no information.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“With reference to (b), may I know who the officer is?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The District Forest Officer. I do not think it necessary to disclose the name.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“With reference to (c), though the question has been sent on 8th October 1927, the Government say they have no information. I want information as to whether the case has been fairly dealt with or not.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know if some special officers were engaged in the investigation and prosecution of the case?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Forest officers?”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“No, Sir. Other officers, of the Police and other departments?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Notice, Sir.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know how the District Forest Officer concerned in this case was dealt with?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“He has been transferred and is not to cross the efficiency bar till such time as his superior officers are able to report favourably about his work.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“I want to know whether the cost of the special officers appointed for investigating and conducting the prosecution in this case has been included or can be ascertained.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“It can be ascertained if my hon. Friend gives notice of a question.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the whole property which was stolen has been restored to the accused when he was found not guilty?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I think it has been restored.”

[1st November 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" With reference to clause (c), may I know whether the information is not in the possession of the department of Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have called for a report."

Damages to crops by wild animals in South Kanara.

* 1032 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what steps, in addition to those already tried, the Government propose to take for destroying or keeping away wild animals which cause damage to crops and cattle in the vicinity of reserved forests in South Kanara; and

(b) whether they have considered the desirability of trying the following measures for the above purpose :—

(i) keeping forests clear of all under-growth up to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings,

(ii) encouraging panchayats or the neighbouring ryots to have periodical shikars in the reserves; and

(iii) giving rewards for the destruction of wild pigs?

A.—(a) No such proposals are under consideration of the Government.

(b) No. But the Government understand that since 1922, the Chief Conservator has allowed the villagers to clear undergrowth to the distance of half a mile in all reserves save the coastal ones where the distance is limited to two-hundred yards.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With reference to clause (b), may I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving free permission to panchayatdars or the neighbouring ryots to hunt in the reserve ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The suggestion will be considered."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With reference to (b), may I know whether, in view of the increasing damage done by wild boars in recent years, the Government will consider the proposal of giving rewards for the destruction of these wild animals ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think we are at present giving rewards."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask whether the Government have received any representation from the people of the Sampaji and other divisions of the Puttur taluk on this very subject and whether the Government will view it with favour ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry I do not remember it at present."

[1st November 1927]

Labour

Labourers recruited for plantations in Malabar, Mysore, etc.

* 1033 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to my question No. 167, dated 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of labourers recruited in South Kanara and sent to the plantations in Malabar, Mysore and Coorg in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 by the United Planters' Association of Southern India showing the various communities to which they belong; and

(b) the number of labourers that have returned from the several plantations in the same years; and

(c) whether any of the superintendents of the several estates inspected have offered explanation as to the strictures passed by the Deputy Collector in his report and what action Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to his question No. 828.

(c) No explanations were called for. The Superintendents and Managers were requested to remedy the defects within four months and the Commissioner of Labour has been asked to report by the 15th December what action they have taken.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why no explanation was called for from the planters ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government thought that there was no necessity for doing so. Certain defects were pointed out and they are being remedied."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know, Sir, why the Government on receiving the report, did not ascertain the truth of the facts contained in it and call for an explanation, instead of dealing with the matter in this superficial way ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There was no necessity for asking for an explanation, Sir. The report only pointed out certain defects and they are being remedied."

Administration Reports

Publication of the Board's jamabandi reports, etc.

* 1034 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been received about the belated publication of the Board's jamabandi or annual land revenue reports beyond three months after the close of the fasli to which it relates; and

(b) what special steps in detail are taken by Government to have all the annual administration reports of the various departments under their control published, within three months after the end of the fasli or year to which it relates for the timely information of Members of Legislative Council and newspaper editors?

[1st November 1927]

A.—(a) No such complaints have been received.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (c), (d) and (e) of question No. 2316 given at the meeting of the Council held on 25th August 1926. In order to reduce delay in the publication of departmental administration reports which are reviewed and placed on Editors' Table the Government have directed that the reports should be published as soon as practicable after their receipt by Government and in advance of any reviews thereof.

Land Revenue

Land Revenue Administration Report for fasli 1334.

* 1035 Q.—MR. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for from the Board of Revenue a copy of their Land Revenue Administration Report for fasli 1334, and lay it on the table with the District Collector's detailed reports on the proceedings of the ryots' irrigation conferences held by them during the last fasli jamabandi of the various taluks?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 835, Revenue, dated 25th May 1926, reviewing the jamabandi report for fasli 1334, which has been published. The report for fasli 1336 has not yet been received. It is due to reach the Government on 31st December 1927.

The Government do not understand what other detailed reports the question refers to.

Tree-tax in Coimbatore district.

* 1036 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial from the ryots of Kadathur and other villages of Udamalpet taluk in Coimbatore district owning lands on the banks of the Amaravathi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the trees standing on the porambokes were originally planted by the ryots and that they were paying only two annas a tree per year for several decades;

(c) whether the tree-tax on these trees has been recently raised to eight annas per tree per year and whether the ryots have been protesting against the increase;

(d) whether a lower rate of tree-tax has been fixed in Tanjore district in the case of those trees which were presumably planted by ryots;

(e) whether such a reduction cannot be made in the case of such trees in Coimbatore district as may be clearly presumed to have been planted by ryots; and

(f) whether any orders have been passed on the memorial referred to in (a) and if so, to what effect?

[1st November 1927]

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have not received any such memorial as is referred to in these questions. It may however be pointed out that these questions appear to be based on a misapprehension. The rates of tree-tax in certain cases in Tanjore district have been reduced not on the ground or supposition that the ryots concerned planted the trees but because the revenue rule and practice of the district was in the past to recognize the right of the ryot to trees planted with permission on porambokes and waste whereas elsewhere as in the Coimbatore district the rule and practice was to recognize a right to the produce only, the trees themselves remaining the property of the Government.

Rates of seigniorage in South Kanara.

* 1037 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report called for with reference to the answer to the supplementary question to clause (c) of question No. 781 regarding rates of seigniorage in South Kanara, answered on 31st March 1927 and if so, what it is; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have approved on 1st August 1927 the proposals of the Board of Revenue for the revision of the rates of seigniorage on the trees in the district. The revised rates, the Government understand, have been or shortly will be published in the *South Kanara District Gazette*.

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands in the Kundah firka of the Nilgiris for tea cultivation.

* 1038 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some Europeans, individuals or firms, have recently applied to Government for a few thousand acres of land in the Kundah firka of the Nilgiris for tea cultivation;

(b) whether the Government are aware that any such assignment of lands will be highly detrimental to the interests of the Badaga and Toda cultivators of this area;

(c) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Brooke Bond Company have applied for land for tea cultivation in the Kundah firka or other portions of the Nilgiris, after their recent failure to obtain lands in the Travancore State; and

(d) if so, what have Government done in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have no reason to think that the fact is as alleged.

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(c) Two applications for land on behalf of individuals or associations which are understood to represent the interests of the company in question in India have been received, one in 1925 and the other in January 1927. The Government have no information regarding the alleged failure to obtain lands in Travancore State.

(d) One of the applications has been rejected. In the case of the other application permission has been granted to enter on such land as is necessary for tea nurseries pending orders of disafforestation and assignment of a portion of the land applied for.

11-30 a.m. Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, is the Government aware that a committee has been formed to see whether the Badagas cannot be profitably engaged on tea cultivation?"

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is it not a fact that during last summer the Development Minister . . . ?"

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"It was the Development Minister . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In that case he has to give notice of a separate question to the Development Minister."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member, Sir, whether objection has been received from the Badagas to any such assignment?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I have not seen it yet."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is it a fact, Sir, that one Mr. Parry has applied for land for tea cultivation?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Revenue Member what exactly the extent is that is referred to in answer (d)? How much land has been now permitted to be entered upon? And secondly what would be the extent of land that would be disafforested and assigned?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot give the exact figures with regard to the first question. As regards the second question, I think it is about 1,000 acres."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I get an approximate answer in respect of my first question?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I could not say; it is a small extent."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know the extent applied for in the application?"

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Speaking from recollection, it was about 3,000 acres."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Have the Government satisfied themselves that any such permission will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Badagas?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know how they are satisfied in that matter?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"By enquiry."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"What sort of enquiry was it, may I know?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know what the ordinary kind of enquiry is, Sir?"

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know if the Badagas have made any representations?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I have not seen them. The assignment has not yet been made."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"So far have the Badagas had any opportunity of ventilating their grievances?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I said they had."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know if the Badagas were consulted before the Government decided to assign the lands to the company?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The land has not been assigned yet. Before the assignment is made, notice is given to the people under the rules to see if there is any objection."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether any ground rent has been fixed for the occupation of such land for purposes of nursery?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The hon. Member may rest assured that it is not being allowed free. But I could not state the exact rent; some rent has been fixed."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the fact that the hon. the Revenue Member has stated that the matter is still open, may I know whether in addition to the ordinary notice he would cause enquiries to be made as to the effect of this assignment on the Badaga population in the locality?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"That aspect of the question, Sir, has been considered."

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Alleged improper assignment of porambokes in Cheyyar taluk.

* 1039 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 263 given on 14th March 1927, regarding the alleged improper assignment of porambokes in Cheyyar taluk, whether he will be pleased to call for a report and place the same on the table of this House?

A.—As any one aggrieved by any order assigning land may appeal or ask for revision, the Government do not propose to take the action suggested.

Assignment of grazing grounds in South Kanara.

* 1040 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in view of the answer given to my supplementary question to my question No. 142 answered on 26th August 1927 he has taken or proposes to take any steps in the matter of the assignment of the grazing grounds in South Kanara in the interest of the special conditions of the district;

(b) whether he is aware that assignment of the grazing (grounds) is even now going on to the detriment of the agricultural facilities of the district;

(c) whether he has received representations to the effect that the policy of the Government in regard to the assignment of these grazing grounds as laid down in G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918, is unsuited to the conditions of the district of South Kanara and requires revision; and

(d) whether he proposes to see that further assignment of such grazing grounds in the district is stopped till a policy suitable to the needs and conditions of the district is laid down by the Government?

A.—(a) No. No suggestion has been received questioning the soundness of the policy enunciated in G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918, or its applicability to South Kanara district.

(b) The Government have no reason to believe that lands are being assigned to the detriment of the agricultural facilities in the district.

(c) No representations to this effect have been received by the Government.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 141 answered on 26th August 1927.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask whether the Government will call for some statistics with regard to these grazing lands in the coastal villages; i.e., not taking the district as a whole but only those villages which are on the sea coast?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I should be obliged if the hon. Member would indicate what sort of statistics he wants."

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Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"During the last sitting it was stated that the district taken as a whole has got sufficient grazing grounds. What I am now asking is whether the Government will be pleased to make an enquiry as to the adequacy or otherwise of grazing lands in the coastal villages. My suggestion, Sir, is . . . ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member should confine himself to putting his supplementary question."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Every village account contains particulars of the unoccupied land. I do not quite follow what the hon. Member's idea is. If he wishes these figures to be collected and if he gives me a list of villages, I shall be very glad to do so."

Minor Irrigation*Pay and allowances of Minor Irrigation Overseers.*

* 1041 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 13 answered on 23rd August 1927—

(a) whether Public Works Department Supervisors are treated differently from the Minor Irrigation Overseers in regard to pay and allowances; if so, to what extent;

(b) whether it is a fact that Minor Irrigation Overseers have to travel over a whole district, whereas Public Works Department Supervisors have generally a jurisdiction of only a few taluks; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in the regular line Public Works Department Supervisors have opportunities of rising to the grade of Assistant Engineers whereas the Minor Irrigation Supervisor has no such chance?

A.—(a) The pay and allowances of Public Works Department Supervisors and of Minor Irrigation Overseers are given below:—

	Pay.	Travelling allowance.
	RS.	RS.
Public Works Department Supervisors—		
Supervisors made permanent before 1st March 1925.	80—10—150 (Efficiency bar) 12½—250	Rs. 40 (minimum touring 9—20 days in the month).
Supervisors made permanent after 1st March 1925.	80—7½—125 (Efficiency bar) 130—10—250	
Minor Irrigation Overseers.	50—2½—100	
		22½ ordinarily and Rupees 27-8-0 if range exceeds one taluk (minimum touring 20 days).

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- (b) Ordinarily the charge of Minor Irrigation Overseers is confined to a single taluk. Public Works Department Supervisors have generally a charge over one or more taluks according to the works lying within them and they have control over both buildings and irrigation works.
- (c) Public Works Department Supervisors have chances which Minor Irrigation Supervisors have not of rising to the grade of Assistant Engineer. The Supervisor's post is the highest in the Minor Irrigation department and carries a special fixed pay of Rs. 180.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, with reference to the answer given that the travelling allowance of the Public Works Department Supervisors is Rs. 40 with a minimum touring of 9 to 20 days a month and that in the case of the Minor Irrigation Overseers it is Rs. 22-8-0 ordinarily and Rs. 27-8-0 if range exceeds one taluk with a minimum touring of 20 days, whether the Government is not prepared to examine this very apparent injustice and rectify the matter, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Sir, the assumption is that the Public Works Department Supervisors and Minor Irrigation Overseers are of the same status and both should be treated alike. This is not admitted."

Repairs to irrigation sources in Salem district.

* 1042 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: With reference to the answer given to question No. 400 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927 regarding repairs to irrigation sources in Salem district, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the report called for has since been received and, if so, whether it will be placed on the table?

A.—Copies^a of B.P. Mis. No. 2326, dated the 22nd August 1927, and the Government Order thereon are attached.

Construction of minor irrigation works.

* 1043 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 401, dated 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what is the number of minor irrigation works constructed last year and constructed this year?

A.—The hon. Member seems to be under a misapprehension. The Minor Irrigation staff do not ordinarily construct new irrigation works. This is done by the Tank Restoration parties.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire what the tank restoration parties are and under whom they are working?"

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 237-239 infra.

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am glad the hon. Member asked the question. Since this answer was sent in, I found the statement that the work is done by the tank restoration parties is not right. It ought to be Public Works Department. The work is sometimes done by the actual tank restoration party which is a Public Works Department organization, but in the majority of cases it is carried out by the ordinary staff of the District Public Works Department."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Do any minor irrigation officers carry on any of these new works?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The answer is contained in the paper."

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

Water-rate

Levy of water-rates on sugarcane cultivation, etc

* 1044 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: With reference to Appendix I of the Revenue Board's Standing Orders, Volume II, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table the recent orders passed by them after 1910 regarding the levy of water-rates on sugarcane, betel-leaf, plantain, turmeric and elephant yam cultivations which are as necessary for the rural economic development of the poor ryots as the Ottadam paddy cultivation?

A.—The orders on the subject—including those passed after 1910—are to be found in the Board's Standing Orders.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now take up questions left out."

Excise

Location of some toddy and arrack shops in Madras.

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

(a) whether petitions were received by the Collector of Madras from the residents of Swami Reddi and Perumal Reddi streets, Egmore, Madras, praying for the removal of a toddy shop and an arrack shop that are at both ends of the Adi-Dravida locality;

(b) whether Government propose to remove these shops to some other locality of Egmore next year;

(c) whether Government propose to remove toddy and arrack shops in Nungambakam cheris to some other locality;

(d) whether it is a fact that a toddy shop at the north-eastern corner of the General Market, Periamet (New Town), Madras, being inadequate to accommodate a large number of drinkers, such drinkers carry their drinks to neighbouring verandas, after darkness sets in, and cause annoyance and trouble to residents; and

(e) whether the Government propose to remove the shop to another locality?

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4.—The Government have not the information asked for and know of no reason why the action suggested should be taken. The location of these shops is within the competence of the Excise Licensing Board for the City of Madras subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Excise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know if the Government are aware that the representatives of the Corporation of Madras on the Madras Licensing Board which includes the Home Member are of the opinion that the decisions of the Board did not satisfy the requirements of the people in the matter?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“It may be so, Sir.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know if the Government are aware that no representatives of the Madras Corporation sit on the Excise Licensing Board?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“It is their own look out.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know if the hon. Minister has made enquiries why they do not wish to sit?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“If they are pleased they can sit.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know if it is not necessary for the hon. Minister to see that the Licensing Boards are complete?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Certainly not; members can go out of their own accord.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Is the hon. Minister aware that this board has no power and that the recommendations of this board are ignored and that is why out of self-respect the representatives of the Corporation resigned?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I do not admit that, Sir. The board has power.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Sir, the board recommended the removal of three or four toddy shops from their present location. When they found they were incapable of effecting it they resigned. Are the Government aware of this fact?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I said that I knew the members resigned. But as for the acceptance of their recommendations it depended upon whether they were reasonable or not.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Sir, is it reasonable to have a toddy shop, a beer shop and an English liquor shop 20 yards from Annadana Samajam, 20 yards from an infant school, 40 yards from Lord Willingdon's Reading Room and 50 yards from the Memorial Hall (Laughter), 60 yards off there is the Kandaswami temple; right again there is Pillayar Koil on the west. The locality is free from drunkards but only the ward boys from the General Hospital which is under the Minister for Public Health, the coolies from the

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fort and the lascars from the harbour come there for drinking and create trouble. Prostitutes of a low order are settling round about the locality which was healthy and beautiful but now rendered uninhabitable. The Excise Minister and the Commissioner say. . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Order, order.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Does the hon. Minister want this state of affairs should continue?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Order, order. An hon. Member will not be allowed to preface his supplementary question by a number of statements giving information to the Government followed by a query whether such things should continue. Supplementary questions are intended only to get information from the Government and I do not like that hon. Members should constantly be violating the principles contained in the rules.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“I am sorry I was not aware of it. When Government pleaded ignorance I thought it was my duty to give the information they required?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member will take another opportunity to give this valuable information.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know whether it is the future policy of the Government to locate these shops in paracheries occupied by Adi-Dravidas?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Certainly not, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Then, will the hon. Minister be pleased to remove these shops from these localities?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The matter will be considered by the properly constituted authorities.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“But the authorities generally refuse to do it. Will the hon. Minister see that at least now they are removed?”

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“May I know whether the Minister has no power in the matter of the location of these shops?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is asking for information.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Is the hon. the Minister for Excise aware that ^{11-45 a.m.} liquor and toddy shops are nominally closed at 8 p.m., but the sales go on till 11 or 12 in the night, causing considerable nuisance and annoyance to the inhabitants in the adjoining localities?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I am not aware, Sir.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether the Excise Minister is prepared to take the initiative in the matter as the question has been raised, and see that the shops are removed from those localities?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The answer is given here, Sir, that the location of these shops is within the competence of the Excise Licensing Board.”

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" My question was whether the Minister was prepared to take the initiative."

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that the police raided these shops one night recently, and if so what steps were taken to prevent a recurrence of these things? "

Co-operative Societies

Starting of the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society.

* 1002 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 666 given on 29th March 1927 regarding the starting of Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society—

(a) whether any report has been received after the holding of the enquiry by the Assistant Registrar ;

(b) who recommended the long-term loan of Rs. 12,150 and who attended to its disbursement ; and

(c) who organized the society and who started it?

A.—(a) An extract of the report of the enquiry has since been received.

(b) The Vellore Co-operative Supervising Union, Mr. Thathachariyar, the Secretary of the Union and Mr. Manicka Mudaliyar, the Supervisor of the Union, attended to the disbursement.

(c) The Government have no information.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether he has satisfied himself that this transaction was a genuine one and not one entered into for the benefit of a particular gentleman in the locality? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The report has disclosed some irregularities which should not have occurred."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know what those irregularities are? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Some, of the kind referred to by the hon. Member, have taken place."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Has he satisfied himself that the Deputy Registrar, Mr. C. D. Nayagam, is blameless in the matter? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have asked the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to thoroughly go into the matter and call for the explanation of the officers whose neglect made the irregularities possible."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Who sanctioned this loan, Sir? "

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), is it difficult to give the information, Sir? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member will be good enough to explain to me how this information is necessary, I have no objection to get it."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Now that the transaction has been admitted to be an irregularity, and that the transaction is of a shady character, it is really necessary to know who is responsible for the loss of practically Rs. 12,000."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The Registrar who has been asked to go into the matter, may obtain the information, if it is found necessary."

Education.

Patriotic and moral instruction in schools.

* 1008 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 no kind of patriotic and moral instruction is being imparted in any of the schools aided or recognized by the Government in this Presidency ;

(b) whether the Government recognize that it is necessary for national progress that patriotic and moral instruction should be imparted in schools ; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will take early steps for the imparting of such instruction?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) It is not understood what the hon. Member means by 'patriotic instruction' in schools. Moral instruction according to a syllabus approved by Government is imparted in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms of all recognized secondary schools for boys and girls. The syllabus provides for the teaching of civic duties and the inculcation of a proper attitude towards the performance of such duties.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether the syllabus is restricted to merely civics or whether there is anything more of moral education included in the syllabus? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe the syllabus also includes moral education."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the answer given with regard to patriotic instruction, may I know whether the hon. the Minister for Education knows that songs like 'Vande Matharam' and 'Janaganama' are not included in the syllabus? "

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

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II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Report (*) of the Finance Committee regarding the utilization of the amount released by the remission of the Provincial contribution from 1925-26.

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

III

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *IN RE* TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CEMENT FOR THE METTUR DAM.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Under Standing Order No. 20, I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the advertisement of the Government calling for tenders for the purchase of cement for the Mettur dam."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before I decide whether the motion is in order, I should like to know whether the Government raise any point of order regarding it."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I should like to know, Sir, before I make up my mind on the matter, what subject it is on. Tenders have been called for in regard to cement for the Mettur dam, and the end of this month has been fixed for the receipt of tenders. The Government will consider the matter only after the end of this month. I should like to know whether the motion is permissible on that ground, and what subject is sought to be raised by this motion, so that I may find out whether it is urgent and of public importance."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"The object of my moving the adjournment of the House is to bring to the notice of the House the fact that the Government have advertised calling for tenders for the supply of cement for the purpose of the Mettur dam, thereby giving an opportunity to foreign concerns also to submit tenders. My object is to prevent the Government from giving that opportunity to the foreign companies, in view of the fact that cement can be made and supplied from within the country itself. If we wait for the advertisements to take effect and the tenders to come from these foreign countries, I am afraid the matter will be too late, because I want the Government should cancel those advertisements for tenders now. Therefore, Sir, I thought that this matter was very urgent, and I moved for the adjournment of the House to consider that subject."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If I understand the hon. Member, his intention is to express the opinion of this House regarding the non-acceptance of tenders from foreign countries."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I make a submission, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the intention of the Mover is what is required. If he had tabled it as a party motion, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition would certainly have been consulted in the matter."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If I have understood the intentions of the hon. the Mover of the adjournment motion, it is to appraise the Government of the opinion of the House or a section of the House that

(a) Printed as Appendix X on pages 239-252 infra.

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no foreign tender should be accepted, albeit it is the lowest. If that is the idea, I can imagine the urgency of it. But I should like to know whether I am correct in my interpretation of the wishes of the Mover."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"I agree with what the hon. the Law Member said that it is my intention to see whether the lowest tender should be accepted. But, at the same time, I must state that it will be possible for the Government to manufacture cement in the country much cheaper than it could if it accepted any tender from foreign countries."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has shifted his ground. From what he stated at first, I thought that he wanted to discuss the desirability of accepting tenders only from India. Now, he wants also to say that instead of accepting any tenders from any country Government should manufacture cement in this country. If that is so, he will probably be violating the rule that not more than one matter can be discussed on an adjournment motion. So, he has to confine himself to one of the two matters."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"First, my object is to cancel these advertisements forthwith. When once this is settled, the matter can be considered whether cement is to be manufactured in this country or advertised for only in this country."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Now, I understand it, Sir. If the real object of the hon. Member is to cancel the advertisement, I can concede the urgency of it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I make a submission, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Not yet. I consider that the motion is in order. I wish to know if the motion is objected to by any Member of the House."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I do not propose to object to it on the ground of urgency or of public importance."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As no objection is taken, I have to fix the time when the motion is to be discussed, either to-day at 2-30 p.m. or to-morrow at 2-30 p.m."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I suggest that, speaking for myself, I was not aware of this matter being likely to come up. As you can easily realize, it is a matter of great importance, and consultation with two other Members of Government and my own preparation of the subject will necessitate my requesting you to fix to-morrow afternoon."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I fix to-morrow afternoon (2-30 p.m.) for the discussion of this motion."

IV

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28—cont.

Grant XXII.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now resume discussion on the amendment of Mr. Shetty to the demand moved by the hon. the Minister for Development that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,300 under 'Grant XXII—Agriculture—Transferred—34. a. Agriculture—vi. Demonstration.' Mr. Shetty will continue his speech. His motion is 'that the allotment be reduced by Rs. 100'."

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* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, Sir, if the improved methods of cultivation are to be brought home to the ryots, we want not only more demonstrators but also a larger number of trained maistris working in villages. We have at present 137 demonstrators and with the addition of 10 people we shall have 147 for the 243 taluks of the Presidency. Even when we have one demonstrator for each taluk, the ideal to which we are working up . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member had better confine himself to maistris."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I am afraid the demonstrator will not be able to do intensive or effective work in the whole of a taluk where there are many villages. Each demonstrator ought, therefore, in my opinion, be given the assistance of at least two maistris. At present, as I said yesterday, there are demonstrators who are not provided with even a single maistri. I do not know how many maistris are employed by the department in all now and what sort of training is given to them. I understand from the answer given to an interpellation to-day that no sort of special training is given to the maistris. Why should we not make use of men who pass out of the agricultural middle schools and recruit a better class of men to assist the demonstrators in their work? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in commenting on the qualifications of maistris. He only wants more maistris, whether good, bad or indifferent. (After a pause.) The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,300 for 'Agriculture—Demonstration—Transferred' by Rs. 100."

12 noon.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am in agreement with the hon. Mover of this amendment, as to the need for a larger number of maistris than are employed in the department at present. Because I share that opinion, I have come before the Council for this grant. It is my idea to gradually increase the number of maistris. As regards the suggestion that they ought to be better trained, we cannot give the maistris an all-round training to enable them to deal with all the work that a demonstrator has to grapple with. We have to train maistris for the particular kind of work for which they will be required. If it is for sugarcane we have to give a particular kind of training in places where sugarcane is grown, and if it is millet, another kind of training in places where this is grown. So it seems to me rather impracticable to have more or less a class of demonstrators duplicated. I hope, Sir, with this assurance on my part that it will be the policy of the Government to have more and more maistris as time goes on, my hon. Friend will be good enough to withdraw his motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to move

'for a reduction of the allotment of Rs. 5,300 for "Agriculture—vi. Demonstration" by Rs. 100'

in order to discuss the inadequacy of the grant especially in respect of South Kanara."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Possibly the motion can refer only to two subjects, the adequacy of maistris, and the adequacy of demonstrators; and

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both these subjects have been disposed of on previous amendments. So, the hon. Member will not be in order to move his amendment."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I just want to say a few words with regard to the appointment of demonstrators and maistris. Hitherto better opportunities have been given to the men working in the college at Coimbatore for promotion than to the men in the districts. Also, most of the demonstrators usually are directly recruited from among the new graduates. I think it is necessary that some of the men who are working at Coimbatore ought to be taken to the district work and the men from the districts ought to be taken to the college."

"With regard to the maistris, I would suggest that it should be made possible for men with experience as cultivators to enter the service of Government as maistris. This can only be done if the pay is made attractive. I would also suggest that maistris should as far as possible be of the same locality where they are to do work, so that they may deal with the people better."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have very few words to say by way of reply. I should certainly be willing to prefer people who are practical cultivators to be trained as maistris if they are forthcoming. It will not be proper to close down the recruitment of maistris altogether because we do not get the ideal people my friend has in view. If and when the time comes when such people ask for training I shall be delighted to give them the training. As regards promotion and all that, I do not know if I can deal with it all at this stage."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXII.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I move

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,800 under "Grant XXII—Agriculture—Transferred—34 (a). Agriculture—iv. Agricultural stations"'

"This amount is needed to the acquisition of a plot of land to improve the coconut farm in Kasaragod. I have visited the place and the requirements of the farm do make it desirable that this small bit of land be acquired as soon as possible. It will then be used as a drying and retting yard and for preparing fibre in the yard. I beg to move for the grant being given."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want to say one or two words, but not with a view to oppose the grant. It is stated in the memorandum which has been supplied to us that the Director of Agriculture also proposes to teach people of this locality how to soak the husks of coconuts and take fibre out of them. I doubt very much if the Director of Agriculture had seen soaking of coconuts before he came to this country, and as a matter of fact, I may assure my friend, from my knowledge of the West Coast, that the people of that locality have been accustomed to soaking the husks in salt water and making fibres for centuries together. I do not think the Director of Agriculture will be in a position to teach the people anything in this matter; on the other hand the Director and his subordinates may learn something from them. But as my friend wants this grant for other purposes as well, I do not object to it."

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The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I shall communicate the observations of the hon. Member from Malabar to the Director of Agriculture."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXIII.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I move

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,990 under " Grant XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred—34. b. Agriculture—Veterinary—Transferred".'

" Sir, the Memorandum that has been circulated would have made it clear to my hon. Friends the purpose for which this demand is made. A good deal of propaganda work is very necessary in this department as in other departments and I propose to take some measures in this direction. For example, I would like to have suitable popular lectures to be delivered with the aid of magic lanterns by touring veterinary assistants and the Deputy Superintendent as well, to demonstrate up-to-date methods, by exhibiting photographs, diagrams and charts in important places; and I want this grant for this purpose."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Saldanha wants to move an amendment in order to urge the improvement of the status and pay of Assistant Veterinary Surgeons and Inspectors and the need for better housing accommodation for them. I do not think he will be in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The hon. Minister said that this work would be done by the existing officers, assistant surgeons and others. My point is they are already burdened with work and paid low at the same time."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be quite in order when the motion comes under the General budget. Now according to the ordinary practice, he has to confine himself to this particular demand, and his motion is out of order."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam in moving his motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,990 by Rs. 100 to elicit information about the details of the scheme spoke as follows in Telugu.

విక్రమి పెంకటరత్నంగారు పై ప్రతిపాదనయందలి మొత్తములో రూ 100 లు తగ్గింప కరెన్సీ ప్రతిపాదనయందు, ఈ విషయములో మంత్రిగారు నుడివిన ఉపన్యాసములు, ప్రచారము అనంతరమే అంగీకరించిరి. కాని ఈ స్వల్ప మొత్తముతో, ప్రచారం విలాసాంతరం, సాధ్యంగా కనపించుటలేదు. ప్రస్తుతము ఒక్కొక్క జిల్లాకు ఒకరో, ఇద్దరో వెటర్నరీ వైద్యులున్నారు. జిల్లా కంఠకును వారు సరిపోరు వీరివుడు వైసికిల్పు వేసికొని, అక్కడక్కడ గ్రామములను దర్శించుటకు బయట కష్టముగానున్నది. వారి కిక్కురీతిగా జను లాంతరులను ముదలగువానిని ఇచ్చి ఉపన్యాసములు చెప్పవలసినదని తెప్పినయెడల, వారి గమనము మరింత మందగగును. వారు వైసికిల్పుమీద ప్రయాణ మొనర్చ వీలుండదు. ఈ సామానుతో బండ్లమీద ప్రయాణ మొనర్చవలెను. ఈ పనిచేయుటకు వారికి తగు ఆవకాశముండదు. ప్రస్తుత మున్నవారితో ఈపనికాదు. అందుచే యీ ఖర్చు వృథాయగునని రోచుచున్నది. ఉద్యోగుల సంఖ్యలు పెంచుచేసిన తరువాత ఈ ప్రచారముకొర కేమైన హెచ్చించినయెడల ఉత్తముగ

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ముందును. విదో మేమ ప్రచారము చేస్తున్నామని చెప్పకొనటకు దప్ప ప్రస్తుత మీ గ్రాంటు వలన నిజమైన ప్రయోజనముండదు. మీరు ఖర్చు పెట్టు మొత్తమునకు సరియైన ప్రతిఫలము కలుగవలెననియెడల కొందరుద్యోగుల నియమింపవలెను.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I am also doubtful as to the utility of the step that is to be taken in this matter. I believe there is a good deal of unnecessary expenditure in these so-called magic lantern lectures. For instance, in the department of the Development Minister himself, the Agricultural demonstrators would require magic lanterns and all that; the Fisheries people want some advertisement and magic lantern and all that; the Health department wants magic lanterns. So magic lanterns get a very rapid sale and assuredly foreign makers profit thereby. Whether the hon. Minister has considered the possibility of carrying on all efforts, and whether the grant he asks for is merely for the preparation of the slides or whether it includes the purchase of magic lanterns, is not clear from the memorandum. I should certainly like that education in this matter is spread widely and extensively, because cattle and land are the mainstay of the people in this country; and if co-operative societies were asked to have the slides and magic lanterns and if the Governmental officers concerned were asked to take the help of the co-operative societies whenever they want such help and also if some non-official agency through the co-operative institutions were induced to do the work, it will be more useful. So I request the hon. the Minister to explain what exactly the scope of this work is in this matter."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, if one thing is more clear than another as a result of the discussion so far, it is that there is a need and a real need for carrying on propaganda work of this sort. In Bengal they are doing work of this sort. In the United Provinces, wherever there are fairs, the officers of the department, inspectors and assistant surgeons, go and try to educate the assembled people there as to what the diseases are; how they should be treated, and so on. After all, it is not as if I am asking every veterinary assistant in the department to carry on this work. I am asking just as a beginning for three men and the necessary staff. Surely it does not mean that all the officers of the department are going to be entrusted with this work. As I said, there are touring assistants who are doing this kind of work along with their present work and if, as a result of this experience people take to it kindly, some real benefit would be derived as a result of this propaganda. There is nothing to prevent co-operative societies and other organizations qualified for this kind of work, undertaking that also. It is more in the nature of an experiment that this grant is being asked. I wish therefore that the House would be so good as to see the result and then decide whether it can be spread further"

12-15
p.m.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the House is ready for a vote on this grant."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

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Grant XXIII.

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

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 26,600 under "Grant XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred" for the purpose of inoculating animals attacked with rinderpest by the serum simultaneous method.'

"Sir, on more than one occasion discussion had been raised as to the relative efficacy of the two methods of inoculation, viz., the serum alone method and the serum simultaneous method. The serum alone method was calculated to give immunity for a limited number of days whereas the serum simultaneous method guaranteed more or less permanent immunity. The question was legitimately raised whether, when the result was so different, why it was that the serum simultaneous method was not adopted to a larger extent than it was. In order to meet the demand of the House in that direction I am moving this grant so that the more effective method, serum simultaneous inoculation, may be carried on in the province."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Sir, with a view to discuss the necessity of training touring veterinary assistant surgeons in the serum simultaneous method of inoculation, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 26,600 for Civil Veterinary Services be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, I am glad that the Government have at last found out that the serum simultaneous method of inoculation for rinderpest affords more or less permanent immunity and that they have decided to carry on this method of inoculation on a larger scale. Now, rinderpest is the most virulent of the contagious diseases affecting cattle. During the last year under report it was responsible for 21,476 deaths out of the 46,371 deaths due to contagious diseases and it prevails in a widespread manner. It has been so for some years. If this disease is to be combated effectively, the serum simultaneous method must be adopted to a very large extent. But I find that the Government propose to entrust this work only to circle officers. I do not think that this inoculation can be made available to a large number of cattle in the Presidency if only circle officers are made to do this work. In the neighbouring State of Mysore the subordinates of the Veterinary department are doing this work and they are doing it successfully. I want to know why they should not do it here also. I suggest to the hon. Minister that the veterinary subordinates may be trained for this work in this Presidency also so that we may have mass inoculation by the serum simultaneous method."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I wish to have, if possible, some information, not accurate but approximate, as to what serum alone method is and what serum simultaneous method is. It is all Greek and Latin to me and, I believe, to a majority of the Members of this House. If my hon. Friend is not in a better position than myself, in respect of this matter, I do not want to trouble him."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"If the hon. Minister is going to give that information, I will sit down."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not propose to do so, Sir."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The motion before the House is that of Mr. A. B. Shetty who has moved for a reduction of the demand in order to discuss the need for entrusting the assistant surgeons with this work of inoculation instead of the circle officers as proposed by the Minister. I shall give ample opportunity for the hon. Minister to explain to the House what serum simultaneous method and serum alone method are and also to Dr. Mallayya to supplement that information."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I may straightaway say, Sir, that it is not the object of the Government to carry on this work through the agency of the circle officers only. The idea is to choose some men from among the veterinary assistant surgeons also and entrust them with this work. There has been some mistake and that is largely responsible for the tabling of this motion. Now that my statement makes it clear that veterinary assistant surgeons also will be put on this work, I hope my hon. Friend will withdraw his motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Since the hon. Minister is not pleased to give the information desired by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, I will try to give it in a few sentences."

"Sir, rinderpest, just like plague in respect of human beings, is an epidemic disease among cattle occurring once in four or five years. It breaks out in cycles, periodically, and the only method that will protect the animals from the ravages of this fell disease is inoculation by virus of the same disease. In the serum method, a bull is given injection of the germs of rinderpest and the serum from that bull is prepared and inoculated into a healthy animal to give it protection. But, that by itself, gives only temporary immunity lasting only for ten or fifteen days. Now, to give the animal immunity for a longer period, they give the serum of the protected animal along with the living germs of the active disease in graduated doses, so that, the animal will get rinderpest in a mild form only just as vaccination against smallpox. This immunity lasts for two years and not permanently as the hon. Minister said. Serum simultaneous method gives immunity, so far as my knowledge goes, only for twenty-four months and not more. The object of inoculation is not to cure the animal of the disease. The animal attacked by rinderpest is not cured by the serum alone method or by the serum simultaneous method. Fifty per cent of the animals attacked by this disease die. Now, before they are attacked by this disease, healthy animals are given injection. They are protected in the same way as babies are protected against smallpox by vaccination."

"There are seven million heads of cattle in the whole Presidency and the number that was carried off by rinderpest last year was 27,000 and the year before last 57,000. If the Government want to protect cattle against the ravages of this disease, they must carry on inoculation on a very large scale just as the hon. Minister for Public Health is doing in the case of vaccination for children against smallpox. But what the hon. Minister for Development proposes is to have some serum—probably the serum is already there and he wants to pay for it—and utilize it for the cattle of the rich. The poor man's cattle are left alone. Last year, to the best of my knowledge, a sum of about Rs. 15,000 of this Government's money was spent on corporation bulls for inoculating them. I should like to know from the

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hon. Minister whether that money was recovered from the corporation. The poor people's cattle are neglected. They die and nothing is done for them. Therefore, I have every reason to believe that the amount now asked for would be utilized for the animals belonging to the rich persons. Further, it is a drop in the ocean. If the hon. Minister is really anxious to do this work effectively, he must ascertain when the epidemic of rinderpest is due and then within a year or six months before that date, he must provide stations for inoculating the animals by serum simultaneous method all over the Presidency and arrange to do the work in a scientific and systematic way. The most important thing is that you should not buy serum or the virus. You must make it yourself. Then it will be cheap also. If you want mass inoculation, you must have mass production. You should make things on the spot, at Guindy, and then distribute them all over the Presidency. You should not wait for Muktesan manufacturing it and sending you the serum. If you want to do scientific work, you must manufacture these yourself. Ask for a bigger grant. Your Rs. 26,600 is not enough to protect 10,000 cattle. This small sum asked for is nothing but a sheer waste. If you want to make experiments and demonstrate to the public that protection can be given by this method, well and good. Do it in selected places. But, for heaven's sake, do not neglect the poor man's animals."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, in view of this difference of opinion between the expert Doctor and the hon. Minister, I have some doubts as to whether I should vote for this grant. We were under the impression that serum simultaneous method conferred permanent immunity. It is now seen that it protects the cattle only for two years in spite of the great increase in its cost over the serum alone method. Therefore I do not know whether it is really worthwhile to spend so much money on this serum simultaneous method. If the hon. Minister is able to assure us that this method would confer permanent immunity, the question would then assume a different aspect altogether. However, I want more light thrown on this subject before I vote on this grant."

12-30 P.M. * Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, rinderpest is an epidemic that comes in cycles every three or four years and its ravages last for two or three months at a time. During this period of epidemic if an animal is inoculated by serum alone method its efficacy is lost in ten days and every ten days the animal will have to be inoculated by serum alone method. Whereas by serum simultaneous method immunity from attack of rinderpest is maintained for a period of two years and over, that is to say, it covers the whole period before which another attack of the epidemic is expected. Therefore in my opinion serum simultaneous method has worked very well and the hon. the Minister may therefore be granted this extra money required for adopting the latter method of inoculation."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, whatever difference of opinion there might be as regards the period during which immunity from the attack of rinderpest is maintained, there is no doubt whatever that the serum simultaneous method is by far the better of the two and in fact my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, argued the case only from that standpoint. He wanted that serum simultaneous method might be carried on even on a larger scale than at present. So that I do not think my hon. Friend from Cuddapah was quite right in saying that there was such a difference of

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[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

opinion between myself and my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, about the necessity or the usefulness of the serum simultaneous method as to make him (the hon. Member from Cuddapah) go so far as to say that it was not worth our while to pursue the present method.

"As regards the other observation made by my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, that the cattle of the poorer people are not at all cared for, I am entirely at one with him in that respect and I beg my hon. Colleagues in this Council to kindly bring such instances to my notice and I will carefully enquire into the matter."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXIV.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to move

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 14,200 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred—34-C—Agriculture—Co-operative Credit.'

"Sir, at present we have eight Deputy Registrars and each of them is in charge of two to four districts. The area under these officers is admittedly too large for any satisfactory work being done and my own ideal is to have one officer responsible for each district so that he may carry on in that particular area not only non-credit work but credit work as well. As a step in that direction I have now to move for the appointment of four more officers and I wish to say further that I have not asked for these officers on a higher pay in the cadre. I have asked for these officers in the lowest grade, that is Rs. 380 to start with instead of Rs. 550—850. With a view to reach the consummation that we have all in view, viz., of having one officer for each district, I move this grant."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam in moving his motion for the reduction of the grant by Rs. 100 with a view to discuss the usefulness of the schemes spoke in Telugu.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 14,200 for Co-operative Societies be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Mr. President, the hon. the Minister for Development, in orally explaining, said that his ideal was one officer for every district but the note that has been handed to us has a different tale to tell us, and I am particularly pained to see that my hon. Friend the Minister for Development, who must have complained about the top-heavy nature of the administration when he was sitting on these benches, should have attempted to make administration top heavy in his own department of Co-operation. There was a scheme of departmental organization that came into effect only in 1925-26 and in reviewing the annual report for that year in February last the Government did not at all mention any necessity for four additional Deputy Registrars. I am drawing the attention of the House through you, Sir, in this connexion, to another demand which the hon. the Minister is likely to bring before this House and that is for fourteen additional Inspectors, on the same ground mentioned in the note put before us with regard to this particular demand. This note says 'Non-official effort does not provide for adequate initiative.' Let us examine this point a little carefully and if we do so we will find that the hon. the Minister has absolutely no reason to

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [1st November 1927]

come before this House with this demand. What is the non-official agency that has been tried? I know a long list of Honorary Assistant Registrars is given at the end of every annual report, but may I ask what are the powers given to these Honorary Assistant Registrars to take the initiative in matters of starting non-credit societies? I would ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether it is not true that in certain districts Honorary Assistant Registrars are asked to attend to the work of arbitration only when a reference is made by the Assistant Registrar in charge. If that is the kind of work that is given to non-officials who are associated with this department, how can there be any development at all in this matter? Moreover, there is another aspect of the non-credit work. Non-credit work consists of a number of classes. Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 are classes of societies connected with non-credit business. There are no societies in the Presidency under class 5. With reference to 'Nos. 4 and 5 non-credit societies,' weavers societies form a large number of them, and Government have made provision for Weavers' Societies by deputing an Inspector to work after a special training under the Director of Industries. Then with regard to class 6 societies, the major portion of the societies under this head are 'building societies' with regard to which it is doubtful whether any push can be given at all by the so-called Deputy Registrars whom my hon. Friend the Minister for Development wants to entertain; because, after all, the building societies are failures for two reasons—(1) The richer class of people do not want the help of these societies because they can afford to build from their own resources and (2) the poorer class of people do not want these societies because the interest is still high and also because they have not got the necessary resources to come within the rules of the societies as at present they are framed and are put into execution. So on the ground of non-credit societies and the improvement thereof, and on the ground of encouraging the sort of work that is being done by them, I do not see any reason for appointing four Deputy Registrars, let alone the additional Inspectors for whose appointment also we may have to make provision in future. I therefore urge upon the attention of hon. Members of this House that in making this grant we have to be very careful. It is not merely a question of granting the appointment of four Additional Deputy Registrars, but it is a question of granting the appointment of clerks, peons, etc., for them. All these people will have to be paid for. I most certainly think that if the hon. the Development Minister goes into details with regard to the work of Honorary Assistant Registrars and also goes into the details of the work done by the higher officials in the formation of societies he will be able to discover methods by which he can go on as at present without additional Deputy Registrars. Departmentalism has become a curse in this Government and I do hope that the hon. the Minister for Development will not fall a prey to it. He ought not to have come up before this House with this supplementary demand for additional Deputy Registrars without closely examining it. I hope he will withdraw this demand and let us have the pleasure of seeing that he accepts the views of this House which he must have once voiced from these benches in opposition."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"It appears to me that the hon. the Minister for Development did not know how to spend the money that has been handed over to him. Knowing as he does that the Committee on Co-operation are going to conclude their deliberations very soon, I am of

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opinion that he can wait for some time more instead of bringing forward this demand just now. Year after year the Provincial Co-operative Conference has been condemning the existence of these Deputy Registrars because they have been acting as mere post offices in the department. Not satisfied with the existing number of Deputy Registrars who are already found to be unnecessary and superfluous our Minister brings before this House a motion—for fixing up the policy of the House or perhaps that of the Government—for bringing into existence a greater number of Deputy Registrars.

"The hon. Minister has been telling us that his object is to have one Deputy Registrar for each district. May I ask him, Sir, whether he has allotted the work of the Deputy Registrars to the Assistant Registrars in each district and whether he has in any way found them wanting. If he has not done that I would request him to try that method before he comes to this House asking for a supplementary demand for more Deputy Registrars. Also, I would request him to wait till the committee going into the question of co-operation in this Presidency concludes its deliberation and submits its report. After considering the recommendation of that committee it will be time enough for the hon. Minister to think of this question. At present there is no special hurry in this matter. I support the amendment."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, unless prestige prevents my hon. Friend, the Minister, from withdrawing his demand, I do not see any other reason except probably the fact that he has a majority behind him. Nobody takes objection to his ideal, viz., that each district must have a responsible officer; but he goes about his work in a clumsy manner. The institution of Deputy Registrars has been condemned by no less a body than the Provincial Co-operative Conference the most authoritative exponent of non-official opinion. The Conference condemned it in unmeasured terms for the first time in April 1926 and repeated the same in 1927. If, in the face of such a condemnation, the hon. Minister comes forward with a demand for grant for appointing more of those officers just at this time when we have only four months before the annual budget, I cannot understand his attitude. This should never be the attitude of a popular Minister. Apart from the question of attaching due weight to the opinion of the Provincial Conference, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the question on its merits. On what principle has he thought it necessary to extend the system of Deputy Registrars for non-credit work? Are these eight or nine people either by qualification or temperament or training capable of turning out non-credit work in co-operation about which just like rural reconstruction every one talks but no one seems to understand? What is the output of work turned out by these eight or nine people during these years? Further, anyone who has followed the evidence tendered before the Committee on co-operation will not have failed to notice the statement made by witness after witness that the Deputy Registrars were no more than post offices. Of course post offices are useful in their own way; but in this case they only serve to delay matters. On account of the intervention of the Deputy Registrar between the society and the Registrar, it often takes from four months to two years for registering amendment of by-laws. We see no other result owing to the existence of these Deputy Registrars. I hope, Sir, he will not catch the contagion of the Treasury Bench and stand on his prestige and refuse to withdraw the grant. I think he will pay due consideration to the opinion expressed in this House by various parties to the effect that this

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[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar] [1st November 1927]

institution of Deputy Registrars is unnecessary and even harmful and that it should not be further perpetuated. The hon. Minister says that he wants a responsible officer for each district; what sort of officer he wants, he must have by this time decided. He knows and has also said that it was a mistake to have instituted this type of officer. If not, he can certainly wait for a month or so more when the Committee on Co-operation will have submitted its report. I request him therefore not to defy public opinion but to keep this grant in abeyance till the next budget."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With your permission, Sir, I beg to move the adjournment of the consideration of this question till the next meeting."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question now under consideration is the motion to reduce the grant by Rs. 100. I wish to know whether the hon. Member wants to postpone this motion or the whole grant."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The whole grant, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be in order if he moves the adjournment of the motion as well as the grant."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" During the meeting in August last, Sir, the hon. Minister wanted the House urgently to vote a grant for the appointment of a committee to go into the question of co-operation in this Presidency. Now a very costly committee has been appointed and, to the liking of the hon. Minister himself, members with experience of the movement in various provinces have been working on the committee. One of the questions considered by this committee is whether there should be these two classes of officers Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars or whether they might be amalgamated into one. The unanimous opinion seems to be that there should be no distinction between these two classes of officers. Having set up a committee of great authority to go into the whole question, and especially when the committee will send its report very soon, we should not go on appointing more officers of this kind. What will be the position of the hon. Minister if the committee recommends that this class of officers should be abolished? He will have enough difficulty with the eight officers already existing. I appeal to him therefore to postpone the consideration of the question of the appointment of additional Deputy Registrars for some time more. If the committee comes to the conclusion that Deputy Registrars are necessary, certainly additional officers may be appointed if they are found necessary. If they are likely to come to the conclusion that they are not necessary, we do not lose anything by the postponement of this question. I do not think the department will suffer much by this postponement. I strongly appeal to the hon. Minister to meet us half way. So far as his grants are concerned we are not in any way opposing them, in fact we are fairly agreeable to them. But in only one case, in the case of Deputy Registrars who serve only like post offices we want the Government to wait. The hon. Minister himself used to say when he has on this side that such posts as the Forest Conservator, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and so on which act only as post offices should be abolished. And for him to come forward now with a demand for a similar appointment is not good. I therefore move that the consideration of this question be postponed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the further debate on this grant be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council."

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* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I join with my hon. Friend from Coimbatore in making an appeal to the hon. Minister to agree to the postponement of the consideration of this grant until the next meeting. I assure him, Sir, that there is a considerable body of opinion, at any rate on this side of the House, in favour of this motion for adjournment, an opinion based purely on non-party considerations. As the hon. Member, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, has pointed out a costly committee has been appointed which is investigating the whole question of the extension of the co-operative movement in this province. We all realise as much as the hon. Minister for Development does that the work on the non-credit side of the co-operative movement has not been as good as it ought to be; but whether the appointment of some additional Deputy Registrars is the best remedy for that purpose is a matter on which there is certainly considerable difference of opinion. I do not quite agree with the hon. Member Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar when he condemned this institution of Deputy Registrars as an unmixed evil; but whether the appointment of a few more Deputy Registrars will result in any considerable extension of non-credit work is a matter on which we should certainly have more materials than we have at present. The Committee which is investigating this matter will certainly go into the question and it is quite likely that other agencies than Deputy Registrars might be suggested for the purpose of improving the work on the non-credit side. We do not oppose this motion; we only desire that the matter may be postponed till the Committee has finished its deliberations and placed before us its considered opinions on the subject. It will then be time for us to consider whether it is necessary to appoint these additional officers."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion and appeal to the hon. Minister to withdraw the demand for grant."

The motion for adjournment was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have 1 p.m.
listened with care to the speeches made by many hon. Members in connexion with this demand. I may at once assure my hon. Friends in the House that it is because of the public opinion in connexion with this matter—strange as it may appear—I made this motion to meet that public opinion. The opinion is this: that the present system of having the work divided into credit and non-credit work, of making one officer entirely responsible for non-credit work in several districts and another officer responsible for credit work in several districts is not the best system that we can think of. I know, Sir, that the name of the Deputy Registrar carries bad significance with it. I am not very much enamoured of the particular name you give to an officer. You may call him Assistant Registrar or Deputy Registrar I am content so far as I have a competent officer in charge of each district. The hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, was not quite correct. I thought I made myself sufficiently clear that I wanted an officer for each district. As regards the point of my hon. friend Mr. Venkataratnam, hon. Members of this House are aware that Deputy Registrars were recruited from the ranks of senior Deputy Collectors. Their pay was much more than the pay I have stipulated now."

"Reference has been made to the Committee on Co-operation that has been appointed. I am aware of that as other hon. Members of this House are aware and I certainly did not want to commit the Committee or anticipate their

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recommendations by making this motion. Whatever their recommendations might be, I have no doubt that all these appointments will come within their recommendations or be absorbed by the recommendations they are likely to make.

"One of the hon. Members wanted me to say what progress had been made by the officers in regard to non-credit work. It may please him to know that a monthly report is sent to me of the progress made in non-credit work and I must say that the work now is showing improvement; it may show even better progress hereafter.

"As regards the discretion I am advised to exercise in this matter, the House would see that this is only a temporary measure for one year, so that, even if the unexpected happens, viz., that these appointments do not come within the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation there is nothing to prevent these officers being taken away and conform to the recommendations of the Committee. But whatever that might be, I am not very anxious to use the majority in this House to which my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar referred, to have this motion passed on which there is some divergence of opinion and which is not of such paramount importance as to be pressed through now and here. I defer to the opinions expressed by different parts of the House and I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The best course now is to withdraw the amendment first and then the grant would be withdrawn by the hon. the Minister."

As the hon. Mover of this amendment is not in his place, the amendment cannot be withdrawn as the House has got seisin of it

The amendment of Mr. B. Venkataratnam was put to the House and lost.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In view of what I have already stated, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the demand."

The demand was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Grant XXIV.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir I move

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,900 under "Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred—34 c. Agriculture—Co-operative Credit".'

"This matter is really quite a non-controversial one. There has been bifurcation of the West Godavari and Kistna districts and the district of Ramnad has no Assistant Registrar of its own. From the very fact that so many of my hon. Friends in this House have been asking for one officer for each district I have no doubt whatsoever that this demand will be given."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,900 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred—34 c. Agriculture—Co-operative Credit'."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

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The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 6,900 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred—34 c. Agriculture—Co-operative Credit.'

"In fact one of the speakers while speaking on a previous motion alluded to the fact that, according to the demand which was going to be moved, there should at least be one Inspector for each district. The necessity for it has been amply made out. I therefore beg that this grant be given."

* Mr. G. HARISANVOTTAMA RAO :—"Sir, In this connexion may I know from the hon. the Development Minister whether these Inspectors are specially intended only for non-credit work and if so, whether they will be placed under the Honorary Assistant Registrars or under the regular line of officers and whether any non-officials will be associated with their work?"

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I also ask the hon. the Minister whether the additional Inspectors are intended solely for non-credit work and, if so, what are the qualifications he is going to insist for persons who will be appointed to those posts?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"These Inspectors are wanted for looking after the non-credit work. We want 14 Inspectors; at present we have only 10 Inspectors. We want at least one Inspector for each district. It is impossible for a Deputy Registrar and one Inspector to look after this kind of work for a large area and there is no good of spending money on inadequate work. Surely we shall try to recruit as good persons as possible for this kind of work."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

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

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 23,300 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred—34 c. Agriculture—Co-operative Credit—ii. Deputy and Assistant Registrars.'

"I shall briefly say the purpose for which this demand is made. First of all, Sir, we want to see that our Inspectors are properly educated in co-operative principles and that they do their work as efficiently as they can. We want to have 3 Assistant Registrars to undertake the work of educating the Inspectors at the different centres of the province so that, in the course of a short period our Inspectors who may be in need of additional training in inspection may have it. We want 48 Inspectors for supervision, 24 Inspectors for liquidation work and 4 more Inspectors for audit work. The number of societies which these people have to inspect, audit and supervise is something which is abnormal. If we are really to have satisfactory work, I think it is very necessary that we should prescribe reasonable work for them and see that they do that work well. If, on the other hand, we fix for them a standard which it is not possible for them to come up to, naturally the work of the people suffers."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I oppose this grant, unless the hon. the Minister will kindly withdraw it. The hon. the Minister admits that the present set of Inspectors are not a satisfactory lot and that they are not suitably trained. The evidence given before the Committee on Co-operation also goes to show that more than 50 per cent of the present inspectorate are worse than useless. It must have been known to the hon. the

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Minister that the present Registrar also had admitted the fact that the inspectorate—the majority of them—has been ill-chosen and for no good or understandable reasons. It is also equally evident from the evidence before the Committee on Co-operation that the present type of Assistant Registrars picked up at random from the lower ranks and status are absolutely unsatisfactory. To ask for a grant for three more Assistant Registrars of a class which has been admitted to be very unsatisfactory, to have three more of them for training the Inspectors whose poor quality has been equally well admitted is, I think, unfair, unless absolute precautions are taken to see that they are not of the same type as the present officers. It is, Sir, drawing too much upon our credulity, especially when so much money has to be parted with. Since the Committee on Co-operation which is now sitting is taking ample evidence on the very question before us, I hope the hon. Minister will not press his motion.

“As regards audit, Sir, the hon. the Minister for Development must be aware that the central banks and the bigger urban banks are now going in for their own audit, by certified auditors, and they pay for the services rendered by such auditors. In cases of audit of unions the rural societies are paying their contribution for audit. I want to know how the hon. Minister said that the present staff of auditors is insufficient. With the two important classes of societies taken away from audit, I wish to know whether there is any need for more auditors at all.

“As regards the training to be given to the Inspectors, which they are admittedly so badly in need of, Sir, it has been suggested by eminent publicists that the agency for training these should be a central co-operative training college where lectures on audit and higher accountancy and matters of administration would be delivered by competent people in a central place on a well thought out syllabus. Instead of doing that, to select three Assistant Registrars, presumably of the present inefficient type, at random, with no special qualifications for training other human beings and to make them teach people admittedly of an inferior type is an audacious suggestion, I think. I hope, Sir, that since the matter is being enquired into by the Committee on Co-operation and eminent publicists have given it as their considered opinion that what is wanted is a central college for efficient training of the co-operative higher staff, the hon. the Minister will, I think withdraw this motion and give us a better and well considered proposal, later on, based on the recommendations of the Committee which is now touring the country and on authoritative non-official opinion.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Mr. President, Sir, I move that the consideration of this grant be postponed to the next meeting. I am afraid I will have to press this unless the hon. Minister withdraws his motion. For very good reasons, similar to those which were urged in respect of the earlier grant withdrawn by the hon. Minister we have to consider this matter carefully. The hon. Minister knows that the new scheme of federation is just now being given effect to in the districts, and the Co-operation Committee have been spending a lot of their time over this question of supervision, and considering how the Inspectors should be appointed, by whom they should be appointed, by whom they should be supervised, by whom the expenses should be incurred, and other such matters. Opinions have differed as to whether the Inspectors should be recruited directly by the federation or by the bank, or by the Government. Opinions have also differed as to how much the Government should contribute and how

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much the central banks should contribute. So that, Sir, the whole question of the appointment of these Inspectors is being very thoroughly gone into by the Co-operation Committee. If there is any question on which there can be unanimity of opinion, it is this: so far as Inspectors are concerned, we want that a better recruitment should be made, based on qualifications better than those possessed by the present incumbents. I do not wait at present to go into the qualifications or otherwise of the present Inspectors. We have only to deal with the future Inspectors. But to appoint as many as 75 Inspectors, as my hon. Friend wants, seems to be to make a big demand on the purse of the Government. Evidently, the Rs. 26,300 now asked for is only intended for a short period of the year; and perhaps when this item comes to the budget of the next year, nearly four times the present amount may be asked for. As I said, if the Committee wants that the federation should have control over these Inspectors—and a fairly large amount of opinion is in favour of the appointment of the Inspectors also being vested in the hands of the federation and central banks—the only question will be who should contribute towards the expenditure. Probably the Committee will recommend that Government should pay large contribution towards this. I know, Sir, that already the federations have been appointing Inspectors and the banks are contributing a portion of the expenditure. I believe in the Coimbatore district about ten Inspectors have been appointed by the federation. I am not quite sure about the number—and a sum of Rs. 10,000 has already been allotted in the hope that the Government will give a fair portion of the expense as their contribution. They expect, Sir, to spend about Rs. 16,000 next year. Having given their support practically to the federation scheme, the Government are not fair now in appointing all the Inspectors or at any rate a large number of them, in addition to the Inspectors appointed by the federation. After all, Sir, the report of the Committee will be available in one or two months and nothing would be lost by the present staff going on with the work. I think that just as the Minister yielded in respect of another demand, he will agree in this case also to wait for some time, especially as the question involves some lakhs of rupees, and much more than that, as certain principles as to supervision, appointment, control and salary of these Inspectors are also involved. It is not fair that the Government should insist upon having this demand and I would appeal to the Minister to agree to this postponement. Probably he may think that in the next year's budget this item may be cleverly inserted and it may not be considered at all. But whatever that may be, he can have no objection to the matter being adjourned till January next in view of the Committee's report and in view of the likelihood of this item going into next year's budget. I request the hon. the Minister to agree to this humble proposal to wait till the Committee's proposals are received in regard to the appointment of these Inspectors.”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, I do not see any reason why the consideration of this item should be postponed. If, as suggested by my hon. Friend, my idea was to get this demand sanctioned without any discussion in the Council, it is very likely that, as he conceded in a way, I would have delayed my application for these demands till the budget time; but, Sir, I thought it was due to this House that when I had some proposals ready, I should submit them for the consideration of the House and that I should carry the House with me and have their approval for my different proposals. It was with that object, Sir, that I ventured to

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come before the House with these demands on which I have spent some time and labour and preferred not to wait till the budget time and, as suggested by my friend, smuggled them through in the budget. That was not my purpose, and I therefore do not see any reason why the consideration of this item should be postponed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the consideration of 'Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred--34. c. Agriculture—Co-operative Credit--ii. Deputy and Assistant Registrars' be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded, with the following results :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 19. Mr. K. R. Karant. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 20. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 21. " C. Venkatarangum Nayudu. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 22. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 23. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 24. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 7. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 25. The Kumarraraja of Venkatagiri |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 26. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 9. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 27. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 10. " Muhammad Meeru Ravuttar. | 28. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 11. " D. Narayana Raju. | 29. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 13. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 31. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 14. " C. Obi Reddi. | 32. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 15. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. | 33. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi- |
| 16. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | yar. |
| 17. " L. K. Tularam. | 34. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 35. Rao Bahadur E. Muniswami Nayudu. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 24. Mr. J. Kuppaswami. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 25. " V. Ch. John. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 26. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. " Mr. N. Macmichael. | 27. " A. L. A. R. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| 5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 28. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 29. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 7. " Diwan Bahadur K. N. Aregya- | 30. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 31. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 32. " V. Gangadara Siva. |
| 9. Mr. U. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 33. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 10. " F. B. Evans. | 34. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 11. " J. F. Hall. | 35. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " G. T. Boug. | 36. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 13. " A. M. C. Tampoe. | 37. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 38. " D. Thomas. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 39. " S. Venkayya. |
| 16. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 40. " K. Krishnan. |
| 17. " R. Foulkes. | 41. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 42. The Raja of Jeypore. |
| 19. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 43. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 20. " A. B. Shetty. | 44. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 21. " H. Bheemayya. | 45. " Syed Tajuddin. |
| 22. " Mahmud Sahamud. | 46. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 23. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 47. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| | 48. Mr. C. E. Wood. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. J. M. Smith. | 4. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati |
| 2. " G. W. Chambers. | Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " C. T. Congreve. | |

Ayes 35. *Noes* 48. *Neutral* 4. The motion was negatived.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is ready for the question. The question is

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 26,300 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred--34. c. Agriculture—Co-operative Credit--ii. Deputy and Assistant Registrars.'"

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXVI.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 under Grant XXVI--Industries--Transferred--(35. b. Industries--Industries--iii. Industrial schools) for the payment of a building grant to the Industrial School, Peelamedu.'

"Sir, it is a matter for gratification to know that private individuals are coming forward in ever increasing numbers to start institutions of this sort for the help of the youth of our country. This company, Sir, which is really responsible for this school has set apart a considerable sum as an endowment from the proceeds of which this school will be maintained. The Government now propose to reap their part of the benefit by giving the company a half grant subject to a maximum of Rs 75,000."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for Industries--Transferred be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I want to raise only one question. I should like to know why there should be a limit of Rs. 75,000 fixed. Yesterday, for the sake of a very good institution at Coimbatore—by the way I may say all institutions at Coimbatore are very good—there was a large grant asked for under European Education and willingly granted by the House for buildings. There was no restriction there, and very rightly too. When this institution can under the rules be given 50 per cent of the whole expenditure, I do not see any reason why the Government should in this case put a bar at Rs. 75,000. As has been pointed out by the hon. Minister, it is one of the unique things that in this presidency a private Indian firm should allot a large sum of money to start an industrial school on a large scale. To assure us of their bona fides, they have already opened a high school to which the Government are contributing their quota and here they are opening a very big industrial school and equipping it with an up-to-date machinery for teaching various arts. And certainly to encourage such people, I think the Government should come with more than the usual half-grant. But instead of doing that, they propose to give a half-grant subject to a limit of Rs. 75,000. I think it is unfair and I would ask the Government to reconsider the question; I have no objection to their paying Rs. 25,000 this year; probably, the management will be able to spend only Rs. 25,000 this year. But that limit should be taken away if the Government are satisfied as to the bona fides of the concern, of the way in which the expenditure is incurred and of the necessity of the furniture and the equipment that they propose to have, for imparting instruction in the various industrial arts. I should

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [1st November 1927]

like to have a statement from the hon. Minister to-day that he will remove this limit and reconsider the desirability of paying half at least if not more of the expenditure that will be incurred, without the limit of Rs. 75,000."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, it is best, I think, that in these matters both the parties concerned have a proper idea of their respective commitments. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to draw the line anywhere and to know the commitments to any reasonable certainty. As the hon. Member from Coimbatore remarked, it is not likely that they will spend more than Rs. 50,000 this year. Perhaps, they will be able to spend another Rs. 50,000, let us hope, next year. So that, any question that may arise whether the grant should be over and above Rs. 75,000 is not likely to become a matter of practical consideration or urgent consideration, I may put it, for some time to come. I do not know why the hon. Member from Coimbatore should try to settle this question now so much in advance. On the facts placed before us according to the plans and estimates submitted to us, we thought we would be doing the just thing by the institution if we guaranteed a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 provided they find at least as much amount. I think the arrangement now come to is a reasonable one. And I would rather deprecate clouding of the issues by raising questions which are not imminent before us, which perhaps may be considered later on when there is a real reason for raising them."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether this maximum limit of Rs. 75,000 is confined to this particular institution or to all institutions of this nature? If, according to the hon. Minister's speech, this amount is fixed only so far as this institution is concerned, after taking into consideration the plans and estimates, if it is however going to be laid down that in respect of any institution, Rs. 75,000 will be the maximum and 50 per cent will be the minimum, then we have got a right to ask the hon. Minister to lay down a policy in conformity with the policy in respect of other institutions which was referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr Venkataramana Ayyangar."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, it is hardly a matter on which any assurance . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. The hon. Member has no right of reply once again, as he has already chosen to make his speech."

"I will now put the question. The question is

'that the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for Industries—Transferred be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I have already put the question. Speeches are not allowed at this stage."

The motion was put and negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall now put the Demand to the House. The question is

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred—35-b. Industries—Industries—iii. Industrial—for the payment of a building grant to the Industrial School, Peelamedu.'

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The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

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

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 6,000 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred (35. b. Industries—Industries—iii. Industrial Schools) for the payment of a building grant to the S.P.G. Art Industrial School, Nazareth.'

"Sir, the object is explained not only in the agenda paper but also at length in the memorandum circulated to hon. Members. In fact, it appears as though it is considered by some that the amount given is not adequate. But I should say that this sum represents the demand made by the institution concerned."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. The hon. Member will wait till the question is put before the House. The question is

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 6,000 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred—Industrial schools.'"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I only want to know, Sir, whether this sum represents the 50 per cent grant and whether any limit as to the maximum is placed in this case also."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"From the explanatory note, I find that this represents the half-grant for a Middle School building which the S.P.G. Mission proposes to build at a cost of Rs. 12,000. It is also explained that the existing Middle School building is being added on to the Industrial School and therefore the Mission authorities are put to the necessity of erecting a separate building for their Middle School. Though they have shown the necessity for erecting a fresh building, they have not yet built it. I do not know why the Government have deviated from their usual practice and have come forward with a grant in advance to this Mission, even before the construction is begun. The Mission, it is not stated anywhere, have submitted their plans and estimates and we do not know whether they conform to the requirements usually insisted upon by the Government. As soon as the necessity for a fresh building is shown, in this case, the Government are going to the aid of the Mission and propose this grant. Of course, in several other cases, there was a greater necessity, but even then the Government were not coming to the aid of these private bodies. It is only when plans and estimates are submitted and the construction is begun the Government give a grant. I wish to know why the Government should deviate from their usual practice in this case, as it is not explained in the note circulated to us."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, it would clear up matters if I explain that this sum of Rs. 6,000 was actually provided in the Budget Estimate for 1926-27. Far from the Government going out of the way to help this institution, it will only be a disbursement when the plans and estimates would be ready. Now, the plans and estimates are ready and the necessary formalities will certainly be observed before the grant will be disbursed."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It seems to me that it is not necessary for us to make this grant. My hon. Friend, the Minister, has not answered the argument advanced by my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayana Raju."

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [1st November 1927]

The only thing he said by way of reply is that the amount was included in the budget for 1926-27. That, I submit, is no answer at all. As a matter of fact, the huge budget estimate which covers ordinarily about 400 pages, contains hundreds of thousands of items and the majority of them escape our attention. Apparently, this is one of such items. So that the fact that this was included in the estimates for 1926-27, in that huge mass of figures and that therefore we should not bring in effective criticism in regard to it is, I submit, no answer at all. This Mission owns two schools, an ordinary one and an industrial school, and practically what is now proposed is to make a grant for the industrial school. I do not see any reason for the grant being made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 6,000 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred (35 b. Industries—Industries—iii. Industrial Schools) for the payment of a building grant to the S.P.G. Art Industrial School, Nazareth.'

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,800 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred (35 b. Industries—Industries—xii. Sericulture—District Work) for the employment of four moth-testers and the purchase of four microscopes.'

"In 1923, the Government sanctioned the appointment of a peripatetic rearing party for work in Kollegal taluk for demonstrating in the homes of the rearers improved methods of silk-rearing, reeling of silk and raising of disease-free seeds. There is now a vast extent of land under mulberry cultivation. Now this plant is subject to a disease which has been found very difficult to control. The silkworm rearers are in most cases poor and they are not in a position to equip themselves with the facilities either for detecting the disease or stamping it out. So they have to depend upon the Government and the Government have undertaken to supply disease-free seeds from a departmental station. This alone will not be able to meet the situation. We propose to employ a staff to test the moths of the rearers in their own homes and for this I have come before the House with this demand."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for sericulture by Rs. 100.'

"I only want to enquire whether Government is really moving in the right direction in providing a sum for combating certain diseases of sericulture in the Kollegal taluk. I for one find no provision for sericulture at all in this Presidency. Government have been very apathetic and have done very little when compared to what has been done by the Mysore Government towards this from an industrial point of view."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am sure my hon. Friend would like to have much more attention paid to this subject than what is quite germane to the demand before the House. I hope he may take another opportunity to raise this question."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"It never arises. I have already given the warning. Members will have to wait till doomsday to discuss modern questions like the industrial development or the agricultural development of the country. The hon. Minister wants me to take another opportunity."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 6,000 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred (35. b. Industries—XV. Miscellaneous) for conducting experiments in oil-milling industries.'

"I do not think many words are necessary from me to commend this proposition for the approval of the House. There is at present no oil-pressing industry worth the name. We have groundnut grown on a large scale and yet we have not yet come across a proper plant to express oil from the raw products. I think it is necessary that we should conduct some experiments with regard to the various kinds of plants obtainable in the market and see which is best suited for our requirements."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I simply want to suggest to the Government, Sir, that their so-called experiments should not be confined only to iron machinery and plants. I do not think the hon. Minister was quite correct in saying that there is no way in this Presidency at present of extracting oil from the various seeds. There is no doubt whatever that the old Indian mill system is still prevalent in several places and no attempt should be made to kill that industry and replace that by machinery. I have been able to find out in an enquiry that the market price of oil got from iron press is to some extent lower than the oil produced by the wooden mills. Therefore no attempt should be made to spend any money over importing iron machinery. But I think some money should be spent on making some experiments to improve the present oil mills. I may make one suggestion. I have taken some trouble in the matter in connexion with some other question. I think we can have a longer pole. The shorter the pole the greater seems to be the pressure on the necks of the bulls and a good deal of wastage is caused on account of the sickness caused to the bulls and also the time taken for pressing the oil. Therefore, Sir, some special experts must be appointed to look into the matter of improving the local oil mill industry and not a foreign expert or any attempt to improve the foreign machinery. In that view since the Government do not seem to have decided upon any particular method of investigating the matter I hope my suggestion also might possibly be considered. So I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,000 under Industries—Transferred—Experiments in oil-milling Industries by Rs. 100.'

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Speaking on the amendment moved by hon. Friend from Coimbatore I wish to say a few words in connexion with the original motion itself. I trust the hon. the President will . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to wait in that case."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I withdraw my amendment."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Minister for Development has told us that there are considerable difficulties as regards carrying on the development of the oil-pressing industry in this Province. But he has not chosen to mention them in the memorandum that has been placed before us. He said :

'There is a considerable internal consumption of vegetable oils, particularly groundnut in the Madras Presidency and there is probably scope in some districts for the establishment of comparatively small oil mills with the primary object of meeting the internal demand for oil although difficulty might be experienced in finding a market for the cake until the ryots become more educated to its use.'

"The hon. Minister admits that there is a great demand for consumption of vegetable oils in this Province and they are being made by the country oil presses which are very much used in every village and every town. What the hon. Minister proposes is to take the Muller Oil Expeller which the Bombay Company is willing to give and spend Rs. 6,000 in experimenting on that. He says that experiments with the Anderson Oil Expeller were carried out by the Industries Department in 1915 but the results obtained were inconclusive. He does not tell us what the results were. Was the oil extracted not up to the mark for the consumers? Or was the oil thus extracted not taken by the foreign markets or was the outturn of the oil not sufficient to pay the manufacturer? None of these things has been said and a good deal of money has been spent for the purpose of carrying on experiment on oil presses. It is said that the results were inconclusive. We are not told what the results are and whether those results if published will interest other people to start small oil mills with Anderson oil presses. Now what he says is that a Muller Expeller is going to be installed in some place. What are you going to find out? What is the direction in which they want to make the experiment? Are they going to find out the cost of crushing one ton or one cwt. of groundnut? Or are they going to extract a particular kind of oil? Have they fixed the standard for clearness? What are the things about which the Government want to ascertain by these experiments? None of these things have been told. We are not told what is the thing they want to discover. I am told, Sir, in Cochin there is a very large mill where oil is being extracted. Is that oil good? Is it paying? Are the consumers willing to purchase that oil? Have this Government ascertained from them? Are there any other directions in which the Madras Government want to make fresh experiments? What is the experiment they are going to make?"

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Sir, it has been stated by some of the hon. Members of this House that there are a number of wooden mills and that there is no necessity for starting experiments in this oil milling industry. Hon. Members of this House will be aware that the amount of the value of oil seeds which are exported from India according to the statistics supplied by the Government is 34 crores. Sir, the reason is that we do not have sufficient modern oil milling machines. It is on account of that that India is obliged to sell all oil seeds including rape seeds, cotton seeds, sesamum seeds and groundnut seeds to foreign countries. Not only we lose the oil

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[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

but we lose the cake which may be used for fodder and manuring. There has been an agitation by persons carrying on very big industries in which oil is consumed that provision should be made for starting oil milling in India. No doubt, Sir, wooden mills produce a quantity of oil, but it is not sufficient to meet the needs of Madras which consumes so much as 12 lakhs worth of oil for the purpose of preparing the Turkey red oil which costs 30 or 40 rupees per cwt. If we have oil extracting machinery in this country we can get this for Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per cwt. People ought to be educated and we have been agitating for this for a long time. This subject was discussed in the Industrial Advisory Committee and the members were unanimous for starting experiments in this oil mill industry. Sir, in Arappukkottai where there are a number of stone mills which produce very good oil the consensus of opinion has been that big oil-extracting machines should be started and experiments should be made. I, therefore, Sir, as an industrialist^{3 p.m.} and as one who can speak with some sort of force on the subject, say that this sum of Rs. 6,000 asked for by the hon. the Minister for Development for the experiment is a very modest sum. If he is asking for a lakh or more, I think he would be doing a service to the country. Now, Sir, there is a season when oil-seeds can be collected, and in that season, if you do not have a sufficient number of oil extracting mills, people are not able to extract the oil at that season from all the seeds. If we have really special plants for extracting oil, it will greatly help the people and give them an opportunity to make a profit. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Members of this House not to draw their conclusion on the basis of the statement made by some hon. Members that there is no necessity in India for oil-extracting machinery."

* Mr. T. ADINABAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, even after listening to my hon. Friend, Mr. Tulasiram, I have to oppose this motion, because although in diplomatic language the experiment with the Anderson Expeller was described by the hon. Minister to be inconclusive, in plain language it was a failure, and that too in the year 1915 when the Great War was in full swing and prices had swelled up to many times the normal price. Therefore, I am not willing to accept this proposal even as a small experiment for obliging Messrs. Volkart Brothers. As regards the Cochin scheme of Tatas to which reference has been made by my hon. Friend Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, my information is that the Tata Mills are working at a loss, at a heavy loss. Therefore, between these two experiments, a small one made at the time of the Great War for developing the oil-extracting industry, and the other the Tatas' experience, where they have sunk lakhs and lakhs without finding it profitable, I do not think the hon. the Minister would be wise in thinking of creating a new industry of doubtful wisdom in this country, where greater and bigger people and industrialists have failed. Sir, I can understand the need for not exporting our raw oil-seeds from the country. That is a general proposition to which I will be the first man to give my allegiance. But the best way to do it is not by a grant of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 or even Rs. 6,000 but by going completely into the matter for a careful study of the question. Most of our oil-seeds go to Marseilles or some other European ports; it is worth while for us to enquire what sort of machinery they use there for extracting the oil on a profitable basis. It is not for consideration what sort of machinery Volkart Brothers have to sell,

[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar] [1st November 1927]

But you must see what are the methods successfully adopted in foreign countries, and then try to adopt them here. And if the industry is a profitable one, why should you not allow it to be done by the merchants in the usual course? Why should the department of which the hon. the Minister for Development is the head enter into this matter where others have failed and even miserably failed? It is not the question of extracting the oil from the seeds merely, though it may constitute the bulk of the industry, but it is also the question what profitable by-products can be turned out of the *poonac* apart from its use as manure with which we are familiar. We know of the great millionaires, the Bibbys of Liverpool, whose house has been built upon this by-product. It was because of the attractive and popular cattle-food they were able to place on the market that they made millions out of oil-pressing. I think the hon. the Minister for Development, instead of trying his amateurish hands at this experiment which has been proved to be a failure and which ought to be a warning to others not to do the same thing again, ought to make experiments in more useful directions, such as the utilization of the products of our oil-mill industry for making motor lubricants, for instance, which consume lakhs and lakhs of Indian money, annually. I can understand making an experiment in a useful direction like this. Sir, we have had enough of experiments by the Department of Industries, and the people have not become wiser by those experiments, and the commercial people are also complaining that the department is entreaching upon their field. But in making really useful experiments the interests of the commercial people or even financial considerations should not stand in the way. But the present proposal is not such a one. I would, therefore, dissuade the House from giving its consent to another amateur attempt, similar to the jam industry which proved a complete failure so recently."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not afraid of failures of experiments. Experiments have to be made, and failures have to be faced, if these things have really to be worked and if really we have to progress. But the note of the hon. the Minister is not clear as to certain points. It is said that Messrs. Volkart Brothers have agreed to give the mill free of charge. Another society has agreed to supply the groundnut and gingelly seeds for crushing. A filter press at a cost of Rs. 1,500 is proposed to be bought. But the grant asked for is for Rs. 6,000. What is the remaining Rs. 4,500 for, if the experiment is only for three months. This matter has not been elucidated. I desire to know also whether this is in the nature of an attempt to find some means of developing oil-pressing as a cottage industry. I want to know exactly what the cost of the oil machinery would be, and whether it would lend itself to cottage industries. If it could lend itself to our cottage industries, I can understand this demand being made for making an experiment. Otherwise, I fear it will be a sheer waste. If you want to develop the oil industry of the country in general large steps have to be taken, and this is not the way of going about. But if the machinery proposed to be tried can lend itself to cottage industries, I can certainly understand the issue. I do not believe in the first place that oil-pressing alone is the matter that requires attention. There is no doubt that speedier pressing of oil may be of some use. But, as a matter of fact, the difficulty with our oil industry in this country appears to be the difficulty of purifying the oil, that is, making it pure enough for industrial purposes.

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That experiment may well be tried before these speedier methods of pressing oil are tried, on a scale which must suit the oil industry as a cottage industry. I desire for some more light before I could vote upon this question. I hope the hon. the Minister for Development will see his way to give us the necessary information on the points I have raised."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My hon. Friend, the Minister, says that mills for pressing oil are very rare in this country. My Friend, I know, has visited the West Coast, and he has visited Calicut. But I do not know whether he went and saw the oil mills working in the town of Calicut. There are several mills there, and my hon. Friend, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, referred to the fact that there are oil mills in Cochin also. There is a very large number of oil mills in Cochin and Ernakulam, and a similar number, a pretty large number, of oil mills in Malabar also, so that the statement of my hon. Friend which he made before the House and on which he has based this grant is not correct, viz., that oil mills are not found in our country. Then it is said that a particular firm, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, have agreed to give a loan of the mill free of all cost. I do not know why they are so generous as that. Generally, we do not expect business firms to lend their machine free of cost. This is rather suspicious. (Laughter). There is something at the bottom of this. Then, my hon. Friend says that the firm has agreed to lend this machinery for the use of the Director of Industries, and that a particular co-operative society has agreed to find the necessary seeds for crushing. Probably, the co-operative society wants to make the experiment, and that I can understand. After all, the only object of this is to make an experiment with a machine which the Director will be able to get cost free, and the whole cost comes to Rs. 6,000. I think, Sir, that without more material before us in regard to this experiment, we shall not be well advised in voting for this demand. I may assure my hon. Friend that none of us is against expanding the oil industry, but sufficient cause has not been shown why this grant should be made."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I am afraid we are mixing up two issues, viz., the methods of extracting oil by means of modern machinery with those of extracting oil by *chekkus*. What the hon. the Minister for Development now asks for is a grant for the working expenses for experiments to be carried on by an oil expeller which one firm is prepared to place at his disposal for some period of time. We must remember that years ago, during the time of Sir Alfred Chatterton, the Department of Industries took a great deal of interest in extracting oil not only by making experiments in certain places but also by trying to induce many people to buy the Anderson Expeller. When he left Madras, the enthusiasm was lost. You will remember, Sir, that a number of interpellations were put in this Council bringing to the notice of the Development Minister whether he could not carry on experiments in the methods of extracting oil in a central place. Here is a firm who have offered to give a loan of their machine, and it may be perhaps argued that they want to introduce a special pattern of their own machine in this Presidency. Whatever that may be, we see also that a co-operative society has undertaken to carry on the experiment, and so I do not see why the hon. the Minister for Development should not spend this amount of Rs. 6,000 for carrying on an experiment which may prove useful to the people. I am sure that we are anxious to carry on experiments in the

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon] [1st November 1927]

methods of extracting oil from groundnuts and other seeds. I therefore think that this grant should be made as a matter of business proposition."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 6,000 under 'Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred'."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXVII.

8-15 p.m. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I move, Sir,

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 under Grant XXVII—Fisheries—Transferred—(35 c. Industries—Fisheries—xii. Marine Biological Section).'

"Sir, the object of this grant is to enable us to carry on research work concerning the periodical disappearance of pearl oysters. Hon. Members of the House are aware that our pearl fisheries are carried on on pearl banks lying opposite and round about Tuticorin extending to Ceylon. Hon. Members may possibly also know that these pearl fisheries are not carried on every year for the reason that they do not occur every year. On looking up the history of pearl fisheries in the past, it would be noticed that there have been gaps of several years between one fishery and another. It has been thought, Sir, that the oysters that we now fish on the pearl banks are not the same as the oysters that possibly would be found in the neighbouring regions of the sea at greater depths. At present, our pearl fisheries are carried on on banks where the depth of water is about 10 to 12 fathoms. Our Fisheries department has long been of opinion that possibly there are very large quantities of oysters in the deeper portions of the sea lying round these pearl banks, which at present have not been fished, and they are not in a position to fish, owing to the methods that have been in vogue in pearl fishing for years past. The object of this grant is to investigate the life history of the pearl oyster and also to explore the regions of the sea lying round the present pearl banks in deeper waters. It is believed, Sir, that the investigation is one that might possibly revolutionise the pearl fisheries, because if it happens, as we suspect, that round about the present pearl banks in the seas where the depth of water is greater there are possibly pearl oysters which are only waiting to be fished, our annual revenue which is now only one and a half lakhs would very considerably be increased. (Mr. S. Satya-murti: 'And introduce prohibition.') The grant asked for is a very modest sum of Rs. 3,000 and, as the subject is one of great importance, I am sure the House will readily grant it."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I have been carefully listening to the speech of the hon. the Minister for Public Health. Sir, he believes that there are pearl oysters in the deep sea, but he forgets the natural phenomenon that pearl oysters naturally go in for shallow banks. If there are pearls at the bottom of the deep sea they would have been got long ago. Even if he thinks that there are unlimited pearl oysters in the deep sea, he forgets that the pearl market is already dull and he is thinking of flooding the

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market with all these oysters and further ruining the trade. Already the Japanese are growing artificial pearls by some means in fresh water. The transaction of the department last year brought in only an income of about 1½ lakhs, but how many lives have been lost through fever and other epidemics? I had witnessed the outbreak of a peculiar fever that carried off hundreds and the whole camp vanished in 24 hours. If the Minister promises to see that there is no loss of life from sanitary negligence, if he is prepared to investigate into the causes of the fever that carries away these people, we will give him some more money."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, the hon. Minister has not told us how the experiments are going to be carried on, and I want to know whether the Department of Fisheries are not competent to investigate this matter and whether a special station for this fishery work is needed. We remember in the previous year a similar station was opened for pearl fisheries and speculation was rife, but it proved a failure and several thousands were lost."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXVIII.

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 60,000 under Grant XXVIII—Labour including Factories—Reserved for the introduction of the activities of the Labour Department in the Cuddapah district and for the construction of wells for the depressed classes under the head 37-R.e. Miscellaneous departments—Miscellaneous—Commissioner of Labour.'

"Sir, the Commissioner of Labour reports that the condition of the depressed classes in the Cuddapah district is not such as could be desired and requires about Rs. 10,000 in order to improve the condition of the ocheris and also give them an improved water-supply. Further, Sir, in this year's budget, we have allotted Rs. 2,04,000 for the purpose of water-supply to the depressed classes. Owing to scarcity of water this year, we have received so many applications for the provision of water-supply that we find this allotment to be insufficient and Rs. 50,000 more is required in order to satisfy the present demands. For this purpose, I move that Rs. 60,000 in all be granted."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam moved his amendment 'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,000 by Rs. 100' (to discuss the advisability of placing the grant for water-supply to depressed classes at the disposal of the local boards earmarked) and spoke in Telugu.

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Sir, I rise to heartily support the amendment of my Friend Mr. Venkataratnam. As has been pointed out by him, this grant was required for the construction of wells, pathways, etc., for the depressed classes and these are services which are generally rendered by the local boards. If this work is entrusted to the local bodies, the duplication of staff will be avoided. That there would be some duplication of staff is evident from the explanatory note on this grant. In the first note which was supplied to the Members, a sum of Rs. 68,000 was asked, but in the

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second note only Rs. 60,000 was asked. This difference of Rs. 8,000 represents the cost of the necessary staff to execute the works in the district of Cuddapah.

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"Of course, when the grant is reduced from Rs. 68,000 to Rs. 60,000, it is not to be understood that the Government are not going to spend this Rs. 8,000, on the staff. In the revised note it is stated that this sum is not necessary as the expenditure would be met out of the savings anticipated under that head. Therefore, even if we are not now asked to vote for this Rs. 8,000 we may be certain that this sum is going to be spent upon the additional staff to spend a portion of this allotment in the district of Cuddapah. Perhaps, seeing the absurdity of spending Rs. 8,000 on the staff for spending Rs. 10,000 the Government dropped this provision in the revised note.

"Another thing is that this sum of Rs. 8,000 is a recurring expenditure, whereas the sum of Rs. 10,000 is a non-recurring expenditure. In the years to come, the Government may not be in a position to spend any money for the amelioration of the depressed classes; all the same, they are going to employ this staff at the cost of Rs. 8,000 per annum. That shows that they are duplicating the staff. If the local boards in the district are asked to spend this amount for the benefit of the depressed classes, there will be no need to employ this costly staff and Rs. 8,000 could be saved. And the local bodies may be asked to spend this sum also for the depressed classes.

"Further, as pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataratnam, if the local boards are entrusted with this sum, there will be co-ordination of efforts in this direction. The local bodies are carrying on this kind of work with reference to the other sections of the public and, if the Government want to push on these services with reference to the depressed classes as a special case, they may ask the same local bodies to do it. Thus, there will be co-ordination of efforts and these things could be pushed on with greater vigour and efficiency.

"Moreover, there are representatives of the depressed classes on the various local bodies. The Government have made it a point to nominate members of the depressed classes to the several local boards. These representatives have at present no beneficial measures to show to their communities. If this grant is made and the work entrusted to the local bodies, they would be very glad to utilize it in the best possible manner and the representatives of the depressed classes would be able to tell their community the usefulness of their representation on the boards. The depressed classes themselves, moreover, will get interested in the affairs of local bodies.

"Sir, in regard to this matter, the local bodies are in an advantageous position. They have got an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the people of their area. If the Labour Department is to go there for the first time, they may not know the requirements of the people so well as the local bodies themselves. The depressed classes representatives are there. They know the needs of their community. Therefore, the intimate knowledge of the local bodies would stand in good stead in spending these amounts to greater advantage. It cannot be said that these local bodies may not be in a position to spend these large amounts. I may point out to this House that recently when the Government wanted to spend large amounts in several taluks

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which were famine-stricken, they entrusted them to the local bodies concerned. For instance, in Ellore Taluk Board area in West Godavari where famine conditions prevailed, the Government made a special grant and the taluk board was able to spend an amount of nearly Rs. 20,000 in four months. So, it cannot be said that the local bodies cannot spend the amount advantageously and in a short time. Therefore, as suggested in the amendment, if these funds are given to the local bodies they would be in a position to spend it more advantageously than the Labour department and that without incurring additional expenditure on staff as suggested in this note."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I understand that the Labour department has recently extended its activities to Cuddapah district. It is for that purpose that the Government are now asking for this grant to provide facilities for the depressed classes for water-supply. Now, if such a grant is entrusted to the local bodies I am afraid the Labour department would not be able to get on with the usual work of the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes in all the districts. Of course we have no quarrel with the local bodies giving equal facilities for water-supply to the depressed classes. They may carry on their work of upliftment of the depressed classes independently of the Labour department and budget for further amounts in this direction. But the hon. Member who just spoke said that this money must be placed at the disposal of the local bodies. I do not think that it is a move in the right direction. For, we have got a special establishment to look after the depressed classes and this money is required for the special staff recently created in the Cuddapah district. I think this grant should go to the Labour department."

*Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, in considering this question one important point ought to be borne in mind. We all treat the depressed classes as a portion of the village community itself. There is a tendency noticeable that the depressed classes form a section by themselves, that anything that is done for the amelioration of that class is a separate thing and should be independently of the local body. This is wrong. These communities form a section of the village community after whose welfare the local body looks and therefore the local body is the organization that should be asked to spend these amounts for the upliftment of the depressed classes. Thus and thus only a sense of unity could be created in a village. Therefore in tackling these questions we ought to consider the local body as the best medium. If you refer to the old records you will find that the cheris had their own temples, etc. These imply that the cheris formed part of the village community. Therefore I do not see why we should keep a distinction between the villages and the cheris. I strongly deprecate the idea of there being a separate establishment to look after the interests of the depressed classes. These grants should be placed in the hands of the local bodies."

*Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA:—"My reason for opposing the amendment of Mr. Narayana Raju is this: If these things are entrusted to the local bodies I do not think they will improve the condition of the depressed classes. As a matter of fact, my experience is that in spite of repeated requests they pay no heed at all to the needs of the depressed classes. So, I oppose the motion."

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* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"Sir, it was said that there are on the local bodies representatives of the depressed classes and that they would be able to give valuable assistance to the local bodies in the utilization of these grants for the benefit of the depressed classes. I fear that the reverse is the case, since, in the majority of cases, the one man who represents the depressed classes in the local bodies is the servant of the chairman of the local body concerned or the servant of somebody else. Therefore that representative never represents the interests of the depressed classes. He rather looks up to his master's interests. Therefore there is no good in entrusting these amounts with the local bodies. There is no possibility of getting any sympathy for the depressed classes from these local bodies. We want special officers to look after the interests of the depressed classes. The local boards would do things which would in no way improve the lot of the depressed classes. So I think the demand may be granted."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"I wish to support the amendment of Mr. Venkataratnam. Because, I believe that it is time that the Government gave up the policy of keeping up a separate colony of Adi-Dravidas, maintained for the purpose of supporting them in season and out of season. It is by means of maintaining this Labour department that this sort of thing is being perpetuated. It hampers the growth of Adi-Dravidas in the field of further progress and advancement."

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"They always look up to the Commissioner of Labour who doles out money for their improvement as their mabap. I wish my hon. Friends who represent the Adi-Dravida community in this House will hereafter show some regard for the self-respect of the community and give up the habit of looking up to that one person the Commissioner of Labour for anything they want. The depressed classes ought to mix up with their brethren in this country and there is no fear of their claims being overlooked. In this motion there is a safeguard that the money will be earmarked for the uplift of the depressed classes or for their water-supply and when that guarantee is given I see no reason why this money should not be handed over to the local boards and they conjointly with the other members of the board should not spend it as best as they can in ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes. It is time that both the Government and the depressed classes take this point of view and give up the habit of always looking to the Commissioner of Labour for their advancement. Whenever the country wants any reforms, the Adi-Dravida community—who have been kept as a separate colony and who always look up to the Government as if they alone are interested in their welfare—come forward and say: 'We do not want reforms; these people will not look after our welfare.' If once these Adi-Dravidas mix up with other communities they will certainly find that Indians are their brethren and they will look after their welfare much better than the Government."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"With regard to the criticism that when I tabled a similar motion in August last I wanted about Rs. 18,000 for extending the activities of the Labour department in Cuddapah district and now I want only Rs. 10,000, I may point out that about Rs. 18,000 was found to be necessary in August but now owing to the lapse of two and a half months we were able to get about Rs. 8,000 by actual savings which we could not anticipate in August."

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"At present the Labour department spends the allotment for water-supply, etc., through District Labour Officers in districts where the special staff of the department is working and in other districts through Collectors and local bodies. Every year the Commissioner earmarks a portion of the allotment for water-supply for making a grant to local bodies who are in need of help and gets work done through them. It will thus be seen that the suggestion of some of the hon. Members is being adopted by the Commissioner of Labour to a certain extent."

"It must be remembered that the local bodies have got their own legitimate duties to perform and they cannot do the work for the depressed classes as expeditiously as we can expect our own department. I do not fully agree with some of the sentiments expressed by some of the hon. Members that local boards do not care for the depressed classes. I know at present a change for the better in their angle of vision has taken place and that many local boards and municipalities are taking an active interest in the welfare of the depressed classes. In spite of this there is no justification for Government to hand over the work of the depressed classes to these local bodies when Government maintain a department of their own for doing this special work. For many years to come I think the work of ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes must be done by the Labour department. I have no doubt that a time may come when they may require no special assistance from a department of Government as is desired by my hon. Friend Mr. Hamid Khan."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXIX.

* 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. 8,75,054 under Grant XXIX—Civil Works (Grants to local bodies)—Transferred for grants to local bodies for roads and bridges.'

"From the explanatory note that has been distributed to hon. Members they would have seen for what purpose this grant is asked for. The first is 'Grants to local boards for the improvement of communications in non-payment areas—Rs. 5,93,675'; the second is 'Grants to village panchayats for the improvement of roads—Rs. 1.35 lakhs'; the third is 'Construction of a bridge over the salt creek near Yanam, East Godavari district—Rs. 10,000'; the fourth is 'Reconstruction of the bridge over the Bahula, Ganjam district—Rs. 50,000'; the fifth is 'Restoration of Konakara flood bank, Trichinopoly municipality—Rs. 7,500'; the sixth is 'Girder bridge across the Vaigai at Manamadurai—Rs. 21,000'; and the seventh is 'Certain bridge works, Ramnad district—Rs. 57,879.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There are various motions. I think the second part of Mr. Shetty's amendment is not admissible and also the amendments of Mr. Uppi Sahib and of Mr. Saldanha. Regarding other amendments I select the amendment that stands in the name of Mr. Muni-swami Nayudu, Mr. Venkatapati Raju and others because they are more comprehensive. A disposal of those amendments will be the disposal of other amendments also."

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* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ May I point out that the word ‘ rural water-supply ’ is a mistake there ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It may be corrected as ‘ roads ’, and the motion may be moved. I may say that it is a mistake of the office.”

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ I beg to move

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 8,75,054 be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“ While being thankful to the hon. Minister for providing this allotment for improving roads and bridges, I only wish that more tangible proof of his earnestness towards the villagers is given by constituting a Village Development Fund and by allotting a larger amount for that fund. It was only yesterday that I was criticising the policy of the Government in regard to the distribution of the grants to various local boards, and the hon. the Third Minister replied that he would investigate into the matter. But one thing I should like to point out is that the distribution of the money to the various local boards seems to be based on no principle whatever. Some boards may apply for more money and some boards for lesser grants. I find that some boards have not been provided anything at all because evidently they have not applied for grants. But in other cases I find although certain boards have not been able to provide their share of the money, the Government have granted moneys to them. So I think under the circumstances the hon. the Minister will take into consideration the cases of those boards that have not applied for grants and see if he could not provide sufficient funds for them also.

“ The next point, as I raised yesterday, is that I think it will be sheer fairness at least to the committee that is constituted—I mean the advisory committee on local self-government—that the hon. Minister should place such questions before that committee. Before such questions are brought into discussion, it will be open to that committee to formulate proposals as to which district board should be preferred to another and which not. I therefore hope that the hon. the Chief Minister will tell us what he proposes to do in future. I asked the hon. the Third Minister whether he proposed to consult the advisory committee in a similar matter and he has not yet replied. I hope to-day the Chief Minister at least will be able to tell us whether he is going to consult the committee at all. If he thinks that it is not necessary for him to consult it and that it is merely an ornament, it is much better if the committee is abolished.”

Mr. B. Venkataratnam spoke in Telugu.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ Mr. President, I want to bring to the notice of the Government the difficulties in utilizing the grants fully at this time of the year in the West Coast.

“ If the grant is given before the month of May the boards will have time to get proper estimates prepared, call for tenders and persuade the villagers to contribute a portion towards the cost of the new roads.

“ If the work is to be done hereafter when the monsoon is practically over in Malabar and South Kanara, and to be completed during the hot months, it will cost more and the road material also will not set in so firmly or satisfactorily.”

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu enquired whether the advisory committees were merely ornaments and if they were why they should not be abolished. I am sorry that these grants have been put up without consulting them. As every board that asked for such grants was able to get the amount that the board asked for, I thought it was not necessary to consult the advisory committee. I can give my hon. Friend the assurance that these advisory committees are not mere ornaments and that I mean to consult them on all occasions when any new step is taken.

“ Secondly, my hon. Friend referred to the Rural Development Fund. 4 p.m. We are slowly receiving answers to our proposals which have been sent round to the various local bodies concerned. I hope it will be possible for us before the end of the financial year to come to a definite conclusion on the institution of such a fund. As will be seen from the figures already read out we are not insisting on this half-contribution in all cases. There are boards who have got more than what they have contributed. Another point is that all the twenty-five districts have had their shares. The following list gives the amount distributed for each district :—

		Rs.	
Anantapur	...	18,000	
North Arcot	...	45,000	
South Arcot	...	77,560	
Bellary	...	5,500	while the contribution of the Government is Rs 14,850 (?).
Chittoor	...	45,000	
Coimbatore	...	81,850	
Cuddapah	...	13,500	
Ganjam	...	24,110	
East Godavari	...	18,000	the contribution of the board is the same.
West Godavari	...	68,850	
Guntur	...	36,000	
South Kanara	...	26,100	the contribution of the board is Rs. 6,000.
Kistna	...	63,530	
Kurnool	...	20,250	
Madura	...	41,040	
Malabar	...	...	
Nellore	...	59,440	
Nilgiris	...	18,450	the contribution of the board is Rs 1,500.
Ramnad	...	36,000	
Salem	...	10,800	
Tanjore	...	68,530	
Tinnevely	...	...	(?)
Trichinopoly	...	24,300	
Vizagapatam	...	45,000	
Chingleput	...	19,800	

“(A voice : ‘ Madras ’ ?) There is no question of Madras. Madras has not a district board.

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"It will be seen from the figures given for each district that every district has been provided for. The total demand from all the districts amounted to Rs. 10,28,425 and we have provided for about Rs 9 lakhs. Government have taken into consideration the demand from all the districts."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam asked . . .

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN : "As I have already explained, whatever the district boards asked for have been granted to them in almost all cases."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, it will be seen from the statement read out by the hon. Minister that this rigid east-iron rule of half-contribution has been relaxed only in the case of some district boards such as South Kanara, Malabar and Nilgiris. This policy of insisting upon half-contribution must be examined carefully and a satisfactory alternative policy must be arrived at. There are local bodies and local bodies, some of them fat and some of them lean. The fat local bodies can stand on their own legs. Government must really come to the succour of the lean and poor ones. They should pay a sympathetic consideration to their needs and should not apply the same rule as they apply in the case of the rich local bodies. Have we ever come across a father telling his suffering and penniless son, 'You bring two rupees and I shall give you an equal amount and with this four rupees you can overcome your difficulty.' How would you characterise the attitude of the father who says that? Why then should the Government which should be in the position of a father to these local bodies say, 'You had better pay one-half and I shall pay the other half'? After all whose money is it that the Government is distributing? Why should they make a distinction, artificial or otherwise, between the taxpayer on the one hand and the Government on the other? Government exists only by the sufferance and support of the taxpayer. There are cases in which it will be impossible for the local body to carry on the work unless the Government comes to its rescue. Therefore I would ask the Government not to apply this rigid rule in all cases, but also to consider the financial condition of the several local boards before they make an allotment of the sums they require and dispose of each application on its own merits."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, yesterday in connexion with the demand for rural water-supply the vicious nature of the principle adopted by the Government in the distribution of the grants was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister for Public Health. The list that has just now been read out to us by the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government has confirmed me in my impression that the policy of the Government tends to make the poor boards poorer and the rich boards richer. Rich boards get a larger sum than poor ones. Tanjore gets about Rs 68,000; Kistna gets Rs. 63,000, whereas poor boards like Cuddapah get only small sums. Cuddapah gets Rs. 13,500; Anantapur Rs. 18,000 and Kurnool gets Rs. 20,250. Government must devise means by which the disparity in the distribution of the grants must be removed. If the money available had been distributed among all the boards in an equal proportion, each board would have got about Rs. 36,000. At present our district gets barely half of that amount. I think that whatever may have been the principle of distribution adopted by the Government hitherto, time has come for altering the principle so that there may be an equitable distribution among all the

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district boards. The poor boards ought not to be made to suffer for the benefit of the richer ones. They should at least get their proportionate share even though the Government do not see their way to grant them more than that. I urge upon the Government the necessity of altering the rule before the next budget."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, previous speakers on this question have urged the Government to take the financial condition of the boards into consideration in making a distribution of the grants. But there is also another circumstance which the Government should not lose sight of and that is this. In the deltaic districts, the cost of construction and maintenance of the roads is greater, much greater than in the upland districts for the reason that those roads have to cross many drainage and irrigation channels and many culverts and bridges have to be constructed. Government should take into consideration the increased cost of construction and maintenance in these places in making the grants."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready to vote on the amendment as well as on the grant. (After a pause) The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,75,054 for grants to local bodies for roads and bridges by Rs. 100."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall now put the grant to the House. The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8,75,054 under 'Grant XXIX—Civil Works (Grants to local bodies)—Transferred' for grants to local bodies for roads and bridges."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXX.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred—41. a. Civil Works—Transferred.'

"This demand is made in connexion with the proposals for the enlargement of the laboratory of the Madras Veterinary College. We want more accommodation both in the main building and in the isolation stalls attached to it. The explanatory note explains the necessity for this grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred—41. a. Civil Works—Transferred."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Minister says that the explanatory note contains the information on which we are asked to vote this grant. But it gives very little details as to why this grant is required. It only says that the amount is required in connexion with the enlargement of the laboratory at the Madras Veterinary College. It further states that the total expenditure will be Rs. 91,650, but that only Rs. 5,000 will be required for this year. I want to know whether they are going to remodel the laboratory or whether they are going to

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reconstruct the whole building for which the estimate of Rs. 91,650 is given. I want to know how they are going to have more accommodation in the laboratory by mixing them up with isolation stalls. I am not able to solve these enigmas and I should like to have more information on the point before the grant is voted upon."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I shall gladly give the information that is asked by the hon. Member. The grant comprises the expenditure on the following items:—

	RS.
New artists' and professors' block in rear of the existing laboratory.	45,015
Experimental inoculation and anthrax laboratory shed.	6,660
Post mortem and microscopic rooms ...	6,579
Ponies, cattle and dog blocks and isolation sheds ...	8,097
Open platform of cement concrete floor ...	1,052
Boundary or containing wall ...	2,464
Constructing an incinerator ...	400
Minor works costing less than Rs. 1,000, contingencies and petty supervision.	8,450

"The whole cost comes to Rs. 91,650 and out of that amount only Rs. 5,000 are required for expenditure before the end of this financial year."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that 'the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,000 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred—41 a Civil Works—Transferred'."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

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

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 11,000 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred for buying and improving certain London Mission properties at Anantapur for the use of the Police department.'

"The position is this: Especially after the opening of a Munsif's court there, the housing situation in Anantapur which is already very acute has become very difficult. What has happened is that the Deputy Superintendent of Police had to vacate his house. The situation is so bad that he had considerable trouble to get accommodation. The London Mission has decided to sell their property there—4.43 acres in extent containing the mission bungalow, church and pastor's quarters. It so happens that the church is not a consecrated church and the owners of the church have no objection to sell the whole property for Rs. 8,500. The proposal is that the Reserve Inspector will occupy the mission bungalow. The church will accommodate stores. The pastor's quarters with a few alterations will be allotted to the Circle Inspector and the mission compound will be useful for other purposes. From the point of view that this is not a matter in which we lose money because we get rent from all these officers, I suggest that the grant be given."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that the following amendments of the hon. Members, Messrs. Harisarvottama Rao and Venkataramana Ayyangar, are in order."

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Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,000 for Civil Works—Transferred by Rs 100'

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I will refuse the grant unless the Government say that they will not watch the activities of political leaders."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That may be an excellent argument for refusing the grant; but the hon. Member will not be allowed to make a speech on that matter, now."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Sir, I want some information. In the explanatory note it is stated that the Mission authorities have agreed to sell the properties for Rs. 8,500 up to 30th September 1927."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"We have got an extension of the time by telegram. I sent a telegram. The Mission authorities are willing to extend the time to November."

The demand was put, adopted and the grant made.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred (41. a. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works—Buildings—Industries) for the construction of a building at Tuticorin to accommodate the office of Superintendent of Pearl and Shank fisheries.'

"The object of the motion is the construction of the office of the Superintendent. At present and for a considerable time past, the office of the Superintendent has been located in a rented building at a rent of Rs. 75 a month so that we have paid by way of rent alone something like Rs. 16,000. The owner of the building recently asked for an increase of rent and on account of the fact that we have no other building to get into, we have had to consent to give him an increased rent of Rs. 100 a month. If the rent is further increased, we shall not be in a position to find a building to accommodate the office as well as the laboratory and the stores that are at present accommodated in the building. It is for this reason I move for a grant of Rs. 10,000 for expenditure during the current year."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion of the hon. Member (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar) is more a motion for the adjournment of the grant."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for construction of buildings at Tuticorin by Rs. 100.'

"I have clearly stated that the object of the motion is to consider the desirability of postponing the question till the question of harbour works is finally settled. We all know that there is a good deal of trouble about the harbour works there. We have recently received several memorials that not only a large sum of money is to be spent on the harbour works but also that the Port office is to be shifted from its present building. The building of the Port office is now situated in the midst of Indian firms. There is a proposal,

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [1st November 1927]

when the harbour works are completed, to remove the Port office with the result that the present houses there will go for low prices. Many firms will have to be built near the new Port office and the old buildings will be practically useless. That is their complaint; they want that no proposal to remove the Port office should be accepted. What I say is that, if the harbour works are completed at a very great cost and if the Port house is to be removed from its present site, there will be a large number of houses available for very low price. My object is that instead of constructing a building for the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries at a high cost, attempts may be made to purchase one of the buildings of the firms, which, I understand, will be available at a very low cost. If the Government are satisfied that no satisfactory building can be purchased for a price much lower than the cost of construction, we have no objection to give a grant for the construction of a building. All that I say is that the Government should make enquiries about the houses that will be available for purchase."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the consideration of the grant be postponed till the question of harbour works is finally settled."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I am confirmed on reliable authority that the present owner of the building is very anxious to part with the building which the Government now want to purchase, at as high a price as possible. The enhanced rent of Rs. 100 is unheard of in the annals of Tuticorin. At present there are many buildings available for a lower rent if the Government are only prepared to get them for rent. When the harbour scheme is completed, the cost of these buildings will go down 300 per cent and nobody will buy them. The owner of the building wants to sell it because the Government are prepared to pay such a high price as Rs. 10,000 for a building in Tuticorin. It is stated by people resident in that locality that the building will cost only Rs. 3,000, or at the most Rs. 4,000. The Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries is anxious to stick to that building and he wants the Government to buy it. I see no justification at all. The question is whether the Superintendent is desirable to be there. If the hon. the Minister wants him, he can very easily find him another cheap building for a monthly rental of Rs. 10. There is no reason why he must be in that particular locality. His office may be removed to either Melur or Kilur. The laboratory is all myth; I know it. You cannot grow pearls in test tubes. If you want to see laboratory work you have to go to Japan. They are growing very beautifully there pearls in fresh water and not in salt water. It is very difficult to distinguish these pearls from the natural ones. There is a prediction also that the cost of the pearls in the market will go down. Then you will not find a sale for these pearls. It is not desirable to spend any money in view of the fact that a cheaper house can be obtained. I should call this expenditure a waste."

The motion that the consideration of the grant be postponed was put to the House and lost.

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I move
'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,000 under "Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred—41. Civil Works".'

"This amount is required towards the cost of the drainage scheme for the Agricultural College estate at Coimbatore. There is a large population living on the estate and when I inspected and went round the whole estate,

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I found that there was no satisfactory provision at all for carrying of drainage water from the buildings in the premises. I think the Government ought to provide those people with fairly sanitary buildings."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

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

'that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 13,700 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred—41. Civil Works.'

"This amount is meant to meet the cost of converting a portion of the Hosur farm into a milking shed and of providing tram lines in the milking shed to give proper feeding facilities. It is also proposed to construct certain works to ensure water-supply to the Hosur farm."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, it is stated in the explanatory note that it is necessary to provide tram lines to the milking shed. May I know if the milking shed is so large as to require a tram line and if so, how many square miles the shed there are and what necessity there is for a tram line?"

"Then it is stated, Sir, 'to give proper feeding facilities'. Is the tram line necessary for giving feeding facilities? Unless the hon. Minister gives us some intelligible answer, or some facts which we can understand, instead of throwing out conundrums, I am afraid we may not be in a position to approve of what he says. I hope he will enlighten us."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, it has been mentioned that the condition of the present shed where cows are being fed is not satisfactory, and it is intended to provide these lines, so that the food of the cattle may be taken up from a particular place to the places where such food is being demanded. At present a large number of people are engaged, and instead of engaging all the people all along, it is proposed to provide tram lines."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"But why these tram lines?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the grant."

The question is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 13,700 under 'Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred—41. Civil Works.'

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXX.

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

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,40,000 for the Cooum river improvements scheme under the head 41. c. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works—Miscellaneous.'

"Sir, the Members at least of Madras City would realize the need for the improvement of the river, and I can assure hon. Members of this House that the present scheme is the cheapest that one can think of now."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, with a view to please my Madras friends, I do not propose to move my motion for reduction of the demand for Rs. 10."

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* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I should like to know from the hon. the Minister how he is going to improve the Cooum at such cheap cost. Is it going to be a waste? What is the benefit that will be derived from this scheme? I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on the methods he is going to adopt for improving the Cooum. If he can satisfy us that the scheme will be beneficial, we will vote for it; but if it is going to be simply an experiment or dumping so much money on the golica magna as we call it, the main drain of Madras for the last three centuries, I do not think we can approve the scheme. Even if the Minister is going to have the silt removed, it will take at least ten years and 20 lakhs. If he is simply going to stand up and please the citizens of Madras by saying that he is carrying out a scheme, there will be nothing in the end but the same old good Cooum, and we are not going to vote for it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, in reply to the remarks of the hon. Member who just spoke, I may say that my Friend the Minister for Development stated that the present scheme is the cheapest of all the schemes that we have been considering for a number of years. The present proposal is to pump water from the harbour and to let it into the Cooum, to fill up the Cooum and then to cut the bar. When the bar is thus cut—it may run for a few days or it may be for a longer period according to the state of the tides and the particular season—we expect that the smell of the Cooum would abate a bit and that the present stink that emanates from the river during the hot weather will be got rid of. Of course, there is another scheme which is at present under abeyance for want of funds. My friends of the Corporation of Madras have not co-operated with Government in this matter. The present scheme merely proposes to provide for pumping water from the harbour to the Cooum, and after the water rises up to a certain level, either by cutting the bar or by natural overflow over the bar, we expect all the noxious water to run out into the sea and fresh sea-water to flow into the river."

"There is another point which I might mention here. The cost as indicated here will only be incurred under certain contingencies. It is very likely that the cost will be considerably reduced. On that matter the Chief Engineer is making enquiries, and we have not yet received his final report. The question of using reinforced concrete pipes instead of cast iron pipes is being examined in connexion with this scheme. It is very likely that when the scheme comes to be executed, we may be able to carry out the work at a cost less than that which is mentioned here. That point should be borne in mind, and I may assure the House that if the result of our enquiry in regard to reinforced concrete pipes is favourable, we shall not incur expenditure for the whole amount mentioned here in the memorandum."

Dr. B. S. Malayya rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will not have another chance to speak."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for Public Health for having at least initiated some attempts to purify the good old Cooum. If we do not oppose this grant, it is not because we are satisfied with the scheme that is intended to be executed, but only in the hope that this will be the beginning of the attempt to purify the river. I must demur to the statement made by the hon. the

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Minister for Public Health that the Corporation of Madras did not co-operate with the Government in this matter. As a matter of fact, the Corporation of Madras went out of its way and offered to contribute one-third of the cost of a particular scheme which the Government had then put forward; but the Government were unreasonable in demanding more than one-third from the Corporation. They demanded from the Corporation a contribution for service not to the Corporation, and the Government considered that they were not bound to spend money on the particular scheme, which they really ought to do in the interests of public health and sanitation. The Corporation has been very indulgent all along in not prosecuting the Government for keeping the river in such an insanitary condition. We ought not therefore have the charge levelled against us that we non-co-operated with the Government in this matter."

* Mr. BASHKEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, I want to know from the hon. the Minister how he proposes to abate the bad smell of the Cooum by just raising the water-level in one-twentieth portion of the river, whether he is not aware that the level of the Cooum is far below the sea-level and that he cannot, by spending even several lakhs of rupees, raise the level of the river right through. There are 19/20 parts above the river, apart from the one-twentieth portion that is now proposed to be filled with water. I think it will be a waste unless the hon. Minister is cocksure of the result of this scheme. I want to know whether he has already consulted any engineers who have had experience in the matter and, if there is a failure of the scheme, what he proposes to do. Even now, I think that larger quantities of water flow into the Cooum by way of the annual drains than what the Minister apparently knows, or can think of pumping from the sea. In spite of that, the smell of the river has not abated; and it is really surprising to know how filling one-twentieth part of the river will in any way abate the bad smell of the river."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the grant."

"The question is that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,40,000 for the Cooum river improvements scheme under the head '41. c. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works—Miscellaneous'."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXXI.

* The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have the honour to move,

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs under Grant XXXI—Pensions.'

"There are two main reasons, Sir, for the increase of expenditure under this grant. The first is that the commutation rules for pensioners have been changed, so as to allow them to commute up to half of their pension. The second reason is that the new table of values which is based upon a rate of interest $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is more favourable than the old one, and that table came into force only from the 1st April last. I may add that this expenditure does not involve any recurring charge. It will therefore not reduce the amount available from the remission of the Provincial contributions for other recurring expenditure or for schemes involving loss of revenue."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not propose to move my motion for reduction, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the grant."

"The question is that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 8.50 lakhs under Grant XXXI—Pensions."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXX.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 15,000 under 41. a. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works—Buildings—m. Education other than European and Anglo-Indian.'

"Sir, from the explanatory note which has been already distributed to hon. Members, it will be found why this grant has become necessary. As is stated there, the Director of Public Instruction's office building was reported to be quite unsafe for occupation and the Public Works Department have condemned it. Some of the clerks are now huddled in corners and work under very great difficulties. The provision of suitable accommodation for these clerks is a matter of very urgent necessity. A sum of Rs. 15,000 will be required this year for the purpose of completing this work which is expected to cost Rs. 19,000. I therefore move that the Government be granted this additional sum."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 15,000 under '41. a. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works—Buildings—m. Education other than European and Anglo-Indian'."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

V

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS
ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, and move that it be read in Council."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I second it, Sir."

4-45 p.m. * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I am surprised at the want of courtesy shown to the House by the hon. Minister for Development in quietly introducing the Bill without making an explanatory statement, as to why he wants this Bill and how he justifies it. Does the hon. Minister feel that the House after voting a lot of supplementary demands, at 4-45 p.m. will not have the patience to discuss the Bill or listen to an explanatory statement from him? If he thinks so, he is mistaken. The way in which the hon. Minister for Development has been dealing with this portfolio of Hindu

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Religious Endowments is a breach of faith, of his own promises not being kept up, of the undertakings he gave on more than one occasion that he shall take the earliest opportunity of introducing an amending legislation, not being fulfilled. In a few weeks from now, it will be a year since he assumed the robes of office. After the whole of this period, the only answer that he can give us is that the other Bill which the several sections of this House, including hon. Members who are now sitting behind him, are very keen on, is yet being drafted, do you know by whom, by the Board, the one body which we do not want or at any rate which we want to be reconstituted. We must all wait for that amending Bill. In the meantime, however, my hon. Friend's hands should be strengthened, and he should be enabled to go on appointing temple committees, either where they are freshly appointed or where they are continued as existing from the date of the Act. I want to inform the House that this modest Bill is entirely an undemocratic piece of legislation. My hon. Friend who claims to be a democrat, I believe he is, comes and tells us that this House must accept this modest Bill. What are its provisions? Wherever there were temple committees existing at the time of the Act coming into force and were continued under schedule III of the Act, they should be continued to exist for a period of three years, instead of for one year as the Act provided. It is a 'modest' demand. There is another equally 'modest' demand that wherever they have appointed committees or reconstituted them, they should have the power of extending the period of their office to a maximum of two years, do you know for what reason, Sir, 'if, for any reason the elections are not held at the expiry of the period' fixed in the section. 'For any reason', the committee may hold off the election. The postponement may be inexcusable. The committee may say: 'We will not hold the elections; we will not prepare the electoral rolls or publish them.' I am asking my hon. Friend the Minister to say whether the words 'for any reason' mean anything else except, 'for any reason.' Supposing a committee says, now that it has got the power of extending the period, it will not hold the elections and compel the Government to take some action; my hon. Friend's answer is that the Local Government may make fresh appointments thereto for such periods not exceeding one year at a time. I agree. But, supposing the Government do not, what happens? Assuming that the Government are satisfied that a particular election is being put off, mala fide, in order to force the hands of the Government to continue in office those already appointed, what is the alternative which the hon. Minister proposes in this proviso? The elections are held off; the Local Government may say: 'We will not make fresh appointments.' It seems to me, Sir, that the whole Bill bears on it the mark of being drafted elsewhere, in the office of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board which merely wants to continue its existence. (Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu: What if?) I concede that my hon. Friend is the author of the Act. I realize my hon. Friend the Minister has changed his seat to the other side of the House, but I hoped that there would not be a mere change of personnel but that there would be a change of policy along with it. If there is only a change in the personnel, I will leave it alone. It is because I think that the change of Ministry is not only a change of personnel but also a change of policy, that I am venturing to make this appeal to him on that ground. Perhaps my hon. Friend is right and knows more than I. But I still believe in primitive codes of

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 18th October 1927, as Bill No. 23 of 1927.

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honour. And if my hon. Friend, the Minister, because of certain commitments, is going back upon his word, he is welcome to do so. His party and the country will know how to deal with him. Speaking for myself and my party, what we stand for is a radical amending Bill on the lines which the country has endorsed at the last elections. And let me repeat to my hon. Friend that standing in this place on this side of the House, I told the Chief of the last Ministry that Napoleon who rode like a Colossus over Europe until he laid his unholy hands on the Holy See of Rome came to misery because he laid his unholy hands on that holy place. I told the Raja of Panagal that as soon as he laid his unholy hands on temples and maths, he would come to distress. And you find him there now in this House; he has come to his present position; and though the other may—it is very difficult for my Friend to follow—I do suggest it to him that those words of mine are still before him and before the political parties in this House. My hon. Friend, the Minister, has made the solemn promise to this House and I ask. Is this the way to keep political promises? When he made the promise, did he deliberately intend to play with us, to trifle with us? For, after several promises of amending the Bill in many directions have been made and repeated to us in this House, he now comes and says: the amending Bill will come, but give me now greater powers of nomination.

“What does the Statement of Objects and Reasons say? The first sentence gives an explanation of the Act as it stands with which I entirely agree. The second sentence states that the period has expired in some cases. I entirely agree with that. The third sentence lays down what has to be done. With that as well I agree. The fourth says:

‘There are difficulties in the way of electoral rolls being prepared and elections being held before the expiry of the term of office of the appointed members.’

“What is the nature of the difficulty and why does it exist? There are difficulties of course in anything being done. If only a person wants to do a thing, he will get over the difficulties but, if he does not want to do it, he will either magnify or create difficulties. The Statement of Objects and Reasons then says:

‘Further, most of the committees are at present unable to meet the election expenses.’

“A confession of the failure of the working of the Act! May I also ask my hon. Friend, how by getting a period of one year changed to three, he hopes to put money in their pockets? This is, then, the last sentence of the paragraph, Sir:

‘In these circumstances, it is proposed to take power to appoint the members of the committees for a further period of two years.’

“Then there is a mild paragraph.

‘The opportunity is taken to amend rule 1 of schedule III to the Act so as to extend similarly the term of office of members of old committees which have not been reconstituted under the Act.’

(The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: “That is not going to be moved.”)

“Is that in order, Sir? I hear an interruption that that part of the Bill is not going to be moved. I should like to know where I am. I do not know, Mr. President, whether you followed this talk across the table.”

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I can only follow the speech of hon. Members intended for the President and the House, and not interruptions of that speech across the table.”

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“I take it that my hon. Friend will take the early opportunity of informing the House that he will not, unless fresh demands arise in the meantime, move the latter part of the Bill. I take it that he is not moving it and I will confine myself to the amendment which he wants to make to section 22 of the Act. This matter is not altogether *res integra* so far as this House is concerned. For, it came up for discussion when the Raja of Panagal, when he was the Chief Minister, brought forward an Act to validate the Act, the validity of which was being questioned. On that occasion, on the 9th September 1926, my hon. Friend from Tanjore, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, moved that even the period of one year was too long and wanted a period of six months instead of one year fixed in clause 22 of the Bill. I may for the benefit of the House read that section:

‘Notwithstanding anything contained in section 21, where the local Government direct the constitution of a committee ~~the first time~~ or in place of a committee which has been abolished the members of ~~the~~ new committee shall hold office for such period not exceeding one year as the local Government may fix and during such period may be all appointed by the local Government.’

“Section 21 lays down:

‘A committee shall consist of such number of elected members as may be fixed by the Local Government, such number to be not less than six and not more than twelve.’

“I may mention here that these are temple committees which are constituted under section 20 of the Act. With regard to them, the obligation under the law is on the Local Government to fix the number of members to be elected. In order to provide for a transition period, where the Local Government have ordered their constitution for the first time, or have abolished the existing committees, power was given to the Government to appoint for a maximum period of one year, members to these committees. My hon. Friend, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, speaking on that amendment said, towards the end of his speech:

‘In the place of the elected members of the committee which is constituted under clause 20, we are going to substitute a committee of nominated members; and the object of my amendment is that these nominated members shall function for as small a period as may be necessary and that the place of elected members shall not be taken by the nominated members for a longer period.’

“The hon. the Raja of Panagal, in replying on behalf of Government, said:

‘The constitution of elected boards requires time. We have to prepare the electoral rolls and go through other formalities incidental to the constitution of elected boards. It is considered that one year is the minimum period required. Six months is too short a period and as one of the following amendments bears testimony, even one year is considered too short. I am sorry, Sir, I cannot accept the amendment.’

“Ultimately, the amendment was put and lost. Sir, on the 9th of September 1926, they wanted one year. And on the 1st of November 1927 we are told: ‘The work is not yet over; we must have another two years.’ It seems to me that that is quite unreasonable. If my memory serves me right, Mr. President, I think the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, the Government of India Act and the Rules under it were framed towards the end of 1919, and at the end of 1920, elections were held throughout India for all the local Councils, the Assembly and the Council of State with an electoral roll very much more complex, very much larger than this petty electoral roll for a few temple committees. If the Government of India did the work for the whole country in the course of less than twelve months, I should like to know why it is felt difficult in the case of this Government. I think therefore that the

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House ought to vote against this Bill not only for the reasons that I have given, but also because my hon. Friend will then have pressure put upon the keeper of his conscience in this matter, the President of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and also because this House may bring pressure upon him that he must come to this House with a complete amending Bill, and that it is not going to allow any trifling with that solemn undertaking which he has given to this House. I know my hon. Friend will get up to-morrow morning and say: 'My promise remains there; I am going to fulfil it. But please accept this as an earnest of the Bill which will be brought up in due time.' I will ask the House not to take it seriously. We know, Sir, the promises of Swaraj made to us from time to time, which is still to come. We have been told for the last fifteen years: 'Swaraj is yours; take it. It is there; but only when you try to pluck it, it is full of thorns and the flower is not seen.' Similarly the promise made of amending the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill is there. We have after all got one but when we try to pluck it, it is this wretched thorn which seeks to enlarge the powers of nomination of the Government and cuts at the root of the principle of election."

At this stage the Council 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. 1000 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, page 139 supra.]

434 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether those employed in the research and teaching work in the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore are ever given an opportunity to attend to district work so that they may acquire firsthand knowledge of the farming conditions;

(b) whether similarly the district staff is shifted to Coimbatore to get acquainted with the research work there and to work in the laboratory on problems it encounters in the districts; and

(c) the proportion of gazetted to non-gazetted officers in the College and Research Institute at Coimbatore and in the districts respectively excluding maistris and clerks.

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4.—(a) Assistant lecturers in Agriculture are recruited from the best upper subordinates in the Agriculture section with experience in experiment stations and district work. The assistants in the Mycological and Entomological sections go to the districts in connexion with their work; those employed in other research sections do not attend to district work.

(b) No, but the district staff get an opportunity to get into touch with the research work at Coimbatore when they are deputed to attend the College Day and Conference when the research sections usually stage explanatory exhibits to show district officers what is being done.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the Budget Estimate for 1927–28 under 35. a-Agriculture—Agriculture.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1010 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, page 143 supra.]

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

(b) whether in the Chingleput district the District Educational Council have sanctioned a grant of 75 per cent to the Manager of the Cheyyur school;

(c) whether this was done at the instance of the President, District Educational Council;

(d) whether the grant was due to the fact that the Manager of the Cheyyur school is a Justice party man and Vice-President of the Chingleput District Board;

(e) whether the Elementary school attached to the Madurantakam High School has been denied any grant although one was recommended by the Inspecting officer;

(f) whether the latter is under the management of the Zamindar of Chunampet; and

(g) whether instructions have been issued by the President of the District Educational Council to all Deputy Inspectors to collect all school managers and present them before the President of the District Educational Council for the purpose of receiving their grants personally?

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- 4.—(b) The District Educational Council have sanctioned merit grant to such of the schools deserving such a treatment. For 1926-27, about 46 schools out of a total of about 975 schools were assigned grants from 50 to 100 per cent as detailed below :—

			Number of schools.
Schools that earned a merit grant of 50 per cent			29
Do.	60	do.	3
Do.	65	do.	2
Do.	70	do.	4
Do.	75	do.	6
Do.	85	do.	1
Do.	100	do.	1
Total			46

The elementary school, Cheyyur, being one of the best conducted schools a merit grant of 75 per cent was recommended by the committee and sanctioned by the Council.

- (c) No. There is a separate sub-committee constituted for the scrutiny of Inspection Reports received from the Educational officers and the recommendations of the sub-committee are placed before the Council for approval. So, the President has nothing to do personally in the matter.
- (d) No special treatment was shown to the Cheyyur school as this is only one of the many schools which received a merit grant.
- (e) The Madurantakam school was not denied any grant. This school was paid a grant of Rs. 529.
- (f) The Zamindar of Chunampet is the manager of the school at Madurantakam. The manager of the Cheyyur school is also one of the members of the Committee that manages the affairs of the Madurantakam elementary school.
- (g) Yes. It was reported to the President, District Educational Council, that some of the teacher-managers were either very old or invalid or were either men suffering from leprosy or consumption. To find out how far these allegations were true cheques were issued in person in the case of three ranges out of nine ranges in the district. As a result of which the President was able to find out four suffering from leprosy and seven very old and invalid teachers. This was the reason why the President wanted to issue the cheques in person.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1020 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, page 151 supra.]

	Bellary district.	South Kanara district.	Nilgiris district.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Total revenue from Central heads.	1,97,126	1,59,827	2,85,989
(2) Total expenditure from Central heads.	91,500	74,125	2,36,218
(3) Total revenue from Provincial heads.	38,48,693	49,90,341	11,37,507
(4) Total expenditure from Provincial heads.	31,69,538	29,39,351	16,48,635

NOTE.—The figures in the statement are only approximate and do not include the following :—

- (a) Adjustment transactions made in the final accounts of the year.
 (b) Charges relating to debt and capital heads, such as those relating to 52-A. Forest Capital Outlay, 55. Irrigation.
 (c) A proportionate share of General Administration and Supervision charges.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1021 asked by Mr. K. B. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, page 151 supra.]

From the District Judge of South Kanara, to the Secretary to Government Law (General) Department, dated the 13th/17th June 1927, Dis. No. 3135.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1477-B-1, Law (General) Department, dated the 21st March 1927, I have the honour to report on points (a) to (c) therein as follows :—

(a) The total number of members of the Bar practising in the Civil Courts in Mangalore at present is 84.

(b) In the District Court, two rooms, one opening into the other, and measuring one, 27 feet x 14 feet and the other 12 feet x 12 feet approximately, and situated in the best part of the District Court building at its western end were allotted for the use of the members of the bar in 1899 and have been in their occupation ever since.

In the Sub-Court, there is no separate room for the members of the Bar, but a portion of the Court Hall on the north western side, measuring 16 feet x 12½ feet and enclosed by curtains on two sides and by walls on the other two sides, is provided for their use as a retiring room.

In the District Munsif's Court, the Munsif reports that no room appears to have been given to the vakils for some time past and that he is now setting apart a room measuring 18 feet x 18 feet at the south-western corner for their use.

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(c) On 13th June 1925 the Secretary of the Bar Association in Mangalore presented a petition to me requesting that the existing accommodation might be enlarged by the addition of another room of equal dimensions and that a separate lavatory for the exclusive use of the members of the Bar might be got constructed at Government cost. As, after a careful examination of the proposal, it was found that the works would have involved a heavy capital outlay, the Secretary was informed by an order, dated 21st August 1925 that, for the reasons therein explained, it was not possible then to comply with his request and that the matter would be considered when funds were available. So far as the construction of a separate lavatory is concerned, there is no suitable site for it on the top of the hill where the courts are located, as the whole of it is taken up by the court buildings and the approaches thereto. The site close to the bandy shed on the western side pointed out by the Secretary is too near the court hall and the office room. The only site therefore on which it can be built is the southern slope of the hill, where a latrine already exists. It is true that it is little away from the court buildings, but this is due to the fact that the latter are situated on the top of the hill, while the former is on one of the slopes with a public road running between.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1022 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, page 151 supra.]

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

(a) whether in the District Court, Kurnool, five permanent appointments were made to posts drawing less than Rs. 35 in contravention of G.O. No. 319, dated 8th April 1922, without making any enquiries of the District Collector who is President of the District Soldiers' Board and finding out if any ex-army men are available, and, if not, what the actual facts of the case are;

(b) whether in the same office six outsiders from Tamil and Kanarese parts of the province were appointed to the posts of copyists, permanent clerks, etc., contrary to the rules requiring that ordinarily men from Telugu districts should be selected for such posts and, if not, what the real facts of the case are;

(c) whether the District Judge of Kurnool appointed a man aged 31 years as the Sarishtadar of a Temporary Sub-Court, Kurnool, in spite of the High Court orders that the age-limit should be observed in making even temporary appointments; and

(d) whether the District Judge of Kurnool appointed as clerk in the District Munsif's Court at Markapur an ineligible Secondary School-Leaving Certificate candidate exempting him from the examination rules, etc., while he refused a similar exemption in the case of another acting clerk in the District Munsif's Court, Nandyal, and, if so, the names of the two clerks and the conditions which justified the distinction made?

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4.—(a) During the last five years only three men were appointed to permanent posts in the District Court, Kurnool, carrying less than Rs. 35. The posts were one of reader and two of dala-yats. Of the dalayats one was ex-army man. The other had been permanent masalchi of the court for about 10 years and was appointed as an exceptional case. There were no ex-army applicants with the necessary educational qualifications for the post of reader; the Collector was consulted in this case.

(b) No one was appointed from the Kanarese districts. Some were appointed from the Tamil districts, but they possessed an adequate knowledge of Telugu.

(c) Yes; but the order of appointment was not carried out.

(d) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The orders regarding eligibility for Government service were altered between the two orders regarding the clerks.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1025 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, page 155 supra.]

Statement showing details of expenditure on Cochin Harbour Works.

(A) First stage (Work done on the Cochin Harbour in connexion with investigation and protective works).

Nature of work.	Cost.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of special establishment and plant for the investigations and survey of the Cochin bar, etc., including payment to Mr. Bell for visiting Cochin and advising on the question of improvements to the port of Cochin	35,845	4	11
2. Collecting samples of sand and alluvial deposit at the different parts of Cochin Harbour	3,597	1	1
3. Preliminary works in connexion with the Cochin Harbour	1,90,551	5	9
Total	2,29,993	11	9

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(B) Second stage (Experimental stage representing work done in connexion with the experiment in cutting the bar).

(1) Experiment—

Item number.	Particulars of work.	Amount of expenditure.
		Rs.
1.	Dredging and depositing	6,90,186
2.	Piling and sounding	20,762
3.	Maintaining P. D. pontoon and other small crafts ...	10,261
4.	Maintaining motor boat "Vasco"	7,242
5.	Tools and plant and office furniture	68,475
6.	Tools and plant, maintenance and repairs	5,999
7.	Surveying, levelling and marine operations	3,475
8.	Removal of stores from old to new Customs	7,102
9.	Watchman to look after tools and plant	1,044
10.	New pontoon	6,572
11.	Superstructure to the pontoon	1,666
12.	Constructing a patrol jetty	150
13.	Constructing 54 wooden groynes (Credit for old materials reused)	— 7,062
14.	Staff	1,20,663
15.	Credit on account of improvements to Custom House	— 9,051
	Total ...	9,27,484
(2)	Reclamation (recovered from Cochin Darbar) ...	1,87,856
(3)	Protection works (Constructing parallel stone groynes)	1,12,620
(C)	Maintenance stage (between July 1923 and 15th September 1925)	3,77,578

(D) Third stage.

Number and description of work.	Original estimate.	Revised estimate prepared in 1927.	Actual expenditure up to 31st March 1927.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Dredging by "Lord Willingdon" in outer channel, discharging through pipeline, including all running costs, maintenance, equipment repairs, docking, etc., for both dredger and pipeline.	Rs. 6,47,969	Rs. (a) 6,47,969 73,906	Rs. 2,09,049
2. Dredging by "Lord Willingdon" within the harbour, discharging into the reclamation through pipeline and including all other costs as above.	2,57,812	(b) 2,92,188 2,75,000	67,202

(a) See paragraph I (3) of the Explanatory Memorandum attached.

(b) See paragraph IV of the Memorandum *ibid.*

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(D) Third stage—*cont.*

Number and description of work.	Original estimate.	Revised estimate prepared in 1927.	Actual expenditure up to 31st March 1927.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Dredging by "St. Andrew" in eastern part of outer channel and within the harbour and discharging into reclamation and including all contingent costs as above (item 1).	Rs. 4,50,000	Rs.	Rs.
3-A. Dredging by "St. Andrew" in eastern part of outer channel and depositing at sea.	93,750	..	82,514
3-B. Dredging by "St. Andrew" in western part of outer channel and depositing at sea.	..	2,18,750	..
Total ..	14,49,531	15,07,313	3,58,765
4. Dry granite rubble wall for retaining deposited material in reclamation.	40,800	(a) 82,680	39,345
5. Accommodation for staff	53,600	69,800	67,247
6. Alterations to workshops	6,184	7,800	7,272
7. Lights and fans to buildings	8,847	6,380	..
8. Dismantling and re-erecting pipeline jetty ..	6,825	— 1,875	1,875
9. Temporary dolphins	3,100	3,100	..
10. Do.	10,800	10,800	3,286
10-A. Temporary dolphins for mooring dredger where anchors cannot be used.	..	(b) 24,000	..
11. Mark piles	9,400	9,400	6,666
12. Maintenance of auxiliary craft	36,450	36,450	11,454
13. Maintenance of small tools and plant	13,500	13,500	5,530
14. Surveying and sounding	18,900	18,900	8,423
15. Beacons on shore	20,000	20,000	..
16. Buoys to mark channel	19,500	19,500	10,328
17. Buoys for mooring ships	1,53,000	1,53,000	..
18. Buoys for marking main entrance channel ..	8,000	8,000	..
19. Contingencies and petty supervision	1,39,383	(c) 1,49,194	35,724
20. S.D. "Lord Willingdon", cost, journey out, customs, etc.	12,00,000	(d) 12,42,500	10,73,305
21. Pipeline, including new ball joints, customs, etc.	7,00,000	(e) 10,80,800	7,58,957
22. Steam tug "Kerala", including customs, etc.	1,00,000	1,64,000	1,46,998
23. Sea-going launch	15,000	14,000	..
23-A. Sea-going boat for towing anchor boats ..	..	(f) 10,000	13,592
24. Machines, tools, etc.	33,850	(g) 36,850	27,493
25. Pipeline for "St. Andrew"	30,000	17,205	..
25-A. Insurance of plant	..	(h) 1,11,000	17,205
26. Staff	3,00,000	3,00,000	85,467
27. India Office percentage	40,600	(i) 51,200	37,474
28. Rents, rates and taxes	12,480	12,480	5,100
29. Audit	41,297	48,785	26,273
Total ..	44,71,047	52,27,262	27,39,029

(a) See paragraph VII of the Explanatory Memorandum.

(b) See paragraph I (7) *ibid.*(c) See paragraph I (9) *ibid.*(d) See paragraphs 1 (1), (4) and (5) *ibid.*

(e) Allows also for Expert Committee's fees and travelling expenses, say Rs. 3,000.

(f) See paragraph I (8) *ibid.*

(g) Provides for a gap bed lathe found necessary.

(h) See paragraph I (2) *ibid.*

(i) Includes for 3 per cent India Office departmental expenses on the new ball joints.

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Cochin Harbour Project—Third Stage.

Explanatory Memorandum to accompany the Revised Estimates.

The following are the important points to be noted in connexion with the amended Project Estimate for the Cochin Harbour Works:—

I. *Excesses*.—(1) An excess of Rs. 1.74 lakhs due to the imposition of customs dues on articles of plant. This was not allowed for in the original estimate because it was never expected that customs dues would be charged on public works executed by Government.

(2) An excess of Rs. 1.11 lakhs due to the insurance of plant. This was not included originally because at that time it was not Government practice to insure similar plant.

(3) An excess of Rs. 73,906, due to provision for dredging the extra silting suggested by the Expert Committee in London and referred to in Government Memorandum No. G. 255-2. Marine, dated the 31st October 1924. This liability was accepted by the Port Conservancy Board at their meeting on 13th November 1924. The statement attached shows that the quantities of silting have been estimated on the basis of the Committee's report.

(4) An excess of Rs. 1.22 lakhs on the cost of the "Lord Willingdon" (spares) pipeline and the tug "Kerala" as follows:—

	Rs
"Lord Willingdon"	13,000
Pipeline	60,000
Tug "Kerala"	49,000
Total	1,22,000

(5) An excess of Rs. 1.91 lakhs due to the provision of new ball joints for the "Lord Willingdon's" pipeline, the existing joints having been found defective for work on the outer bar. It may be noted that the figure above is the net excess after allowing for the £4,000 payable by the contractors as compensation for renewing the present joints.

(6) An excess on building work of Rs. 16 lakh. This, as already reported, is due to the alterations in the original design and to the monsoon damages caused by the delay in the supply of roof timbers by the Forest department.

(7) An excess of Rs. 24 lakh on temporary dolphins for mooring dredger. Experience has shown that in certain portions of the inner channel, moorings cannot be laid properly to permit of the "Lord Willingdon's" working at its maximum efficiency. The dolphins have therefore been proposed whereto the vessel can be moored whilst dredging in those positions. The item also includes for a certain amount of temporary piles which may be required on the reclamation.

(8) An excess of Rs. 10,000 for a new sea-going launch. In order to minimise delays on the pipeline, a sea-going boat for towing the anchor boat has been found to be essential for lifting and relaying anchors of the pontoons as required, especially at nights. Such a boat should be capable of

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remaining outside at all hours and towing the anchor boat at all states of the tide and the "Vasco" being too narrow and its lines at bow and stern too fine, cannot be adopted for the purpose.

(9) An excess of Rs. 9,811 under the item "Contingencies and petty supervision" which is consequential on the excess provision under items 1 to 18. It represents the usual $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the estimated total of those items.

(10) These are the only excesses of any consequence, the remainder being small items totalling Rs. 23 lakh in all, as follows:—

	Rs.
Alterations to workshops	1,616
Machine tools, etc.	3,000
India Office percentage	10,600
Audit	7,488
Total	22,704

It will be noted that most of the excess is attributable to causes outside the control of this department.

II. *Savings*.—There are a number of small savings amounting altogether to Rs. 24,962.

III. The total net excess on the estimate comes to Rs. 7.56 lakhs making the revised total Rs. 52.27 lakhs.

IV. There is, however, an important variation of the proposals to be explained at this point. From the experience of the past season, it has been found possible for the "Lord Willingdon" to dredge both day and night. Having regard to the capital charges, it is obvious that this is a desirable procedure if practicable. The effect is that something like a further million and a half cubic yards of dredging can be done inside the harbour without excess on the figure above mentioned. It is hoped that this amount of dredging will provide a total area of reclamation amounting to about 120 acres which would bring in a total credit of Rs. 18 lakhs in the present stage of the scheme.

V. It may be asked why it should be necessary to dredge the additional quantity of material above (at a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) when at first sight it would seem that this sum could be credited to the scheme and the excess thereby reduced. The reply is that the "Lord Willingdon" must either do this dredging or be laid up from the 31st March 1928 to the 1st December 1928 when she is due to do her final season's work on the outer bar. It is obviously impracticable to lay the vessel up during this time because of the crew, a number of whom are under agreement and the remainder experienced men whom it would be folly to disperse, in the hope of getting them back after eight months' absence. Moreover, the overhead and contingent charges for staff, etc., will be going on during the same period—practically for no purpose. While, therefore, there is an excess of 58 lakh, under the dredging items, there will be an asset of 3 lakhs for the additional reclamation.

VI. A further point which may be explained is that in the original estimate it was assumed that the capital works would begin at the commencement of the financial year, whereas the "Lord Willingdon" did not arrive

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until the end of May and was incapacitated for two months owing to grounding on the voyage out. Meanwhile, however, contingent charges were going on. Later, in October and November there was delay partly due to bad weather and partly to the fracture of the bed plate of the outter engine. Finally, owing to the failure of the ball joints the vessel had to stop work considerably earlier than was anticipated. The result of all these was to add Rs. 75 lakh unprofitable expenditure to the actual cost of the dredging. Nevertheless, the efficiency of the dredger is such that, given proper ball joints, she can work at something less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas per cubic yard, and it is anticipated that these initial expenses will be counterbalanced by savings on the item in future. It is not proposed therefore to alter the unit rate for dredging, but to regard the initial excess as a temporary matter which will right itself by the end of the job. As evidence for this assumption, it is sufficient to state that notwithstanding all difficulties on the outer bar and the reduced output due to leaky joints and other causes, the vessel's output came to an average of about 1,600 cubic yards per hour for the three months' work. With an efficient pipeline there is no doubt that an average of 1,750 cubic yards will be obtained. This is one-sixth greater than the original estimate and in itself will make up the leeway.

VII. Referring now to the portion chargeable to the Cochin Darbar, there is a deduction of Rs. 84,092 and an excess of Rs. 44,510 making a net deduction of Rs. 39,582. The excess is on account of the additional length of reclamation wall which is necessary to provide for part of the extra reclamation referred to in paragraph IV above. The net deduction is due mainly to the substitution of a price of Rs. 15,000 per acre for the original price of 10 annas per ton for the reclamation.

VIII. The net financial effect of the revised estimate is to increase the proposition chargeable to the Port Conservancy Board to Rs. 33.21 lakhs.

Allowance for silting in the outer channel in accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Committee.

Period.	Estimated quantity dredged outside during period.	Estimated silting at 20 per cent.	Estimated total volume of dredged channel remaining open.
	C. YDS.	C. YDS.	C. YDS.
Up to 30th April 1927.	1,120,267	...	1,120,267
30th April 1927—30th September 1927.	...	224,053	896,214
30th September 1927—31st March 1928.	1,864,000	...	2,760,214
31st March 1928—30th September 1928.	...	552,043	2,208,171
30th September 1928—31st March 1929.	1,915,733	...	4,123,904
	<u>4,900,000</u>	<u>776,096</u>	

Under item 1 of the original estimate an allowance of 372,000 cubic yards has been made for silting. This together with the extra silting of 430,000 cubic yards comes to over 800,000 cubic yards thus providing a clear margin over the maximum according to the Expert Committee.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1027 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, page 158 supra.]

Statement I.

List of points on which the opinion of the Committee has been invited.

1. Are the dredgers provided suitable for the work having regard to—
 - (a) the results obtained up to date;
 - (b) the borings over the site generally?
2. Is the reclamation being made in the best possible manner?
3. What is the best type of dredger for dealing with the very hard stratum between 24 and 27 L.W.O.S.T. in the turning basin?
4. Is the estimate sufficient having regard to the results obtained to date and those likely to be obtained by the provision of the plant recommended?
5. If the work were given out on contract could a contractor be bound rigidly to a fixed sum under the specification and the general conditions usual for a harbour work of this description, i.e., is it possible to preclude the payment of extras for unforeseen causes in these harbour works?
6. Considering the fact that the approach channel is to be dredged partly in hard coral, of which its sides will be composed, do the dimensions provided in the estimates afford a safe approach for the type of vessel expected to make use of the port; and do the approach channel and the turning basin together afford ample manœuvring space for such vessels?
7. Considering the natural facilities of the locality and all other circumstances of the case, is the site selected for the work the most suitable of those suggested by Messrs. Sir John Wolfe Barry, Lyster and Partners in their report of 28th February 1920 and by Mr. Bristow in his report of 8th November 1922?

Statement II.

Statement showing the details of the estimates of the Tuticorin Harbour Scheme, sanctioned by Government in 1925, and of the revised estimates prepared by the Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to Government in 1926.

Items.	Amount of estimate sanctioned in 1925.	Amount of revised estimate proposed by the Harbour Engineer-in-Chief in 1926.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.
1-4. Dredging in the approach channel ...	8.92	8.92
5-6. Dredging in berths, boat channel, and turning basin ...	8.71	8.71

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Items.	Amount of estimate sanctioned in 1926.	Amount of revised estimate proposed by the Harbour Engineer-in-Chief in 1926.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.
7. Rivetting slope of reclamation...	0.42	0.42
8-9. Breakwaters ...	0.48	0.48
10. Protection embankment ...	0.28	0.28
11. Planting trees ...	0.04	0.04
12. Camp for men ...	0.17	0.17
13. (i) Office quarters for the Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers, etc. ...	0.83	0.83
(ii) Quarters for the Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to Government ...	...	0.35
(iii) Quarters for the Assistant Executive Engineers (Civil) and four officers of foremen class and other accommodation and facilities ...	...	0.56
14. Fitter's shop, loco shed, etc. ...	0.20	0.20
15. Landing stage, dolphins, etc. ...	0.20	0.20
16. Maintenance of launch, etc. ...	0.20	0.20
17. Crew and sounding foremen ...	0.10	0.10
18. Distilling plant, maintenance, etc. ...	0.68	0.68
19. Dolphins ...	1.20	1.20
20. Petty supervision and contingencies ...	1.68	1.75
21. Dredger "St. David" ...	4.63	4.73
22. (a) Dredger "St. George" ...	4.71	4.71
(b) Second dipper dredger delivered in tow at Tuticorin (cost, preparation for voyage, insurance, towage) ...	...	8.54
(c) Two hopper barges of 250 tons capacity each ...	...	2.15
(d) Two steam navvies (of 1½ cubic yards each) ...	...	1.45
23. Excavation tools ...	0.02	0.02
24. Hauling gear, locomotives, etc. ...	0.91	1.91
25. Railway track ...	0.50	0.50
26. Blacksmith's outfit ...	0.05	0.05
27. Motor boat ...	0.33	0.33
28. Plant for fitting and repair shop ...	0.32	0.32
29. Miscellaneous ...	0.55	0.55
30. Distilling plant ...	0.30	0.30
31. Staff ...	3.87	3.87
32-33. Centage ...	0.45	1.07
33-A. Dry dock ...	1.49	1.49
	42.24	57.08

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1030 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, page 160 supra.]

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 Sampaji reserve;

(b) how long were the operations carried on and with what results;

(c) whether the said operations have been now stopped, if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) There are no Kheddah operations in this Presidency. Elephant capturing operations under the pit-fall system were started in the Sampaji reserve about the end of 1925-26 with the object of affording relief to the ryots living near the reserve from the depredation of wild elephants. The cost in 1925-26 was Rs. 1,875.

(b) The operations began in February 1926 and the results were—

(1) A large tusker fell into a pit on 19th February 1926. Some person unknown had previously shot at it and lamed it, and it was therefore destroyed.

(2) A tusker aged 7 years was captured on 2nd February 1926.

(c) The operations were temporarily suspended in 1926-27 as Koonki elephants were not available.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1042 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, page 170 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1805, Revenue, dated the 14th September 1927.

Read—the following papers:—

I

Memorandum to the Board of Revenue, No. 2212 B/27-1, dated 17th June 1927.

II

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, Mis. No. 2326, dated 2nd August 1927.

Read—the following:—

Letter from F. L. BRIGSTOCKE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem, dated 3rd August 1927, No. L. 6791/27.

[Reference.—Board's Reference No. H 3785/27-1, dated 23rd June 1927.]
Repairs to irrigation sources having ayaouts of 10 acres and less are not ordinarily maintained at the cost of Government. This practice has been followed in accordance with the view expressed in paragraph 2 of B.P. No. 138, dated 9th August 1919, in virtue of which a district order

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(D. No. 3468/20, dated 22nd October 1920), was issued by the Collector in 1920 to the effect that ordinarily repairs should not be carried out to sources having ayacuts of 10 acres or less. Only two cases came up for consideration within the last three years and in both the cases, the repairs being of a very ordinary nature not involving any technical skill—such as earth work, strengthening of bunds and uncovering sluices for inspection which are essentially kudimaramat items under Board's Standing Order No. 86 (5) were left to be executed by the ryots themselves. There was no complaint from the interested ayacutdars.

2. *Questions (b) and (c) of the Board's reference.*—There have been no instances in which repairs to any irrigation sources in the district were abandoned on the ground that they were unremunerative, during the last three years.

Resolution—Mis. No. 2326, dated the 22nd August 1927.

Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 2212-B/27-1, dated 17th June 1927.

2. There is no definite instruction to the effect that tanks irrigating less than 10 acres need not be repaired by Government. The instructions in rule 15 of the 'Note on Tank Restoration Scheme operations in the Madras Presidency and paragraph 2 (iii) of G.O. No. 2577, Revenue, dated 5th September 1914, are probably responsible for this view gaining currency. As regards the first the fact that Tank Restoration Scheme parties do not estimate for repairs to such tanks does not mean that the tanks should not be maintained by the Revenue Department. Government Order No. 2577, Revenue, dated 5th September 1914, approved the Board's proposal in regard to the classification of irrigation works for the purpose of the jamabandi statement No. 19 but did not purport to lay down any rule on the subject of the maintenance of small tanks irrigating less than ten acres. Similarly paragraph 2 of B.P. No. 138, dated 9th August 1919, disposed of in G.O. No. 923, Revenue, dated 21st April 1920, which is referred to by the Collector of Salem does not mean that such tanks need not be repaired by Government. The position has been made clear by Government recently. In paragraph 3 of their order Mis. No. 1516, Revenue, dated 3rd August 1927, they have stated that Collectors should, when necessary, use the Minor Irrigation establishment for repairs to tanks irrigating ten acres and less and have called for amendments to the Board's Standing Order.

When the necessary instructions have been embodied in the Board's Standing Orders there will be no room for any misapprehension on the part of Collectors.

3. The Collector of Salem has since reported that he has cancelled the district order of 1920 and has issued revised instructions to the effect that repairs to all irrigation sources must in future be dealt with on the merits of each case, irrespective of the extent of the ayacut and that repairs to a tank should on no account be refused for the mere reason that its ayacut is below ten acres. A copy of the revised circular is enclosed for the information of Government.

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Enclosure.

No. 6791/27.

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
13th August 1927.

Office order.

[*Subject.*—Irrigation—Minor—Sources having ayacuts of ten acres and less repairs—Instructions.]

[*Reference.*—This office D. No. 3468/20, dated 23rd October 1920.]

In modification of the above order, the following instructions are issued.

2. Repairs to all irrigation sources must in future be dealt with on the merits of each case, irrespective of the extent of the ayacut. Repairs to a tank should on no account be refused for the mere reason that its ayacut is below ten acres.

3. Cases of tanks having ayacuts of ten acres and less reported by the Tahsildars in reply to this office R.O.C. No. 6791/27-B-3, dated 28th June 1927, as having been left to the ayacutdars for maintenance in consequence of the order of 1920, should be re-examined and each case dealt with on its merits. Urgent and meritorious cases for repairs should be reported on immediately with estimates so that action can be taken this year.

(Sd.) _____
for Collector.

Order—Mis. No. 1805, Revenue, dated the 14th September 1927.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item II "Communications to the Council" at page 176 supra.]

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[*SUBJECT.*—Utilization of the amount released by the remission of the Provincial contribution from 1925-26.]

The Finance Committee in considering the policy of Government in appropriating the sums remitted by the Government of India and the manner in which they should be utilized in future has studied a memorandum prepared by the Finance Department of which the following is a resumé:—

"The policy of the Government has been laid down in the budget speeches made by Finance Members from 1925 onwards and the manner in which this policy has been carried out will be seen from a study of the budget figures of the last three years.

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"In announcing the remission of the first instalment of the Provincial contribution on 2nd March 1925, Mr. Graham referred to the sum of Rs. 126 lakhs then remitted as substantial, though he pointed out that 'it is not more than we need to relieve us of the mill-stone of debt which we have incurred in the current year and should, without it, have had to incur in the coming year to cover deficits; but, by removing this dead weight once for all and reducing our charges for interest and the repayment of capital, it should enable us to start fairly on the path of progress. If it does not by itself permit us to launch out immediately into further expenditure in the coming year, it will at least provide means for carrying on in future years the schemes already initiated, for which we should otherwise have had great difficulty in providing funds in 1926-27 and open the way for further expansion then.

"Returning to the same subject in his reply to the general discussion on the budget on the 6th of March 1925, Mr. Graham laid down the policy of Government in the following terms:—

'I need hardly say that the first thing absolutely necessary is to balance the budget and to abandon the horrible practice of borrowing for the purpose of carrying on. The next, in my opinion, is to repay the money we have borrowed in the past for this horrible purpose; and if this swallows up all that is left after balancing the budget, it will at least reduce our interest and other charges and this may provide us with a small working balance.'

"When the second instalment of the contributions was remitted, Mr. Moir, on the 6th of March 1926, referring to the various schemes put forward for the utilization of the resources made available by the remission of the contributions and in particular to suggestions that some portion of them should be expended on the introduction of some measure of prohibition or in reduction of court-fees and stamp duties, stated: 'That of course is a possible policy, but its acceptance would mean not only that all the additional schemes on which the Government propose to spend Rs. 72 lakhs in the coming year should go by the Board but also that the existing expenditure should be curtailed. I doubt if either side of the House would really endorse the results of that policy.'

"When the contribution for this year was remitted completely, Mr. Moir, on March the 1st last, referring to the remaining Rs. 165 lakhs of the contribution, said that 'with that sum at our disposal we would have sufficient resources to meet all reasonable or possible administrative developments for the next three years. Given our own revenues we can contemplate a noteworthy and continuous development of our ameliorative programmes during at least three years, that too without any additional taxation'.

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"From these extracts it will be evident that the policy of the Government has been first to balance their budget and to put a stop to the deficits which in the years 1921-22 to 1924-25 had totalled to the sum of Rs. 135.96 lakhs. These deficits were caused by the fact that the increase in our revenues was not sufficiently rapid to keep pace with the increase of expenditure involved:

(1) by the adoption of incremental time scales in 1921 with the concurrence of the Salaries Committee;

(2) by the increasing burden of pensions, the whole of which became a provincial charge only in 1921;

(3) by the rapid growth of debt charges to which each year's deficit made material addition.

"In spite of the increase of court-fees, stamp duties and registration fees and in spite of severe retrenchments which in some cases were carried to such lengths as seriously to cripple the administration, the increase in expenditure between the years 1920-21 and 1925-26 was practically double the increase of revenue. It was a consideration of this state of affairs which led the Government to decide that when they became possessed of the additional resources their first object should be to balance the budget. It is further clear from the extract from the Budget speech of 1926 quoted above that the Government deliberately put on one side the policy of devoting any portion of these new resources either to the introduction of a measure of prohibition or to the reduction of taxation, in favour of a policy of gradual and systematic expansion of the ameliorative activities of the departments more directly concerned with the well being of the people of the province.

"It remains by an examination of the budgets of the last three years to see how this policy has worked out in practice. In the last Budget Memorandum it was pointed out that before a true comparison can be made between the figures of one year and those of another, it is always necessary to make certain adjustments to compensate for changes in accountancy and for other factors which must inevitably vitiate a comparison. This will explain why the figures used in this note are not identical with those appearing in the budget estimates of the several years concerned. The year 1924-25, the last year in which the full provincial contribution of Rs. 348 lakhs was paid, closed with an expenditure (omitting the provincial contribution) of Rs. 1,353.11 lakhs and a deficit of Rs. 23.86 lakhs. When the budget for 1925-26 was prepared, it was found that to provide for the existing commitments, without taking up any schemes of new expenditure at all, would involve an increase of Rs. 51 lakhs over the expenditure of 1924-25, and a deficit of Rs. 63½ lakhs. This was due to the claims of increments under the time-scales (Rs. 13.50

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lakhs), to an increase in debt charges (Rs. 14.56 lakhs), to increased provision for pensions (Rs. 4.83 lakhs), to the write-off of loans to parties who had suffered in the Mappilla rebellion (Rs. 7.04 lakhs) and to payments to the Government of India for the stock of opium (Rs. 4½ lakhs). Other minor increases made up the total to Rs. 51 lakhs, of which Rs. 39½ lakhs represented the increase in recurring commitments. In addition to this increased expenditure, provision was made in the budget for schemes of new expenditure as shown in the table below :—

RESERVED.		
Department.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
(1) Land Revenue	38	..
(2) Forest	11	91
(3) Jails	11	13
(4) Miscellaneous (Labour) ..	57	1.44
(5) Printing	..	1.37
(6) Others	35	1.75
	1.52	5.60
	Rs. 7.12 lakhs.	

TRANSFERRED.		
(1) Education	2.75	7.64
(2) Medical and Public Health ..	.43	.89
(3) Agriculture (including Veterinary and Co-operative credit).	.40	.94
(4) Industries (including Fisheries).	.09	.92
(5) Civil Works	..	6.79
(6) Grants to local bodies	..	4.34
(7) Others	.56	.07
	4.23	21.59
	25.82	

Total Reserved and Transferred .. Rs. 32.94 lakhs.

“The remission of Rs. 126.02 lakhs of the provincial contribution converted a deficit of Rs. 96.44 lakhs into a surplus of Rs. 29.58 lakhs. During the year 1925-26, this surplus was distributed

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between the Reserved and Transferred Departments as shown below :—

Department.	RESERVED.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
(1) Forest	12	..
(2) Irrigation	..	58
(3) Jails	..	75
(4) Scientific Departments	..	39
(5) Civil Works	..	40
	12	2.07
	Rs. 2.19 lakhs.	
	TRANSFERRED.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
(1) Education	6.54	1.78
(2) Public Health	..	6.25
(3) Agriculture (including Veterinary and Co-operative credit).	22	1.52
(4) Industries (including Fisheries).	10	2.16
(5) Civil Works	..	12
(6) Grants to local bodies (Roads) ..	50	8.13
	7.86	19.96
	Rs. 27.32 lakhs.	

This consumed practically the whole of the amount remitted that year.

“The budget of 1926-27 made provision for increased expenditure amounting to about Rs. 47 lakhs on account of standing sanctions as shown below :—

	RS. LAKHS.
(1) Increments under the time-scales	9.20
(2) Debt charges	8.08
(3) Pensions	5.00
(4) Additional recurring expenditure on account of new schemes introduced in 1925-26.	10.29
(5) Increase in elementary education charges ..	2.83
(6) Increased provision under “Civil Works” in progress (Rs. 7.87 lakhs) and under repairs to buildings and communications (Rs. 2.20 lakhs).	9.57
(7) Refund of duty on opium and ganja to Travancore and Cochin Darbars.	2.12

Rs. 47.09 lakhs.

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“ Besides these additions to standing charges provision was made for schemes of new expenditure as follows :—

Department.	RESERVED.	
	Recurring. RS. LAKHS.	Non-recurring. RS. LAKHS.
Land Revenue	55	16
Forest	08	141
Irrigation	..	418
Police	135	14
Education	11	56
Miscellaneous (Labour)	122	284
Agency (Civil Works and Grants to local bodies)	..	132
Stationery and Printing	..	120
Others	86	59
Total	417	1240
Rs. 16.57 lakhs.		

TRANSFERRED.		
Education	384	1021
Medical and Public Health	190	1083
Agriculture including Veterinary and Co-operative Credit	62	196
Industries including Fisheries	14	182
Civil Works	21	2356
Grants to local bodies	30	1336
Others	29	47
Total	730	6221
Rs. 69.51 lakhs.		

“ The budget estimate for the current year made similar provision for additions to standing charges on account of—

	RS. LAKHS.
(a) Debt charges	1378
(b) Increments under the time-scales	750
(c) Increase in pension charges	374
(d) Increased charges under the Elementary Education Act.	238
(e) Increase due to full development of new schemes started in previous years—	
(1) Expansion of elementary education.	583
(2) Other new schemes	1260
(f) Other recurring charges including Rs. 1½ lakhs for improved maintenance of Agency roads.	500
Rs. 50.83 lakhs.	

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“ The budget estimate also provided Rs. 89.49 lakhs for schemes of new expenditure distributed as follows between the Reserved and Transferred departments :—

Department.	RESERVED.	
	Recurring. RS. LAKHS.	Non-recurring. RS. LAKHS.
Forest	38	200
Irrigation	20	41
Education	25	53
Medical	43	13
Miscellaneous (Labour)	131	260
Agency	..	387
Others	93	103
Total	350	1057
Rs. 14.07 lakhs.		

TRANSFERRED.		
Name of the department.	Recurring. LAKHS.	Non-recurring. LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.
Excise	83	..
Education	474	736
Medical and Public Health	244	965
Agriculture including Veterinary and Co-operative Credit	79	89
Industries including Fisheries	54	231
Civil Works	29	2360
Grants to local bodies and compassionate grants to local bodies.	35	2104
Others	24	35
Total	1022	6520
Rs. 75.42 lakhs.		

“ The budget as passed by the Legislative Council contemplated revenue amounting to Rs. 1,708.53 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 1,626.99 lakhs. A surplus of Rs. 81.54 lakhs remains, of which Rs. 48.73 lakhs is the amount of the contribution remitted for this year only, which is available only for non-recurring expenditure. The Government, however, decided in July that Rs. 40 lakhs might be placed at the disposal of the Transferred Departments for recurring schemes of new expenditure or schemes involving loss of revenue. The

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demands for supplementary grants put forward at the present session of the Council are for the utilization of this money. The following statement classifies the demands put forward by departments:—

TRANSFERRED.

Name of the department. (1)	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1927-28.	
	Recurring. (2)	Non-recurring. (3)	Recurring. (4)	Non-recurring. (5)
<i>A. Proposals involving new expenditure.</i>	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1. Education	18.52	17	13.35	31
2. Medical	10.01	7.15	4.00	07
3. Public Health	1.00	11.19	1.00	7.37
4. Agriculture (including Veterinary and Co-operative Credit).	3.05	1.22	1.40	1.11
5. Industries (including Fisheries)..	12	1.24	01	46
6. Civil Works	10	10.98	..	5.23
7. Grants-in-aid for roads and bridges.	..	10.83	..	8.50
8. Others	24	06	09	06
Total ..	33.04	42.84	19.85	23.11
<i>B. Proposals involving loss of revenue.</i>				
1. Registration (reduction of registration fees).	7.14	..	Not known.	..
2. Industries (reduction of fees charged by the Pumping and Boring Department).	16	..	16	..
3. Fisheries (reduction in the issue price of salt to fish curers).	90	..	Not known.	..
Total ..	8.20	..	16	..

N.B.—Some of the proposals included in the foregoing table are still under the consideration of Government.

“The Reserved departments are also putting forward a few proposals involving a total ultimate expenditure of Rs. 62 lakh recurring and Rs. 3.01 lakhs non-recurring.

“It may, perhaps, give a clearer view of the manner in which the money made available by the remission of the contribution has been spent if the budget estimate for the current year is compared with the actual expenditure in 1924-25, the last year in which the full provincial contribution was paid. The expenditure in that year

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was Rs. 1,353.11 lakhs; and the budget for the current year provides for an expenditure of Rs. 1,626.99 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 273.88 lakhs. This increase is distributed as follows between the various departments:—

RESERVED.	RS. LAKHS.	TRANSFERRED.	RS. LAKHS.
Debt charges	34.71	Civil Works	84.90
Irrigation	12.69	Education	45.89
Pensions	11.77	Medical	16.68
Forest	4.69	Public Health	10.65
Miscellaneous (Labour) ..	8.39	Agriculture	7.97
Civil Works	8.10	Industries	4.69
Administration of Justice ..	5.71	Excise	3.89
Land Revenue	7.21	Registration	2.78
Balance of increase and decrease under other heads.	2.52	Others	64
Total ..	95.79	Total ..	178.09

“The increase of expenditure has been further analysed according to the actual objects on which the money has been spent, and the following summary of this analysis may be of interest:—

RESERVED.	RS. LAKHS.	TRANSFERRED.	RS. LAKHS.
Debt charges	34.71	Grants-in-aid:—	
Irrigation works	15.57	Education	39.10
Pay of establishments	14.41	Medical and Public Health.	12.23
Pensions	11.77	Roads and Buildings ..	27.33
Civil Works	8.72	Miscellaneous	1.13
Allowances, contingencies, etc.	4.97	Civil Works	50.58
Grants-in-aid:—		Pay of establishments ..	18.23
Education	2.39	Allowances, contingencies, etc.	16.97
Others	2.22	Pay of officers	8.72
Forest Works	4.52	Miscellaneous	3.80
Pay of officers	1.58		
Miscellaneous	5.07		
Total ..	95.79	Total ..	178.09

“Of the total increase of Rs. 273.88 lakhs in the expenditure since 1924-25, Rs. 176 lakhs represents additions to our recurring commitments. The amount of provincial contribution which has been permanently remitted is 299.27 lakhs. The balance left for further recurring expenditure is thus Rs. 123½ lakhs. The supplementary demands already moved and likely to be moved in the current year and proposals involving loss of revenue involve an ultimate recurring commitment of Rs. 41.86 lakhs. If all these demands are granted by the Council the amount of recurring revenue available in 1928-29

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will be reduced to Rs. 81½ lakhs. From this will have to be met the normal increase in standing sanctions, such as increments under the time-scales of pay, increased debt charges and the commitments amounting to Rs. 7·90 lakhs involved in the schemes of new expenditure provided in the budget estimates of the current year. It is impossible now to make an accurate forecast of what these charges will amount to; in the last three years the total has been Rs. 137 lakhs, giving an average of Rs. 46 lakhs a year. In these three years our normal revenues have increased from Rs. 1,677·25 lakhs to Rs. 1,708·53 lakhs or on the average by Rs. 10½ lakhs a year. These figures bear out Mr. Moir's statement, already quoted, that the complete remission of the contribution will not do more than provide sufficient resources to meet all reasonable or possible administrative developments for the next three years."

2. In the light of the information contained in this memorandum, the Committee has addressed itself to the possibility of a reduction of taxation, of continuing the development policy undertaken by the Government, and of a combination of these courses. It considers that the Government's programme of ameliorative measures should be continued; but at the same time it is of opinion that it is necessary to investigate how far the increased stamp duties (Judicial and Non-Judicial) introduced by the Acts of 1922 may or should be reduced and how soon effect may be given to any reduction which may be found desirable. The Committee proposes to start this investigation at once. The Committee further considers that the enhanced registration fees which have been charged since March 1st, 1922 may be given up at once and that the rates which obtained before that date may be restored.

With reference to the policy of prohibition, the Committee some time back called for an estimate of the cost of the preventive staff which will be required to enforce the policy of prohibition throughout the Presidency; when this estimate is received, the Committee proposes to apply itself to the problem and to make specific recommendations on the financial aspect of the policy.

N. MACMICHAEL.

H. F. P. HEARSON.

L. C. GURUSWAMI.

R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.*

K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR.

G. T. BOAG.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th October 1927.

* Subject to the minutes of dissent attached.

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MINUTE OF DISSENT BY MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

For four years after the inauguration of the Reforms the Government of India was levying from this Province an annual contribution of 348 lakhs which was regarded very rightly as an iniquitous impost. Thanks to the incessant agitation carried on in this Province in the Press, Legislative Council and platform, the Government of India remitted in 1925-26, Rs. 126·02 lakhs out of it. There was a further remission of 57 lakhs in 1926-27 and a still further remission in 1927-28 of Rs. 116 lakhs recurring and Rs. 49 lakhs non-recurring. From the above, it will be evident that within the past three years the Province had had the benefit of about three crores thus remitted, and it appears that this sum was utilized, among other things, for meeting the increments under the time-scales of pay, payment of pension charges which show a tendency to increase and also debt charges.

2. The prospect of a total remission of Provincial contributions is in sight. With remitted contributions, it must be possible for the province to make much headway in the direction of developing ameliorative measures besides reducing the burden of taxation. The niggardly policy of Government in the Pre-Reform days in hoarding balances instead of spending them on departments calculated to add to the material progress of the Province which was responsible for the imposition of the impost is in striking and melancholy contrast to the policy of recklessness of expenditure pursued by the present Government. The policy of drift is writ large on it, and the necessity of cutting the coat according to the cloth does not appear to have been fully realised or appreciated. It is bad finance and a negation of sound statesmanship to settle the expenditure first and then cast about for funds to meet it. Properly speaking it should have been the other way about.

3. Since 1920, the Provincial Revenues under Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps and Registration have been gradually increasing as will appear from the following table:—

Head of account.	Accounts.							
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Land Revenue ..	687·04	724·45	728·35	712·78	740·20	770·70	740·05	754·86
Excise ..	545·80	497·37	501·31	532·10	502·99	490·35	505·33	498·24
Stamps ..	178·10	189·85	219·84	234·05	241·51	245·08	247·93	248·85
Registration ..	30·61	32·56	35·98	36·86	37·90	38·60	39·23	39·68
Total ..	1,441·55	1,444·23	1,485·48	1,515·79	1,522·60	1,544·73	1,532·54	1,541·63

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The expenditure in 1924-25, the last year in which the full provincial contribution was paid, was 1,353.11 lakhs and the budget for the current year provides for an expenditure of Rs. 1,626.99 lakhs, an increase of 273.88 lakhs. In 1918-19 the expenditure was 884 lakhs and in 1919-20 it was 989 lakhs. Within the past seven years, it has gone up to Rs. 1,724.13 lakhs as per the budget estimate for 1927-28.

4. The Reforms have practically done not much good to the people. On the other hand taxation has increased under Court fees, Stamps and Registration charges and under executive orders there was an increase of land revenue in districts resettled within the past seven years. The incidence of taxation is heavy enough and it is comforting to note that there is no proposal for additional taxation. It is true that the transferred departments have had some share of the extra revenue which is by no means adequate for purposes of expenditure. The services are absorbing a large slice of revenue and the incremental time-scales of pay especially in the ranks of Gazetted Officers entail an annual additional expenditure of 7½ lakhs. Schemes involving several lakhs of rupees have been projected and partly carried out reducing the amount that should have been made available for ameliorative developments.

5. The attitude of the Government in deliberately putting on one side the policy of devoting any portion of these new resources either to the introduction of a measure of prohibition or to the reduction of taxation in favour of a policy of gradual and systematic expansion of the amelioration activities of the departments more directly concerned in the well-being of the people of the province is hardly convincing, however captivating it may appear at first sight. Taxation can hardly be said to be unconnected with the well-being of the people. Heavy taxation has the indubitable effect of paralysing the people leaving them practically nothing to make life worth living. Can it be said that drink contributes to our well-being? Can misery and untold suffering be ignored in this connection? Prohibition must, in the long run, save the people from privation and starvation and set free a large amount of money which evaporates in drink. And yet the Government say that prohibition cannot be thought of as if it is foreign to the contentment and prosperity of the people. The whole thing has been viewed from a wrong standpoint and the fallacy of the position taken up by Government is only too obvious.

6. (A) The following proposals may be considered and given effect to, meeting loss of revenue, if any, from the remitted contributions. In 1922, this Council passed the Court-fees Act and Stamp Act Amending Bills to provide extra revenue for covering deficit, and it was then understood that the extra taxation under the said Acts was

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to be done away with and the old scale restored as soon as the finance became normal and reached the equilibrium. Taxation under these Acts brings an annual extra income of about 50 lakhs. Since 1925, the Government have been asked at every budget discussion to reduce this taxation and the usual answer that the matter would be considered or was under consideration was given. The last vestige of hope has been dashed to the ground as will appear from the answer given on the 18th instant to question No. 528 dealing with the utilization of the released Provincial contribution. The answer states that "the Government have decided that it is not advisable to reduce the Stamp duties at present". This decision is much to be regretted and incessant pressure must be brought to bear on the Government to respect the wishes of the Council by restoring the fees and duties to the old level. It seems to me that there is absolutely no justification to continue the additional taxation which was intended to be temporary and time has come for reverting to the old state of things. This ought to have a first charge on the remission. Government have no right to make any profit out of justice and utilize it for other purposes. I fear that further investigation of this question with a view to determine the extent of reduction is unnecessary as there are sufficient materials to justify immediate action being taken. The Government must without further loss of time introduce legislation or issue executive orders restoring the fees and duties to the old level.

(B) Land Revenue needs reduction and steps must be taken to reduce by at least 15 per cent. Resettlement must be given up pending legislation and Land Revenue placed on a legislative basis on the lines indicated by the Council at the time of the introduction of the Land Revenue Bill which was eventually rejected by the Council after a full dressed debate.

There is little justification for the dilatory steps taken by Government. The opinion is unanimous that Land Revenue is excessive requiring immediate reduction. With the vicissitudes of season staring the agriculturist in his face, his position is really precarious.

(C) The problem of Excise must be tackled in a spirit of sympathy to preserve the manhood of the nation and to conserve what at present goes to swell the revenue not to speak of the enormous amount spent in drink. This is the only Province that directly co-operates with the Government in substantially augmenting the Revenue under Excise and this is a sad commentary on the sort of life led by the people. The Government gets every year a revenue of about five crores under this head and the value of the toddy, arrack, liquor, etc., consumed comes to about fifteen crores. Thus the people lose about twenty crores a year which if not wasted in this direction must go a great way in bettering their condition. The Government should lose

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no time in trying immediately total prohibition in at least two districts as an earnest of its declaration that prohibition shall be the goal, increasing gradually the number of districts so that within a period of ten or twenty years, the goal may be reached. A portion of the amount of remitted contributions may be earmarked to make up the loss of revenue under this item. Until the consummation which is to be devoutly wished for is reached, expenditure on construction of buildings and other large schemes may be held in abeyance.

(D) The incremental time scale may be replaced by the old graded system. Additional taxation ought not to be thought of except as a last resort until after the exploration of other avenues has failed. It is the duty of the Government to inaugurate a bold and forward policy subordinating all considerations of revenue.

(E) A portion of the remitted contributions must be set apart for the betterment of the non-gazetted services by raising their pay and the incremental sums besides restoring the pay of village officers to the old level of Rs. 15 a head.

7. The above suggestions are for the future. The budget for 1928-29 must be prepared on the lines indicated above. It is impossible to recall the past and with respect to the demands for supplementary grants for 1927-28 now before the Council, the pruning knife has to be applied with discrimination so as to leave untouched some ameliorative schemes which seem to be absolutely necessary, holding up those which are not imminent.

27th October 1927.

B. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 2nd November 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, M.C.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., O.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Macmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Bhak'avatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Raja of Panagal, M.C.I.E.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.	Raja of Ramnad.
Chambers, Mr. G.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Cotterell, O.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Harisarvottama 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., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Statham, Mr. R. M.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Subrahmanya Mocpanar, Mr. S.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Vanavudsiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Meston, Rev. Dr. W.	Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Venkataraman Nayudu, Mr. C.
	Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
	Venkiah, Mr. S.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Gollapalli.
	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
	Zamindar of Seithur.

[2nd November 1927]

I**NEW MEMBERS.**

The following new expert Members were sworn in connexion with the Madras University Amending Bill :—

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**

1045 Q.—Please see page 279 infra.

Memorials from Process-servers in Civil Courts

* 1046 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 43, dated 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what orders have been passed by the Government on the memorials from the process-servers in the Civil Courts in the Presidency?

A.—The report of the High Court is awaited.

Hydro-Electric Schemes*Progress of the Papanasam Reservoir scheme.*

* 1047 Q.—Mr. DANIEL THOMAS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what progress has been made in the Papanasam Reservoir Scheme; and

(b) whether the Government intend starting active operations on the scheme in the near future?

A.—The scheme is still under investigation; but the Government hope to have some definite proposal to consider soon, now that the Chief Engineer for Hydro-electric Development has taken up his office.

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Irrigation*Improvements to the Pundla channel in Bapatla taluk.*

* 1048 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the Special Officer appointed to investigate into the matter of improving the Pundla channel in the Bapatla taluk, Guntur district (Kistna Western delta) has been received;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table, together with the remarks of the officers of the Engineering department thereon; and

(c) whether any action has been taken on the report?

A.—The Supervisor has submitted his report to the Superintending Engineer and the latter has applied for sanction to the employment of a temporary draftsman to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the proposed improvements.

Repairs to the Srirangapuram and Ponnur channels.

* 1049 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Srirangapuram and the Ponnur channels in the Kistna Western delta require immediate attention and early repair;

(b) whether any memorials, or other representations, from the ryots of the places mentioned above have been received by the Government requesting *inter alia* to appoint a special staff or at least a special officer; and

(c) if the answer to the above question be in the affirmative, whether Government have passed any orders thereon?

A.—Yes. The investigation of these two channels was taken up in 1925 and has been partly carried out. The Chief Engineer has now applied for a special staff to complete it and it is proposed to sanction the employment of this staff.

Lowering of the 'Cell' at Ravendrapadu.

* 1050 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the 'Cell' at Ravendrapadu in Kistna Western Delta requires lowering for proper water-supply to lands situated in the Repalli taluk, Guntur district;

(b) whether Government have been approached with any representations thereon; and

(c) whether Government have passed any orders on the subject?

A.—The answers to all clauses are in the negative.

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Repairs to the Repalli drain in Kistna Western delta.

* 1051 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that the Repalli drain in Guntur (Kistna Western Delta) requires repairs very badly; and

(b) whether Government have taken any, and, if so, what steps to have the necessary repairs done?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Irrigation Schemes under the Kistna River.

* 1052 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any irrigation schemes pending before Government under the Kistna river;

(b) if so, at what stage they are;

(c) what has become of the Kistna Reservoir project; and

(d) whether any schemes are proposed or undertaken to afford irrigation facilities and water-supply in Vinukonda taluk of Guntur district?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is in abeyance.

(d) No.

Repairs to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

* 1053 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: With reference to the answer given to question No. 180 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th August 1927 regarding repairs to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the report has since been received, and if so, whether it will be placed on the table?

A.—An advance copy of the Collector's report has just been received. When the Government have examined it and obtained the remarks of the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer they will decide whether to lay it on the table.

Revised estimates for the Mettur project.

* 1054 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 183 answered on 26th August 1927 will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House the revised or the additional estimates necessitated by the change of site and other charges in connexion with the project and a report of the progress of the work done in 1926-27 and 1927-28?

A.—Revised estimates of expenditure, bringing the gross cost up to 717 lakhs have been received recently from the Engineer-in-Chief and are under examination. The revenue estimates are separately under revision. The question of placing the papers before the House will be considered in due course.

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The progress report for the year 1926-27 is being placed before the Finance Committee. The late Commissioner's report for the quarter ending 30th June 1927, which contain a general review up to that date, has been laid on the Editors' table.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer that the question of placing the papers before the House will be considered in due course, may I know whether the Government will also take the House into confidence and always place such papers before the House? Is it such appointment as to be under consideration?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That question is under consideration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if the matter will be placed before the Council in view of the additional expenditure that is involved over and above the original estimate?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Naturally, Sir."

1055 Q.—Please see page 280 infra.

Silt clearance of Major Irrigation Channels in Tanjore district.

* 1056 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to call for and lay on the table (i) the introductory report read by the Superintending Engineer, Tanjore, before the Irrigation Conference at the time of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar's opening his office building in the first week of July last with a brief statement of the action since taken by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Government on the various issues categorically enumerated thereat, especially on paragraph 170 of the Cauvery Committee's report for the silt clearance of all major irrigation and drainage channels and prevention of wastage of more than three to four and a half lakhs of cusecs of water into the sea through the Coleroon river in 1924 and succeeding years, (ii) a statement of the quantity of surplus water in the various distributaries of the Cauvery delta that flowed into the sea without its being made available for further fasljasti and tirwajasti cultivation in each half year from 1925 till the end of September 1927; and

(b) to state whether they will be pleased to call for a detailed investigation report from the Board of Revenue and the Irrigation Advisory Board and Collector of Tanjore urgently for preventing such recurring waste of good irrigable water during the current and succeeding faslis on the lines sketched out in the *Daily Express* leader dated 6th July 1927 and lay it on the table in the next October meeting with their orders, if any, for the revival of village irrigation storage reservoirs referred to in the dissenting minute of Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., of Negapatam to the Cauvery Committee's report appendix, volume I?

A.—(a) (i) The Superintending Engineer's address at the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the office of the New Tanjore circle embodied his personal account of the history of the Cauvery Committee and its results achieved and expected. It is not an official paper and the Government are not prepared

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to publish it. It was not intended to interrupt or alter the policy which the Government are pursuing in the gradual examination and execution of the proposals of the Committee; and it has not occasioned any special action on the part of the Chief Engineer. With regard to paragraph 170 of the Committee's report which deals with silt clearance, the hon. Member's attention is invited to the reply given to his question No. 906.

- (ii) The information is not available.
 (b) No. The Cauvery Committee faced the question of waste and their programme of improvement will occupy the energies of the delta circle for some years yet.

Motor Vehicles Act

Regulation of the speed of motor buses.

*1057 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he has taken any action to regulate the speed of motor cars and buses plying both in the city and to and from the suburbs;
 (b) whether it is a fact that the speed at which the bus was running when it met with an accident at the Marmalong bridge at Saidapet on the 12th September 1927 was much in excess of the prescribed speed and whether the policeman on duty at the time the bus was running warned the driver of the excessive speed at which he was driving;
 (c) what steps he proposes to take to enforce stricter control for the regulation of traffic on public highways;
 (d) whether the Government will be pleased to restrict the issue of licences only to such of the drivers as are thoroughly qualified to run the buses;
 (e) what are the qualifications required of a licence holder at present and whether these men have received the necessary course of training in any recognized autocar institute before they are entitled to obtain such licences; and
 (f) whether Government propose to introduce any changes in the qualifications required of bus drivers so as to ensure the proper type of licence holders?

A.—(a) The owner of every motor bus plying in the City of Madras and in the suburbs is required to take a permit in Form 'G' from the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrate, Chingleput. Under condition 9 of the permit the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrate fix the speed limit of the vehicle with reference to local conditions. The Government have directed that a speed limit of 15 miles an hour may be fixed in the case of buses running in certain streets in the City of Madras. Additional police staff for the regulation of traffic in the city has been appointed and two crown sergeants have been provided with motor cycles fitted with speedometers and cases of over-speeding are checked and charged by them. No speed limit is prescribed in the case of motor cabs plying for hire in the city. The speed of such

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small cars plying for hire in the mufassal is regulated under condition 9 of the permit referred to above. In respect of other motor vehicles no definite speed limit is prescribed but section 5 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, provides for punishment on conviction for driving recklessly or negligently or dangerously or at an excessive speed.

- (b) A report has been called for.
 (c) The Commissioner has made certain proposals with a view to enforcing a stricter control over traffic, and these are under the consideration of Government.
 (d), (e) & (f) With reference to rule 19 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules licences to drive motor vehicles are granted in the City of Madras by the Commissioner of Police to persons who
 (i) have held driving licences free from unfavourable endorsements; or
 (ii) possess drivers' certificates issued by the South Indian Motor Union or the Sri Ram Motor School; or
 (iii) satisfy the Commissioner that they are thoroughly competent drivers.

In the mufassal driving licences are granted by the District Superintendent of Police to such persons as can satisfy him personally that they are thoroughly competent drivers or possess clean driving licences issued by some other licensing authority. It is not proposed to alter these rules at present.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member what is meant by 'driving licences free from unfavourable endorsements'?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"When any conviction takes place or any infringement of the regulation is observed there is a provision by which either a magistrate or certain other designated official makes an endorsement indicating that in such and such a case the man has gone wrong and so and so is warned."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"In the answer it is said that in the mufassal driving licences are granted by the District Superintendent of Police. May I ask what their qualification is to grant licences for driving?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I follow the implication of the question and my hon. friend knows that in districts where the traffic is heavy Government have recently initiated a policy of having special expert officials who are specifically appointed for the purpose with the necessary qualification. In districts, however, where traffic is still on the increase, the police officer charged with the duty of traffic regulation and endowed with ordinary common sense is expected to see as a matter of course whether a driver is well up or not. Of course I realize where traffic is heavy as in the case of the hon. Member's district for instance, special arrangements are necessary."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"The question refers to licences given to drivers. That is not given by experts so far as my information goes."

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The idea is that these experts will only be charged with the duty of examining the vehicles. Gradually it will be a separate department."

Regulation of the speed of motor buses.

* 1058 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, when on or about 1st September 1927, a motor bus with passengers broke through the railings of the Saidapet bridge and fell down on the bed of the river, a police constable was on duty to control traffic in the centre of the bridge, which is narrow and about two furlongs lengthwise ;

(b) what steps the Police have since been taking to ensure correct speed limit of motor vehicles, when running over the bridge ;

(c) whether registered number and time of each motor vehicle has passed over the bridge were noted down by the Police at both ends of the bridge ;

(d) whether the Government propose to adopt any system to control speed limit of motor vehicles running in the cities and the towns of this Province ;

(e) whether it is a fact that members of the Police department are allowed to travel freely on motor buses that are running between Madras and Poonamallee via Amjikarai and St. Thomas' Mount, and are thus under obligation to bus drivers ; and

(f) the number of bus-drivers prosecuted and convicted during the last twelve months who were driving in the above routes, violating Motor Vehicles Act and Rules ?

A.—(a) to (e), (e) & (f) Information has been called for.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clauses (a) and (c) of question No. 1057.

Police

Introduction of a Bill to amend the Madras Police Act.

* 1059 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when the Government propose to bring the Bill to amend the Madras Police Act to penalise the running of 'bucket' shops ?

A.—The Bill is under consideration and it is not possible to say exactly when it will be ready for introduction in the Council.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member in view of the fact that he told us in March last that he would introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Police Act, what are the obstacles that are placed in the way of the Government introducing such a small but urgent measure as this before it is too late ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"All that I can say is, Mr. President, that I have to look into the matter. But I do know that Government have made up their mind to introduce legislation and that even a draft has been approved. I shall, however, look into the matter."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member if his attention has been drawn to the fact that these bucket shops are growing in numbers and almost every Saturday and Sunday you will find, if you are interested, a large number of people gambling in races ? In view of that, before the hon. the Law Member lays down his high office, will he kindly take the necessary steps to see that this enormous gambling which is a scandal in Madras is stopped ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I may say that Government are one with all the hon. Members of this House with regard to this. With regard to taking the necessary steps I can say that Government have made up their mind to introduce legislation to stop this. I shall, therefore, look into the matter and see that no avoidable delay is caused."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"May I know what became of the Committee that was appointed to go into this question ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It is on the report of that Committee that the Bill has been prepared."

Collectorates

Direct recruitment of deputy tahsildars.

* 1060 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government and the Board of Revenue have issued instructions to all District Collectors to give preference to the probationary deputy tahsildars and revenue inspectors whenever any higher grade vacancy occurs to the prejudice of equally qualified and hard-working senior B.A. and F.A. revenue subordinates of more than fifteen years' good service to their credit ;

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased to cancel such instructions ; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the desirability of abolishing the system of directly recruiting deputy tahsildars in the Tamil districts ?

A.—(a) & (b) No such instructions have been issued by the Government and the Government know of none issued by the Board of Revenue.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

General

Alleged assault upon an Indian servant in Spencer's Hotel.

* 1061 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 392, dated 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to enquire and state the facts about the alleged assault upon an Indian servant in Spencer's Hotel ?

A.—The European officer named in the case, Mr. Byers, who was at the time incapacitated by a broken ankle denies assaulting any Indian servant. As no person saw fit to pursue the matter either in the courts or otherwise at the time, the Government do not propose now to take any action therein.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, may I ask the hon. Member for Revenue why the Government say they do not propose to take any action therein, merely because no person saw fit to pursue the matter further in the courts? May I ask if the offence is committed, it is not the duty of the Government to take steps, especially when an officer of theirs is concerned and vindicate justice; and if not, may I know the reasons?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The question is as to what the facts are. The answer is with reference to that. We do not know that there was any such case as alleged."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking with reference to the second sentence. It runs thus: 'As no person saw fit to pursue the matter either in the courts or otherwise at the time, the Government do not propose now to take any action therein.' I am asking, in order to elucidate this answer, why, in a case of this kind, where an European officer of theirs had committed an assault on an Indian and the matter has gained an international reputation, the Government do not propose to take any steps?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, the question put to the Government was whether they would ascertain the facts. In the articles that appeared in the newspapers was found the name of this officer. Government asked him about it. He denied the circumstance. As nobody at the time complained or took any steps, Government do not propose to make any further enquiries."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask whether they enquired that particular servant or man who was assaulted?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" We do not know that any servant was assaulted by any officer."

Public Service

1062 Q.—Please see page 282 infra.

Re-entertainment of P. Minakshisundaram Pillai in the Registration department, Madura district.

* 1063 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether one P. Minakshisundaram Pillai, acting clerk in the Registration department, Madura district, had put in a total satisfactory service of more than two years under Government as required by G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927;

(b) whether the District Registrar of Madura recommended him for re-entertainment to the Inspector-General of Registration;

(c) whether the Inspector-General of Registration has considered him to be eligible for re-entertainment; if not, why not; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to re-entertain all acting clerks who have put in a total satisfactory service of not less than two years under Government irrespective of any other consideration whatsoever as provided in paragraph 2 (b) of G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927.

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A.—(a) to (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927. Heads of departments have discretion vested in them which it is expected they will exercise with a due sense of responsibility for the public interests. The Government have no knowledge of the particular case referred to in clauses (a) to (c) and do not propose to question the exercise, in particular cases, by a head of a department of his discretionary powers.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Sir, May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether there is any remedy for a clerk when the head of the department does not exercise a due sense of responsibility in the interests of the public?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The clerk can appeal against the decision of the head of the department."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member is aware that the immediate head of the department, the District Registrar of Madura, recommended this clerk to the Inspector-General of Registration considering the fact that he has put in more than two years' service in the Registration department?"

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

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Considering the hard circumstances in which the clerk is put to, will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to make an enquiry into the matter, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The question is answered on the paper."

Promotions to unpassed clerks who were granted exemption.

* 1064 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether different departments deal with the unpassed men who were once exempted and made permanent in different ways as regards promotions, etc.;

(b) whether any order has been passed by the Government for all departments to treat such men in the same way regarding promotions, etc.; and

(c) whether any demi-official orders have been issued to the Collectors regarding the future treatment to be accorded to the clerks referred to above, and if so, to what effect?

A.—(a) & (b) The reference to "promotions, etc.," is not understood. The hon. Member is informed that orders relating to the exemption of unpassed clerks issue in the Public Department. Any general order on such subjects issued in the Public Department applies to unpassed clerks in all departments of Government.

(c) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the order passed in the Public Department applies also to the High Court?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, I understand that the High Court has its separate powers under the Letters Patent."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Government will make enquiries if there is any different treatment accorded to unpassed clerks in the High Court from that in the departments of Government ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not propose to make such enquiries, Sir. "

Criminal Tribes Act

Reclamation of Kallars in Tanjore and Madura districts.

* 1065 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table all the Government Orders issued for the reclamation of Kallars in Tanjore and Madura districts from 1920 till 1st October 1927 regarding the assignment of lands, educational facilities, development of cottage industries in Kallar areas, etc. ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the annual administration reports of the Labour department, which refer to the salient features in the work done each year for the reclamation of the Kallars. The Government do not think that any useful purpose would be served by publishing all the Government Orders issued in detail; they have not been printed in most cases.

Education

Raising of the Government College, Mangalore, to a first-grade college.

* 1066 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the raising of the Government College, Mangalore, to a first-grade college is an urgent necessity and a long-standing grievance of the people of the district; and

(b) what steps the Government propose taking in the matter ?

A. — (a) & (b) Representations were made to Government that the status of the Government College, Mangalore, should be raised to that of a first-grade college. In view of the existence of a first-grade college already in the town, viz., the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, the Government have been unable to entertain the proposal.

Alleged conversion of a Hindu student of St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, to Catholicism.

* 1067 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the recent conversion to the Catholic religion of a Hindu student reading in the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, aged about 18 years 3 months, by the active instrumentality of the College authorities and of a Professor of the said College ;

(b) whether the boy's elder brother, who is a teacher in the same College and who stands in *loco parentis* to the boy, was refused permission to see the boy ;

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(c) whether the conversion took place without permitting the said brother or the parents of the boy to have access to the boy before the conversion was effected ;

(d) whether the Government countenance or approve of such proselytisation by the authorities or teachers in charge of educational institutions getting grant from the Government ; and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to prevent proselytisation by the authorities of the College in question or by similar institutions ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Complaints in respect of the alleged conversion have appeared in the newspapers. The Government have no other information.

(d) & (e) It is the settled policy of the Government not to interfere with the religious instruction imparted in aided institutions or with the religious activities of Missions maintaining educational institutions.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I wish to ask, Sir, with reference to clauses (a) to (c) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, I will call for the information. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" With reference to clauses (d) and (e), the answer is with reference to the general religious activities of the missions ; but I wish to know whether the Government approve of the authorities of college proselytising the students who are reading in these colleges apart from the general religious activities ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This policy of the general religious activities was settled as far back as 1854 by the Board of Directors in paragraph 53 and it gives the intention of the Government that was followed then and is being followed to-day. 'The system of grants-in-aid, which we propose to establish in India, will be based on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction imparted in the school assisted.' "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Considering the fact that this provision does not really apply to the case in question, apart from religious instruction with which the Government need not interfere, I wish to ask whether professors or persons in charge of an institution getting Government grant are at liberty to proselytise those reading in it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said before, I will call for the information and if such a thing has been done I will see that it is put a stop to. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask with regard to the answer to clauses (d) and (e) of the question, and the paragraph read by the hon. the Minister from the despatch of the East India Company, whether, apart from the rule laid down in the despatch, the Government do or do not propose to watch very carefully the religious activities as such, which are of the nature of proselytisation conducted by missionary agencies, through teachers in charge of these institutions which are aided by public grants ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If such proselytisation has taken place, the Government will see that no such thing is done in future. "

11-15
a.m.

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Position of Catholic children in elementary schools.

* 1068 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 286, dated 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the Council the recommendations of the Special Officer on the position of Catholic children reading in elementary schools?

A.—The Government are unable to place the recommendations before the Council at present.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire why Government are unable to place the recommendations before the Council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I have said before, till the Government come to a conclusion on the matter, they do not propose to lay the paper on the table."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"If the Government do not come to a conclusion, may I enquire how long we have to wait?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot understand the import of the hon. Member's question."

Restoration of the pay of women officers in the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 1069 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: With reference to the answer to a supplemental question to clause (b) of question No. 733 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders restoring to the women officers of the Subordinate Educational Service, the pay drawn by them on the 29th May 1923, have since been issued; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, when orders restoring their original pay are likely to be issued?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question of the revision of the scales of pay sanctioned for the Subordinate Educational Services is under consideration.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I ask when approximately the Government will be in a position to restore to these unfortunate women teachers the pay which has been kept back from them?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I said, the question is still under consideration, and I hope a decision will be arrived at shortly."

1070 Q.—Please see page 282 infra.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils*Application to servants of local boards of the Government Order prohibiting contributions to All-India Spinners' Association.*

* 1071 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Order prohibiting Government servants from contributing to the funds of the All-India Spinners' Association is applicable also to the servants of local boards and municipalities; and

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(b) whether the servants of local boards and municipalities are prohibited from contributing yarn of their own spinning?

A.—(a) G.O. No. 506, Public, dated 1st June 1927, has not so far been made applicable to servants of local boards and municipal councils.

(b) No such prohibition has been imposed.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"It is said in the answer that 'G.O. No. 506 has not so far been made applicable to servants of local boards and municipal councils'. May I know if it is under contemplation by the Government to make it applicable to them also?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No such thing is under contemplation, Sir."

Maintenance of roads in South Kanara.

* 1072 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 310 answered on 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether, after the recent conference held at Simla regarding the improvement of roads, Government have decided to take over the maintenance in good order of any roads in South Kanara?

A.—The Government propose to classify the Charmadi Ghat road from Mangalore as a trunk road and are considering the question of taking over the Mercara road.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether Government are aware that the Mercara Road is as important as the Charmadi Ghat road, and if so, why they do not consider it necessary to take over the road?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of fact, the answer points out that Charmadi Ghat road is being taken over as a trunk road and the question of taking over the Mercara road under Government is under consideration."

Rural Reconstruction Fund scheme.

* 1073 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to call for and lay on the table all the references issued to local bodies with the latter's replies thereon regarding the Rural Reconstruction Fund scheme received up to 15th October 1927?

A.—A reference was made to the Presidents of all the District Boards on 20th July 1927. Replies have been received up to now from 13 Presidents. The question of laying the papers on the table will be considered on receipt of all the replies. The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by laying the papers on the table at this stage.

Buildings

1074 Q.—Please see page 283 infra.

1075 Q.—Please see page 284 infra.

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Water-supply in Todhunternagar, Saidapet.

* 1076 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the street taps at Todhunternagar, Saidapet, are scenes of unseemly quarrels;

(b) whether Government are aware that the ladies experience much difficulty to draw water at these taps along with male and female servants;

(c) whether representations were made to the hon. Minister about May 1926;

(d) whether the hon. Minister passed orders sanctioning house to house supply of water taps; and

(e) why it has not yet been carried out?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The residents represented that it was so.

(c) Yes.

(d) & (e) No, the Chief Engineer was asked to examine the possibility of providing house connexions and, if it was feasible, to take necessary action: the Government understand that an estimate for the work is under consideration.

Cost of the pumping installations at Todhunternagar, Saidapet.

* 1077 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two pumping installations at Todhunternagar;

(b) what is the cost of maintaining each; and

(c) why two installations are maintained instead of one?

A.—(a) & (c) There is only one pumping installation at Todhunternagar. But in the adjacent compound of the Teachers' College there is a pumping installation which supplies the Engineering College, Guindy, and the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(b) The cost of maintaining the Todhunternagar installation is approximately Rs. 755 per annum. As regards the cost of maintaining the pumping station for the College no information is available as the College of Engineering supply the power and, it is understood, depute one of their Power-house attendants to supervise the running of the pump.

Proposed construction of more quarters at Todhunternagar.

* 1078 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was originally intended to build more quarters at Todhunternagar; and

(b) why this was abandoned?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Finance Committee recommended a provision of only 1½ lakhs when the scheme was brought forward as a part II scheme for 1923-24 and it was decided accordingly to limit the

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number of quarters to 54; and to see the result of the smaller experiment before launching on the bigger scheme. There was some difficulty at first in finding tenants and though all the quarters are now occupied there is no very insistent demand for more.

Industries*Industrial concerns which are prepared to take apprentices.*

* 1079 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ascertained the names of the private industrial concerns in the city and in the mufassal which are prepared to take apprentices; and

(b) whether the Government have sent any apprentices to be trained in their factories?

A.—(a) No.

(b) If the clause refers to private factories, the answer is in the negative. If however the reference is to pioneer factories run by the Industries Department, the answer is in the affirmative. Apprentices have been admitted in the Kerala Soap Institute and in the Ink Factory at Madras.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether his department has asked private industries to take up apprentices and train them?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Not so far as I know."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know if the hon. the Minister will be pleased to ask these industries to take up apprentices and train them?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member will suggest a particular industry, in which he desires instruction to be given to apprentices, I shall consider the question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know if the hon. the Minister has not come across any applications asking the department of Industries to find factories which can train such young men?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have not."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"With reference to these private industrial concerns, may I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether the Carnatic Mills which is the largest contractor of the Government for the supply of textiles, is prepared to take apprentices in its factory?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have not enquired, Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to enquire it, considering that it is receiving a very large amount from the Government on account of textile contracts?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I will consider, Sir."

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Manufacture of containers of inks for the use of the Government Ink Factory.

* 1080 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 209 answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the result of the experiments with a view to finding out the possibility of manufacturing containers of inks for the use of the Government Ink Factory?

A.—The enquiries made by the Director of Industries have shown that it will not be an economic proposition to start manufacture principally to meet the requirements of the Government Ink Factory. The Government are however now considering the initiation of experiments with a view to finding out the possibilities of developing the ceramic industry in general in this Presidency.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether the policy of the Government is always to see that an industry is a paying proposition, and whether Government do not want to undertake industries in order to train people in them, as a sort of educational agency, rather than as a profit-earning agency?”

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ So far as educational institutions are concerned, I do not think Government consider they should be paying.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether Government/in starting these ink factories are actuated by the sole desire of giving training to apprentices in such an industry? What I urge is that Government should not look to profit-making but the training of apprentices in such industries. I want to know whether Government have not this object in view in this connexion?”

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ In fact, in the Government ink factories, apprentices are being trained.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask with reference to the second sentence in the answer, whether Government propose to appoint an expert in ceramics with a view to starting some ceramic industry in this province?”

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Yes, Sir. The matter is being considered.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Apart from the general survey of ceramic industry, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether he has tried to see that the containers for the inks are manufactured here, say, as in the Ranipet factory, in India itself?”

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ As I have already said, we do not want to restrict ourselves to the manufacture of ink containers but we are investigating into the possibility of manufacturing various other articles.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Pending that, what is the difficulty the hon. the Minister has for getting containers from Indian factories like Ogale's glass works?”

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If we know these are available at cheaper rates than we are now paying, certainly we shall consider it.”

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Development of the ceramic industry.

* 1081 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 209, dated 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the District Advancement Association, the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League or anybody else for making a survey of tile industry in Mangalore and other parts of the Presidency, and fostering the ceramic industry; and

(b) what orders have been passed?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question is under consideration.

Aid to cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 1082 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 87, dated 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to place before the Council the original Government Order holding that cottage industries for the purpose of aid under the State Aid to Industries Act should be taken to mean industries conducted only for the benefit of workers in their homes and not industries carried on for the benefit of middlemen, and the order passed on the suggestion of the Director of Industries for reconsideration of the previous order; and

(b) to state whether the order is intended to apply to cottage industries intended partly for workers in their homes and the share-holders aiding them with their capital without being middlemen?

A.—(a) The original order runs as follows :—

“ The term ‘ Cottage industries ’ used in clause (c) (of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act) should be taken to refer only to industries carried on exclusively for the benefit of, and by, workers in their homes and not to industries carried on for the benefit of middlemen though the workers happen to work not in factories but in their own homes.”

As the order in question deals with many other matters only the portion relating to the subject referred to by the hon. Member is extracted above. The order passed on the request of the Director for a reconsideration of the above quoted order is as follows :—

“ The Director is informed that his view of the case was before the Government before they came to the decision communicated to him and that there is therefore no ground for reconsidering it now.”

The Director's view is contained in a letter of his dated 15th February 1926 and it is appended.^a

(b) A case of the kind suggested by the hon. Member will have to be considered on its merits when it comes before the Government.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I enquire whether having regard to the opinion expressed by the Director of Industries and the strength of the appeal made by him as to the necessity of including middlemen or capitalists as shareholders in the industry in order that the scheme may be of benefit to workers in industries, Government would not allow loans to be given to industries which will benefit mainly the workers? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As I have said in answer to clause (b), the Government will certainly consider any deserving case."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I understand, Sir, that the Board of Industries are not taking into consideration any application of that sort. In view of the necessity urged by the Director of Industries, will the Government make it clear for the benefit of the owners of cottage industries that loans can be given to them? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As I have already said, when an actual case comes up, it will be considered on its merits."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Is it the intention of the Development Department to bar the handloom industry from getting any aid given under the State Aid to Industries Act? "

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

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development, how the benefit to the workers in their own homes can be dissociated from the benefit going to middlemen? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If workers have absolutely no share in the profits of the concern, then the workers are dissociated from a share in the benefit of the Government loan, rightly due to them."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Is it not a fact that the benefit going to middlemen is also to the benefit of the workers in their own homes? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" To some extent, it is so, Sir."

Public Works Department

Vacancies in the cadre of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

* 1083 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of permanent posts that are at present vacant in the cadre of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department;
- (b) for how long they have been vacant;
- (c) for what reasons they have been kept vacant; and
- (d) when they are likely to be filled up?

A.—(a) Eighteen.

(b) Since 1923.

(c) & (d) In 1923 a number of permanent subdivisions were abolished in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment, and some Assistant Engineers were discharged on compensation pension. These

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men memorialized the Government of India; and their memorials are still pending. The Government of India have forwarded them to the Secretary of State. The vacancies were not filled permanently pending final orders on the memorials; but as there has been so much delay, the question of filling them now is under consideration.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know as to when these vacancies are likely to be filled? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As soon as possible, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I also know whether people sent away on compensation pension who have appealed to the Government of India and whose case is pending before the Secretary of State will be given these appointments, at least in preference to new men, in filling up these vacancies? "

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

Number of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

* 1084 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to give—

(a) the number of permanent Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department in 1920, in 1922 and at present;

(b) the number of vacancies at present among permanent Assistant Engineers' posts at present;

(c) the number of temporary Assistant Engineers at present; and

(d) the number of persons who have been holding the Assistant Engineer's post either as acting or temporary for more than (i) five years and (ii) seven years?

A.—(a) 106 in 1920, 104 in 1922, 77 at present.

(b) Eighteen.

(c) 81, exclusive of those on the Mettur Project.

(d) (i) 15, (ii) none.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the number of temporary appointments of Assistant Engineers on the Mettur Project? "

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if these temporary Assistant Engineers on the Mettur Project . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Minister has already said he wants notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am simply asking whether those temporary Assistant Engineers . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is no use pursuing that question when the Minister has asked for notice."

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Temporary Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

* 1085 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been always a large number of temporary Assistant Engineers since 1922; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to make some at least of the temporary posts as permanent; if so, how many and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes; it is proposed to make seven of the temporary subdivisions permanent from next year.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know why only seven temporary subdivisions are to be made permanent when such a large number as 81 appointments have been temporary and while at least fifteen of these officers have been acting for five years?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“A special officer was appointed to consider the question, and he recommended that such of those subdivisions as are of practically permanent character may be made permanent, and that is what we have done.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know the reason why only these seven officers out of 81 are to be made permanent?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The number is bound to vary according to the exigencies of work.”

Pay of Supervisors in the Public Works Department.

* 1086 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two scales of pay for the permanent establishment of Supervisors in the Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 80—10—150 (efficiency bar)—150—12½—250 for those made permanent before 1st March 1925 and Rs. 80—7½—125 (efficiency bar)—130—10—250 for those confirmed after 1st March 1925; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to remove this distinction among members of the same service and with the same qualifications?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

Veterinary*Alleged complaints against the Veterinary Surgeon, Tiruvannamalai.*

* 1087 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Veterinary Surgeon of Tiruvannamalai has been kept in the same station continuously for the last ten years;

(b) whether several complaints have been received by Government attributing to him partiality and communal bias and interference in local politics; and

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

A.—(a) The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon has been in charge of the Veterinary hospital since 12th September 1918.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether it is not against the usual five years' rule that he has been kept in the same place so long?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“There is no such rule.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is there not a rule, Sir, that usually an officer should not be kept in the same place for more than five years?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I am not aware of any such rule, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask why Government do not propose to call for the information in view of the allegation contained in clause (b)?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Clause (b) asks whether complaints have been received. The answer given is ‘no’. I do not know why we should go further and invite complaints now or hereafter.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is it not a fact that this Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is also the Secretary of a virulent socio-political association in Tiruvannamalai?” 11-30 a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I do not know, Sir.”

Extension of the serum-simultaneous inoculation.

* 1088 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 215, dated 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what orders have been passed for extending serum-simultaneous inoculation and for strengthening the Veterinary department?

A.—Orders will shortly issue.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire whether the Government have decided to give up the system of inoculation by the ordinary method as useless?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“No, Sir.”

Medical*Arrangements for medical education of Muslim girls.*

* 1089 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any arrangements have been made for giving medical education to Muslim girls and train them as nurses and midwives, with purdah facilities and adequate scholarships?

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A.—No special arrangements have been made. Members of the Muhammadan community are eligible, in the same way as members of other communities, for the scholarships and other facilities provided by the Government for the medical education of women and for the training of nurses and midwives. Two Muhammadan lady students who did not possess the prescribed educational qualification, have as a special case, recently been admitted into the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, this year.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health to let us know if any further arrangements have been made in the Medical School for Women to give facilities and encouragement to Muslim girls to attend that school in larger numbers for getting trained in Medicine?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The school is one consisting entirely of ladies."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know if arrangements have been made to give facilities, such as conveyance, for such girls as are likely to attend the school?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The girls make their own arrangements."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, if these two girls are receiving scholarships?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I must ask for notice, Sir."

Location of the School of Indian Medicine.

* 1090 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state why the School for Indian Medicine has not yet been shifted to a central place in the city?

A.—The School of Indian Medicine is situated in a suitable locality and the Government have no intention of moving it to any other place.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health kindly state the proportion of students that are attending this School of Medicine from within one mile of the school?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I cannot say, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the hon. Minister knows that a large majority of the students attend that school from places such as Mylapore, Royapetta, Triplicane and residences even 3 miles off that school?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I ask why the hon. Minister has not answered my question why the school should not be located in a central place? He says that it is situated in a suitable locality. It may be so, but I want to know whether it is a central place."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It would be very difficult to select a mathematical centre that would suit all."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I ask what the hon. Minister means by suitable locality? In what manner or in what way is it suitable? Is it in the sense that it is easily accessible or that it has got sufficient accommodation, or that it has got uncouth temporary sheds put up open to the weather?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is rather difficult to answer that question. The building is suitable in this way, that although with temporary sheds, the authorities are able to carry on the work; but it is not proposed to carry on the work permanently in such sheds. As hon. Members will have noticed from the budget, we are proposing to put up extra buildings to provide for all the requirements of the school."

Appointment of nuns as nurses in the Government Hospital at Rayapuram.

* 1091 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the number of nuns that the Government have appointed in the Government Hospital at Rayapuram as nurses?

A.—The Government have sanctioned the employment of six nuns in the Rayapuram Hospital, Madras. Of these, four are intended to be in charge of the kitchen, diet and linen departments and two are deputed to nurse the patients in the new chronic ward.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, if the Government have not classed the nuns among missionaries?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Not at all, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know if the Government have not got other persons than nuns to be in charge of the kitchen?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Government considered the nuns to be most suitable persons."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether these nuns are allowed to nurse them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer is there, Sir."

Public Health

Provision of wells for the Adi-Andhras in Palnad and Vinukonda taluks.

* 1092 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any steps to provide wells or other water sources for drinking purposes to the Adi-Andhras in the Palnad and Vinukonda taluks of Guntur district?

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A.—The provision of an adequate supply of drinking-water in rural areas is primarily the duty of the taluk boards. The Government have made the following grants for the improvement of the water-supply in the rural areas of the Guntur district during the last two years and the current year:—

Year.	Amount sanctioned.			Amount spent.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1925-26 ...	25,000	0	0	21,403	0	0	
1926-27 ...	5,597	0	0	1,814	13	0	* Excludes special
1927-28 ...	8,845	3	0	Not known.			grants sanc- tioned for the Ongole taluk.

They have no information whether any portion of these grants was spent upon the provision of wells for the Adi-Andhras in the Palnad and Vinukonda taluks.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ May I know whether the Government have received any information as to how this provision for wells is made in Vinukonda and Palnad taluks ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I will call for the information if the hon. Member requires it.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ I should like to know how much was spent on wells for the Adi-Andhras with special reference to Gurazala and other places. There is a well there which was dug by the labour and at the expense of the Adi-Andhras and it requires completion. It has been in this state for the last 4 years for want of funds. I should like to call attention to that also.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I shall call for the information, although I do not see what the object of the hon. Member is.”

1093 Q.—Please see page 284 infra.

Repairs to ancient Hindu Public tanks.

* 1094 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of ancient Hindu public tanks in South Kanara other than irrigation tanks ;

(b) whether for want of slight repairs most of them are going to complete ruin ;

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to repair and restore them ; and

(d) whether the Board of Hindu Religious Endowments have any proposals in the matter ?

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

(c) It is primarily the duty of the local boards concerned to take steps for the improvement of tanks and other sources of drinking water-supply. The Government have given the

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following grants from 1925-26 onwards for the improvement of the water-supply in the rural areas of the South Kanara district :—

Year.	Amount sanctioned.			Amount spent.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1925-26 ...	30,000	0	0	21,208	0	0
1926-27 ...	11,792	0	0	8,947	1	0
1927-28 ...	4,817	15	0	Not known.		

The question of making an additional grant during the current year is under consideration.

The Government have no information whether any portions of the grants already made have been spent on repairs to the tanks referred to.

(d) No.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether, apart from ordinary tanks, any Hindu public tanks, that is, connected with Hindu religious institutions, are vested also in the local boards ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May or may not be, Sir.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ My question refers only to such tanks. Therefore the answer is not at all to the point. So, I wish to ask, with reference to Hindu tanks which are of the nature of Hindu endowments, whether the Board of Religious Endowments has got any interest in them.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will have to give notice of a separate question to the Minister for Religious Endowments.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ My question was addressed to the Minister for Religious Endowments ; but there seems to be some mistake somewhere.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ According to the rules, a question can be put only to one Member of the Government and cannot be addressed to two Members of the Government. In accordance with this rule, questions are being restricted to only one Member. If the hon. Member wants to put questions to two Members, he would have to frame two separate questions to each Member of the Government.”

Civil Justice

Alleged delay in deciding election petitions.

* 1045 Q.—Mr. M. NARAYANA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that in some election petitions relating to local bodies the final decision or judgment of the courts has not been delivered within three years, i.e., until the period for which the disputed election holds good ;

(b) whether their attention has been drawn to the judgment of the Madras High Court in Civil Revision Petition No. 12 of 1925 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the abovementioned case, the original petition No. 10 of 1923 was filed in the Ellore Subordinate Judge's Court on the 13th day of August 1923 and the final judgment of the High Court was delivered on 10th September 1926 ;

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(d) whether Government are aware that in the above petition the High Court held that the Subordinate Judge "acted improperly in not opening the ballot box and examining the ballot papers";

(e) whether their attention has been drawn to the following concluding remarks in the judgment delivered by the late hon. Mr. Justice Krishnan in the above election revision petition:—

"I would have directed the Subordinate Judge now to open the ballot boxes and examine the ballot papers and report if they bear the voters' electoral roll number and not merely the serial number. But the period for which the election was held has now very nearly come to an end and fresh nominations and elections for the next period are being called for and held. It will be of no use to interfere at this stage"; and

(f) whether, in the light of the above remarks of the hon. High Court Judge and the grave injustice done to the petitioners in election petitions owing to long delays in hearing cases and delivering final judgments, the Government contemplate the desirability of preventing law's delays by instructing judicial officers to expedite and finish within a fixed time all election petitions in connexion with municipal councils and local boards?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any such cases. If their attention is drawn to specific instances of such excessive delays of which the High Court is not aware, the Government will invite the attention of the High Court to them.

(b) No.

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

(f) The Government do not think it necessary to issue any general instructions.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"With reference to (a), may I know what purpose will be served by drawing the attention of the High Court to specific instances of excessive delays after the delays have occurred and when none can remedy the evil effects thereof?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Government cannot well interfere with pending cases."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"May I know whether the Government cannot ask the courts to expedite these petitions?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"They will do that; they will write a letter, as is stated in the answer, to the High Court on the necessity of dealing with these matters more expeditiously."

Irrigation

Revival of old Uyyakondan Irrigation channel.

* 1055 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN : With reference to the hon. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's speech published on pages 1034 and 1035 of the Council Proceedings dated 28th March 1927 on the revival of old Uyyakondan irrigation channel course for improving the economic condition of poor Kallar ryots in Tanjore taluk, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what special steps have since been taken by Government in the direction of restoring this old channel course and thus facilitating the economic condition of all the poor Kallars in Tanjore south;

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(b) whether they will be pleased to call for a detailed report, plans and estimates from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Labour Commissioner and the Board of Revenue on this aspect of the Kallar reclamation scheme as emphasized by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and lay them on the table; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the previous connected papers and plans from the Collector of Tanjore and lay them on the table?

A.—(a) So far the work done has been the continuation of the South Bank canal from Kattalai and this will supply water to the head of the Uyyakondan channel. The question of improvements to the Uyyakondan channel and of the restoration of the old abandoned course has not yet been specially considered so far as the Government are aware, and it must depend on the success of the Kattalai canal.

(b) & (c) The Government will consult the local officers and the Labour Commissioner on what they understand to be the suggestion of the hon. Member, but cannot at this stage undertake to call for detailed plans and estimates.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member, with reference to (a), to what part of the question the first sentence of the answer refers?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It is taken for granted that the restoration or the repairs contemplated in the answer will be by way of facilitating the economic condition of the ryots."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to (a), it has been specifically stated 'the restoration of the old abandoned course has not yet been specially considered'. Question (a) refers only to the restoration of the old channel and that has been answered in the second sentence of the answer. I want to know whether the first sentence of the answer has anything to do with the question, and whether it is not something which has nothing to do with it."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The first sentence is by way of introduction to the second and both have reference to the Uyyakondan channel."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"I want to know whether the South Bank canal from Kattalai is the Kattalai channel referred to in the last line of answer (a)."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Kattalai canal scheme involves two or more things and only a portion of it is referred to in the first sentence."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Has the South Bank canal been completed?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Yes."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"How long ago, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"My information is, two or three months ago."

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Public Service

Inclusion of commercial subjects also in the 'C' group subjects for eligibility to public service.

* 1062 Q.—Mr. A. KALFSWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) why, as per G.O. No. 965, dated 16th November 1926, shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping, commercial practice and other useful commercial subjects are omitted from the 'C' group subjects of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate for the purpose of eligibility for public service;

(b) why the Government do not consider that the abovementioned subjects are as useful as the other subjects of the 'C' group; and

(c) whether the Government intend reconsidering the said G.O. No. 965 and including the abovementioned subjects also in the 'C' group subjects of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate for the purpose of eligibility to public service?

A.—(a) These subjects have not been 'omitted' in the sense apparently intended by the hon. Member. G.O. No. 965 of 1926 lays down that of the two 'C' subjects in which 35 per cent must be secured, one must be in the list given in that Government Order. It made no pronouncement or limitation about the other.

(b) The Government are not aware of having ever declared one class of subjects more useful than the other.

(c) No.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"With reference to (a), the answer is that the Government Order has made no pronouncement or limitation about the other. The answer to clause (c) is 'No.' I wish to know why the Government could not reconsider the Government Order and declare the holders of these certificates eligible to enter public service."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Because there does not appear to be any reason to reconsider it, Sir."

Education

Elementary schools for Muhammadan girls in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.

* 1070 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: With reference to Government reply to my question No. 418, dated 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to call for a special report of the several local bodies and municipal councils in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts as to why two or three girls' elementary schools should not be reserved for Muhammadan communities by each local body and lay it on the table with the final order of Government thereon?

A.—The question of providing elementary schools for Muhammadan girls is under investigation.

Mr. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"May I know, Sir, what kind of investigation the Government are making and when the report is expected?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no question of report being expected, as it is a matter under consideration."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"In view of the fact that Muslim girls have begun to taking to elementary education recently, may I know what special facilities are being afforded them with regard to elementary education?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is because that special facilities are to be provided for, this matter is under consideration."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know what special facilities are in view to be afforded to these girls?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I said that the matter is under consideration."

Buildings

Cost of the buildings at Todhunternagar, Saidapet.

* 1074 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total cost of the buildings at the Todhunternagar, Saidapet, and the cost of each type of quarter;

(b) whether cracks are found in the walls of these quarters;

(c) when the first repair to a new building is usually undertaken in respect of Government buildings;

(d) why it was found necessary to carry out special repairs to these buildings within a month or two of their construction; and

(e) whether the explanation of the officer concerned was obtained and what orders were passed on it?

A.—(a) The total cost of the buildings is Rs. 1,48,587. There are now eight A class quarters each costing Rs. 3,878, twenty-six B class quarters each costing Rs. 2,931 and twenty C class quarters each costing Rs. 2,067.

(b) There are a few cracks in the walls of the quarters.

(c) About one year after construction.

(d) & (e) No special repairs were carried out. But an estimate for ordinary repairs was sanctioned on 12th January 1926 for Rs. 1,540, over a year after their construction.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to answer to clause (b), may I know who the supervising agent was?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I must ask for notice, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Was any explanation called for immediately after the cracks appeared?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know when these buildings were built?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The answer is there on 11-
paper, Sir." a.m.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know why the Government have not asked the officer in charge to explain how the cracks were caused?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Perhaps the cracks were not such as to demand an explanation."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"In that case, what should be the nature of the crack which would make the Government call for an explanation?"

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

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" In that case, may I take it that the present cracks are not serious ? "

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

Mr. P. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" May I know the designation of the officer-in-charge of this construction ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot answer that question offhand, Sir. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the Engineer-in-charge of it had been seriously condemned and a report made to the Government by the then Superintending Engineer condemning the work ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot say, Sir. "

Arrangements for sanitation and street lighting at Todhunternagar, Saidapet.

* 1075 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) when the buildings at the Todhunternagar, Saidapet, were occupied ;
- (b) what arrangements for sanitation and street lighting have been made ;
- (c) whether any representation has been made by the residents in the matter, and when ; and
- (d) whether any, and if so, what orders have been passed on them, and if not, why ?

A.—(a) In 1925.

(b) So far as the Government are aware the only arrangement made by the municipality is a provision of three dust bins, the sweepings thrown into which are periodically removed by the municipal staff.

(c) Yes, in July last.

(d) The matter is under consideration. At present a reply is awaited to a reference made to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b) of this question, may I take it that street lighting has not yet been provided ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am sorry I am not in a position to answer it, Sir. "

Public Health

Improvements to Trichinopoly water-works.

* 1093 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trichinopoly water-works were originally designed to supply 70,000 people with 15 gallons per head per day ;

(b) what steps have been taken both by the Government and the Municipal Council to improve the existing head works by alterations with a view to increase the supply, to meet the needs of the present population ;

(c) whether he will place on the table a statement of (1) the investigations and trials already made to increase the supply ; (2) the officers by whom these were made ; (3) their suggestions, if any, and (4) any fresh suggestions offered by the present sanitary engineer ;

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(d) whether it is a fact that the engines in the pumping station are very old and require being replaced ; and

(e) whether the Government have included the Trichinopoly water-works in the approved list of works to be provided for in the next budget ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The following improvements have been carried out :—

- (1) In 1901 a fourth pumping unit was added to the water-works.
- (2) In 1902, five hundred and thirty feet of infiltration gallery was added to the head works and two additional infiltration wells were sunk.
- (3) On three occasions works were carried out to prevent the syphon pipes connecting these wells from being damaged.
- (4) Owing to disturbances caused by floods an emergency direct draw off of the surface water was constructed in 1904.
- (5) In 1910 a service reservoir was constructed.
- (6) In 1912 an experimental well was sunk and borings were put down and in 1915 the well was deepened to the coarse sand layer in the padugai of the Canvery in front of the existing engine house and quality and quantity tests were carried out.
- (7) The experimental well was connected to the screening chamber in 1919.
- (8) In 1921 the two wells referred to in item (2) above were connected to wells Nos. 1 and 2.
- (9) In 1922 an additional length of gallery was laid beyond well No. 3.
- (10) In 1922 the Government sanctioned a grant to the Trichinopoly Municipal Council for the purchase and installation of new boilers and in 1924 the Sanitary Engineer sanctioned an estimate for the extension of the boiler house, and
- (11) Since April 1926 the Council has carried out certain investigations on the recommendation of the Sanitary Engineer in order to ascertain whether an additional supply can be developed from the existing sources.

(c) Vide the answer to (b).

(d) & (e) Proposals for the improvement of the water-supply are being examined by the Government. These proposals include provision for the replacement of the engines and they have been referred to the Sanitary Engineer for his remarks. After the Sanitary Engineer's reply has been received, the question of providing funds will be considered.

Mr. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Sir, it is stated in answer to clauses (d) and (e) of this question that the matter has been referred to the Sanitary Engineer for remarks. May I know when it was referred to the Sanitary Engineer ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot say it exactly. "

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III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

With reference to the answer given to question No. 178, dated the 26th August 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the Chief Engineer's report ^a No. 1738/27-C.E.P., dated 27th September 1927, on the five smaller irrigation schemes in the Ceded districts.

(2)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the ^bproceedings of the fourth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1927-28 held on 14th October 1927.

IV

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

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926—*cont.*

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, I wish to associate myself not with all the observations made by my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti, but with his conclusion on this Bill. There is no justification whatever for my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, bringing in this Bill before this House. He wants one more year in one case for the preparation of the lists, and in the case of the committees which have not been reconstituted at all, he wants an extension of two years from this date.

“ With reference to the first class of cases, that is, the cases of those committees which have been already reconstituted to some extent, there has been no justification whatever for not preparing the electoral roll till now. As a matter of fact, after the existing Act came into force, about a year has elapsed and there has been ample time for the preparation of the electoral roll for these committees. This electoral roll is practically the electoral roll for the general constituency of the Legislative Assembly in Delhi. Practically, what the Board of Commissioners or the Department or the Minister had to do was to reproduce substantially the list of electors for the Assembly omitting, of course, the names of non-Hindus from that. For, section 25 of the Act lays down that only those who profess the religion of Hinduism have the right to vote for the election of members to these committees. So, if the names of the non-Hindu members had been omitted from the list of voters for the Assembly, the list could have been prepared. That could have been done without any difficulty, I believe, in a fortnight, a month, two months, six months or nine months. Where is the necessity for my hon. Friend now coming and asking for an extension of time, not for one year but for two years? There is absolutely no justification. It will also be remembered that the period of one year provided for in the existing Act, is the maximum. So that, this period of one year was available to the Government. They ought to have taken care to have these lists prepared even before the expiry of that year. Supreme negligence on the part of everybody concerned, the Board of Commissioners, the officers under them and the officers above them including my hon. Friend, is responsible for this delay.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 334-335 infra.^b Printed separately.

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* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I fear, unwittingly, a serious mistake has crept in. For, I find, ‘elections have to be held to new committees constituted under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act’—I presume the reference is to the Act under consideration—the first members of which were appointed for a period of one year with reference to section 22 of the Act. This period expires on or before 1st November 1927 in the case of eight committees. Electoral rolls have to be prepared before elections can be held to these committees.’ As a matter of fact, the present Act of 1927 came into force, was placed on the Statute Book and became law only on 8th February 1927, though it received the assent of the Viceroy on the 19th January preceding. It became law, under the Government of India Act, only on the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Therefore, I cannot understand upon what calculation this statement is made here, viz., that the period of one year in respect of eight committees expired on or before 1st November 1927. I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light upon that.

“ Even apart from this, I want to know why the Government, in constituting these committees, restricted the period to one year so as to terminate on or before the 1st November 1927.

“ There is still one more difficulty which, I think, the Government will find it highly difficult to get over. If, as a matter of fact, in respect of eight committees the period expired either yesterday (1st November 1927), or the day before, what is to become of these committees? What is the fate of these committees at the present moment? On this second day of November the lives of these committees should have terminated. Can they be regarded as committees in existence? Can they legally function? Can they operate? Can they be designated as committees? I want to know from the hon. Minister the exact position of these committees at the present moment, committees whose term of office, according to his interpretation, must be deemed to have expired, if not day before yesterday, at least yesterday. I want to know what the Government propose to do in respect of these committees which can no longer be regarded as having been duly and validly constituted. In this state of things, having regard to this legal difficulty, it would have been better if this kind of legislation had been brought up much earlier so that the difficulty, if any, might have been easily solved.

“ Now, coming to the other clauses under rule 1, the proposal is to substitute three years for one year and, as a justification for this step, it is stated that there are now three old committees which must necessarily cease to exist three months hence. Therefore it is stated that the Government are anxious to substitute three years for one year. I am not impressed with the necessity for enacting this rule for the obvious reason that it will be still open to the Government to take power under section 22 to do away with the old committees altogether now, or before February next, and bring into being new committees. The operation of section 22 will give them straightaway a period of one year. I do not know exactly if the Government had in mind this consideration when they thought it necessary to come before the House with this amending Bill.

“ There is already a feeling of real dissatisfaction at these nominations. Some nominations made by the Government are really good, but exception can be taken to some others. Naturally, therefore, there is the feeling that the

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tenure of office of some of these members ought not to be extended. Therefore, viewing it from either the legal or practical point of view, I venture to submit that this piece of legislation is somewhat ill-conceived and not likely to meet the requirements of the situation."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, though this House is used very much to the surprises sprung upon it by the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, I must confess that it was not at all prepared for the present one. It surpasses all other feats shown in this House in its ingenuity and skill. It was he that, in 1922, opposed any idea of nominations, and it is he that is now bringing before this House a motion for enabling him to make some nominations to these temple committees. If what I hear is true, the Religious Endowments Board is, obviously, drafting an amending Bill for the purpose of having one-third nominations and two-thirds elections to the various committees. If that is true, the Board is going back upon the decision of the House, and, if the House agrees to it, it will be going back upon its own decision. When the whole House and, perhaps, the whole country is waiting for a comprehensive amending Bill to this Religious Endowments Act, we are given, in the words of the hon. Member for the University, 'a sugar-coated pill' which, perhaps, will do no good at all. I may in this connexion read to the House the speech delivered by the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar in 1922, when the Religious Endowments Bill was under discussion.

"He said :

12 noon. "There are one or two things in this Bill which are rather objectionable in their nature. I refer to the system of nomination introduced in the composition of the committees. I am inclined to think, Sir, that if one-third of their number is filled by nomination made presumably on the recommendation of the president of the committee, the probability will be that the views of the majority are likely to be defeated. Suppose there is a committee of sixty people. Forty will be elected and twenty nominated. If eleven of the elected people join the unrepresentative nominated people then these eleven will have the power of defeating the desires of the twenty-nine elected members. In other words, the view of a progressive majority of the elected members will not prevail when the reactionary nominated members secure the support of a handful of elected people. This contingency I wish to avoid."

"And, Sir, that contingency we also now wish to avoid. In 1922 he held very strong opinions that no nominations could be resorted to, and in 1927, within a period of five years his whole attitude has changed, perhaps with the change of position. I feel the fear is like this. If the Act is given effect to, elections are resorted to at once. But if, in course of time, an amending Bill is brought before the House, and if the hon. Minister were to recommend certain nominations afterwards, that will be rather a bad predicament to the hon. the Minister in charge to think of nominations at that time and to go back upon his own decisions against the existing Statute. He had ample time before him to organise the several district committees and all these ten months he seems to have not moved his little finger in the direction. I am now reminded of the oft-quoted saying 'the nearer the church the farther from God'. Taking the question of the Chingleput district, I was told that when the last Ministry laid down its office, nominations for the Chingleput District Temple Committee were ready but they have not been given effect to till to-day. I am told that no committee has been formed for the Chingleput district. It speaks volumes about the attitude of the hon. Minister in charge of religious endowments.

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"Now it has been pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the question of cost of elections is a great impediment in the progress of the elections to the several temple committees, but I am sure there are certain district committees in the Presidency that have got funds enough to conduct these elections and they had time enough to prepare electoral rolls. As a case in point, I may refer to the district of Tanjore. The temple committee there has been working for the last one year and more, and electoral rolls are ready and they have got ample funds to go on with the elections. As it has already been pointed out by my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, there will be practically no difference between the electoral rolls that are going to be prepared for these endowment committees and those that have already been prepared for the non-Muhammadan rural constituency for the Assembly. With perhaps a slight alteration in the polling stations or the polling areas it will be practically useful to conduct the elections of temple committees. Further we shall just compare the attitude of the hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments with that of the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government. We could read something from the papers placed on the table yesterday regarding the attitude of the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government. In one of the papers I found yesterday it was stated that a special staff had been appointed to go on with the drafting of the amendments to the Local Boards Act and one of the points raised was that taluk boards were going to be abolished. If what I heard from other people, viz., that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is going to recommend that two-thirds of the members of the temple committees should be elected from Members of the taluk boards is true, then is not the attitude of the hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments inconsistent with the attitude which his colleague took towards the question of local boards? When the taluk boards are going to be abolished, there will be no chance for taluk boards to elect members to the temple committees. Sir, this shows the homogeneity of the working of the two departments under the two Ministers who are now in power.

"Then referring to clause 2 of the proviso, it says :

'Provided that if for any reason elections to such new committee are not held at the expiry of the period fixed under this section, the Local Government may make fresh appointments thereto for such periods not exceeding one year at a time, as they may fix up, to a maximum of two years.'

"The next sentence is most significant.

'An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for reappointment.'

"If the hon. the Minister had brought forth this Bill straightforwardly with the announcement that he is going to nominate for two years or three years, I would have had no complaints. But he is going to revive his nominations once a year and that is perhaps in order to make those members to dance attendance on him. If that is the attitude of the hon. Minister, that is deplorable indeed. If he is really anxious that these boards cannot work without members being nominated, in the first instance, let him come with a fairer Bill than what is before us. Let him not think of reviving his nominations once a year thereby tantalising every member of the board year after year. If that is done, it will be disastrous to the working of the Religious Endowments Board.

"With these observations, I strongly oppose the Bill."

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* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I am very sorry that I did not hear my hon. Friend, the Minister in charge of Religious Endowments, yesterday. Anyway, I have gone through the Bill and we, Members sitting on this side of the House, cannot agree to a period of two years which indirectly puts off the introduction of the Bill. The hon. the Minister from his seat gave us, three or four months back, the assurance that he would lose no time in bringing forth a Bill and he went so far as to say that he would keep his Bill ready to have it introduced as early as possible either in September or in October. September and October have gone. We have been sitting in the Legislative Council during these months and nothing has been done. Now he comes before us again with a Bill to give him two years to continue these temple committees so that the administration may get on without the Bill being brought forward. Unless he gives us an assurance on the floor of this House that he will bring his amending Bill in January sitting of the Council, I think we, on this side of the House, have to oppose this Bill, tooth and nail, irrespective of the consequences. I am sorry I cannot agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar to hold that preparation of rolls was unnecessary. I may point out that the electoral roll for the Hindu Religious Endowments Board imposes a new qualification, viz., that only such of those who have Hindu faith shall be eligible to vote. In the electoral roll for the non-Muhammadan rural constituency of the Assembly, Hindu faith is no qualification. So, Sir, this and the possible death of Assembly voters since then make it imperative on the part of the executive Government to prepare new rolls. However much I may be opposed to the hon. the Minister in charge of Religious Endowments for his dilatory action in not bringing up a Bill in time, I do not agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, in thinking that the preparation of a new electoral roll is unnecessary.

"I would lastly bring to the notice of the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill that the nominations to these temple committees are far from satisfactory. Speaking of my district, I must say that the nominations have been horrible. The then Minister in charge of Endowments, while the Religious Endowments Bill was under discussion on a previous occasion, gave us the assurance that the administration of this Act shall have nothing to do with any party feelings in the country. I need hardly tell hon. Members of this House that the nominations to these temple committees just proved our apprehensions to be true and justified all the apprehensions of the Opposition. Sir, many of these nominations as I have already stated are far from satisfactory. Sir, I think my hon. Friend, in the first place, must agree to bring in his Bill in the January session of the Legislative Council without fail and secondly that he will take the people of a district into his confidence in nominating members afresh to these committees. Some outgoing members may be nominated. If all the useless men who are nominated are retained, that will give room for misapprehension. In my district, the members to the temple committees have been nominated without any regard to anything, even to the Act itself. There are trustees who have been nominated to these committees and all of them are political Justices."

15 m. * Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am inclined to support this Bill. Before I proceed I shall only mention that I was rather surprised at the turn the discussion took yesterday when I innocently interrupted 'what if the Bill was drafted by somebody else?'

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meaning thereby the Board. It struck me on the face of it as absurd to say that the Board was not competent to draft these two sections of the Bill. What is the incapacity of the Board to draft such a Bill? My hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, seems to have read in my words much more than what I intended. I know of no compacts between me or my party and the Ministers; and on behalf of myself and the party to which I belong I strongly repudiate any such imputation. My surprise is all the greater that my friend who is an adept at compromises and pacts should accuse me of such things, whether he enters into such compacts in Madras, in Ootacamund or in the Hotel Bosotto.

"Coming to the Bill proper, we see that for various reasons the committees could not be reconstituted and elections could not be held. The only course open is for the Minister to wait for the elections to be held for the committees. I therefore see nothing unusual in the hon. Minister coming forward with this Bill now. When a new Bill will be introduced and whether fundamental changes will be made in that Bill as a result of the behests of the Deputy Leader of the Swarajists are matters yet to be known. I am glad I have heard two prominent members of the Swarajya Party drawing the attention of the House to the nominations made by the Minister. The hon. Member, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, said that they were best men and very excellent men though some of them were not very excellent men. My friend Mr. Biswanath Das said that the nominations were exclusively of men of the Justice faith to the exclusion of my hon. Friend and his colleagues. We shall be glad on our part . . ."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I never sought any nomination either for myself or for my friends. On the other hand when my hon. Friend, the Minister, asked me to suggest some names for nomination, I stoutly refused."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"The hon. Member's complaint was that many of the nominations were of people who belonged to the Justice faith (A voice: Are) Yes, "Are." We will be glad to give the Ministers a chance to nominate all Swarajists and excellent men. (Voices: We shall decline with thanks; we shall get in by election.) But the history of the nominations ever since December last will speak for itself. I say that the Ministers may be entrusted with the power of nomination to satisfy that section of the House."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, if at this stage, I intervene in the debate it is merely to clear some misapprehensions that are entertained in some quarters of the House. The hon. Member for the University began by saying that I was guilty of discourtesy to the House in not making an elaborate speech in introducing the Bill. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Any speech.) May I assure him and other hon. Members of the House, if they need any assurance which I know they do not, that I was not and could not have been intentionally discourteous to the House of which we are all Members. The hon. Member went further and said that I have not yet brought forward the Bill to amend the Act which I promised to do. May I assure the hon. Members of the House that I exerted my level best to introduce the Bill as early as possible and if it has not till now been done, I beg to

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assure them once again that it was not for want of will on my part? So early as the month of May I requested some hon. Members of this House to come and help me with their suggestions as to how the Act should be amended. For some reason or other, the hon. Members pleaded inability to do so and I am not responsible if the proposed conference did not come to pass. Then, Sir, may I remind the hon. Member for the University and the hon. Member Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti that they suggested that the conference might be held in August. In answer to that, I said that we need not wait till then and that we might have a conference earlier in July itself so that we might begin our deliberations and arrive at some conclusions on which we might act. Does this indicate that I was responsible for the delay in introducing the amending Bill? Did I not go out of the way and suggest that a conference might be held earlier so that the preliminaries might be settled and to that extent, the introduction of the Bill might be expedited? We met in July and we had a discussion on the several matters concerning the Bill. We expressed ourselves freely and I believe that our views lend themselves to certain general conclusions. No doubt, it took some time to have all these proceedings printed and sectional notes prepared by the department, which I must say is one of the hardest worked departments. If, afterwards, I sent the proceedings and other papers to the Board for drafting purposes, it was not with a view that the Board might incorporate amendments of their own choice but rather that they may draft amendments on the lines indicated to them by our discussions. The hon. Member is wrong in saying and is also unfair to the Board in suggesting that when they have been asked to draft amendments they would submit only such amendments as are acceptable to them. The Board consists of the most loyal people, I am bound to say that. And any instructions that we might give them, they have always shown themselves willing to carry out. When the draft Bill comes before the House, it will be seen that it contains not the pre-conceived ideas of the Board but that it has tried to carry out the ideas of the conference.

"Having said that, I may perhaps be permitted to say that much of the discussion that has taken place to-day does not relate to the short Bill before the House. Whether the period of nominated Members should be one year or two years or whether clause 3 should remain or should be deleted, these are matters to be discussed when we come in detail to the provisions of the Bill. There has been delay in the preparation of the electoral rolls. My hon. Friend pointed out that the Government were able to prepare the electoral rolls within a short time after the Reforms were introduced and that we ought also have been quick. The machinery at our disposal is not so well equipped as the machinery which prepared the electoral rolls for the Legislative Councils. That was why we were not able to prepare the electoral rolls in time. The hon. Member from Malabar said that we had simply to copy the electoral roll for the Assembly and that it was an easy task. I assure him that it is not so easy as he thinks it to be. I know that in some districts some rich mirasidars have their lands leased for one year or two years. New names have to be included in the electoral rolls. When the new rolls are prepared it will be seen that in those districts they are something different from the Legislative Assembly electoral roll. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: Who is responsible?) The rules are responsible.

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"My hon. Friend Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, an ardent admirer of mine who spares no pains to go through my speeches on the old Bill, referred to what I said in connexion with the principle of nominations. I think that that view is not only mine but that of many other members in the House. But till that system is changed and a new system is established, I have to work the present system to the best of my ability so that there may be as little hardship as possible. It may be that in a body partly consisting of elected and partly of nominated members sometimes the voice of the majority might fail to succeed. It would be far better perhaps if these committees were composed of all elected or all nominated members; in that case, it would be easy to fix the responsibility for the actions of such committees. But these will be matters of detail which may be taken into account later on. The hon. Member for the University suggested that I might have made some pacts with one or other of the parties in the House and those pacts are influencing my actions. May I say, Sir, that I have also some political principles to stand by and to adhere to? We came to this House not as Swarajists or Justice men. I take it that His Excellency the Governor would never have chosen us to these places if we had been mere echoes of either the Swarajists or Justice Members. I may tell them, Sir, that I have no more compacts with the friends below the gangway opposite than I have with my friends sitting opposite to me. Therefore I hope, Sir, that the House would grant me leave to introduce the Bill and move that it be read in Council."

The question that the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (Amendment) Bill be read in Council was put to the House and carried.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I request the hon. the President to suspend the operation of the Standing Order No. 39."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Opposition any objection?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have very serious objection, Mr. President. My friend must have seen both from the tenor of the discussion and from the voices of 'No' when the question was put just now, that though the motion was passed by a majority there has been considerable difference of opinion, to say the least of it, regarding the advisability of this Bill. What my hon. Friend wants in this Bill is the extension of the tenure of the committees in some cases by two years and in some cases by one year. Under the circumstances, though the Bill has been allowed to be read in Council, when my hon. Colleagues go through the detailed provisions of the Bill there may be considerable difference of opinion regarding the period which may range from no time to two years. Ultimately the Council may be pleased to give the hon. the Minister three months, six months, nine months, one year or eighteen months or two years; and does my hon. Friend think that without sending this Bill to a select committee all these details can be conveniently considered in this Council, sitting as a Council? So that, it seems to me that the best course for my hon. Friend—I speak with no party spirit, Sir—is to formally move that the Bill be referred to a select committee. He does not apparently want it and he wants the controversy with regard to the period, as I said, ranging from zero up to three years, to be carried on in the Council. As he has made up his mind not to refer the Bill to the select

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committee, I request you not to suspend the Standing Order. I submit that no justifiable reason has been given by my hon. Friend to suspend the Standing Order

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Bill has been introduced for the sake of administrative convenience; it does not deal with any question of policy."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I do not want to break any confidence; I had conversations with hon. Members of the hon. Ministers' own party and some of them are for a period of one year and not for two years. It will be seen from the agenda that notices of amendments have been given to the Bill. I submit that the proper course is for a select committee to consider all the various amendments for, although the Bill relates only to administrative details, they are very important details. I submit that the proper course—subject to your ruling—is not to suspend the Standing Order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As to the period, the Council can, for all practical purposes, sitting as a committee, discuss it at the next stage. What does the Council gain by postponing the Bill for three or four days or for fifteen days?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"A select committee can sit and discuss the Bill"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question of referring the Bill to a select committee does not arise at this stage."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Members of this Council can privately and informally discuss the question and come to a conclusion as to the period that should be allowed to the hon. the Minister. There is that distinct advantage."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the Standing Order is intended to prevent hasty legislation and to ensure that the language used is correct. I wish to know from the Advocate-General whether the language of the Bill is free from doubts, because the hon. Member, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar raised one or two objections regarding the wording of the Bill."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"Sir, I am sorry I was not present when the hon. Member, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar raised his point. Clause 2 of the Bill is clear in its intention. It intends that fresh appointments should not be made for a period, exceeding in total two years but each time the appointment is made, it can be only for a period not exceeding one year. By way of illustration, I may state, that if this Bill were allowed to become law, it would be possible to make an appointment for a year at first and if, by that time, the electoral roll is not ready and if you wish the committee to continue for a further period, say, six months, it can be done. But these successive periods should not exceed in the total a period of two years. As I understand clause 2 of the Bill, the fresh appointments to be made hereafter cannot be made for more than a period of two years from the date when the appointment is first made up. The language of the Bill is quite clear and there is in my opinion no ambiguity as to the meaning of the clause."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As the Advocate-General has assured me that there is no defect in the language of the Bill, the only question that has to be considered is whether the Council will have ample opportunity to express

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its opinion regarding the period during which this power is to be exercised. The Council will presently have sufficient opportunity to do so when the Bill is taken into consideration. I do not see any reason why there should be any delay, especially in the case of a Bill introduced for administrative convenience and accordingly, in the exercise of my discretion, I give permission to proceed with the consideration of the Bill."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I move, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The motion was put and adopted.

Clause 1.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I move that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. It is the President who puts the clauses to the House. The question is that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

Clause 2.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There are three amendments, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar's for one year, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar's for one and a half years and Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar's for six months. I select the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I beg to move that 'in lines 4 to 6 for the words "such periods . . . two years" substitute the words "a period not exceeding one year"."

"In order to explain the object and scope of my amendment, it is necessary for me to focus the attention of this House on the amendment brought forward by the Government and also on one or two relevant sections of the Act. I am glad to learn that I am not called upon to make any lengthy speech, for I have reason to believe that my amendment has a good chance of being accepted by the hon. the Minister for Development. All the same, I wish to say just a word or two. Two years seem to be fairly a long period; there is no justification that lease of life should be given beyond the normal period which is considered to meet the requirements of the situation. I have reason to believe that one year may be reasonable, sufficient and equitable. With these words, I move my amendment."

Mr. C. VENKATARAMAN NAYUDU :—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is in lines 4 to 6 for the words 'such periods . . . two years' substitute the words 'a period not exceeding one year'."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Clause 2—cont. [2nd November 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put clause 2 as amended to the vote of the House."

Clause 2 as amended was put to the House and carried and was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With your permission, Sir, I beg leave not to move clause 3."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will then have to move that clause 3 be omitted."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I move that clause 3 be dropped."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that ' clause 3 be omitted '."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

Preamble.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the preamble of the Bill to the vote of the House."

The preamble was put and adopted.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I move that the Bill be as amended passed into law."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The motion was put to the House and adopted. The Bill was passed into law.

V

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move that the Bill ^a to amend the Madras University Act be read in Council. The necessity for Government's undertaking to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1923 was explained by me in this House on the occasion of the introduction of a similar Bill by the hon. Member for the University. It has become evident to every one connected with the working of the Madras University Act that, apart from the necessity for any radical change in the constitution of the University, there is an urgent need for altering the detailed sections of the Act in order that the many discrepancies, contradictions and duplications which exist may be eliminated. I do not think that the hon. Member for the University will quarrel with me if I say that his Bill has not sufficiently covered the ground in this regard and therefore, as I stated when his Bill was introduced, the introduction of a further amending Bill by Government becomes absolutely necessary even if the principles of Mr. Satyamurti's Bill were to be accepted."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is a Minister allowed to read a written speech ?"

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 18th October 1927 as Bill No. 24 of 1927.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes; that is one way of speaking." (Laughter.)

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Hon. Members will also remember that I declined to accept entirely the manner in which Mr. Satyamurti has attempted to reorganize the constitution of the University and the Bill, which I am now introducing, though in agreement with the Bill of the hon. Member for the University on such points as the reduction in the number of University authorities and in the membership of the Senate, differs radically in the manner in which such introductions are proposed to be carried out.

" The main objects of the Bill are set out in the preamble and I do not propose to detain the House at this stage by entering into a detailed defence of the individual clauses of the Bill. I feel confident that there is a sufficient consensus of opinion in favour of a revision of the Act for this House to permit the Bill to be read in Council and its reference to a Select Committee. There are, however, one or two points to which I should like to draw the attention of hon. Members now. I am aware that the Bill is likely to receive considerable criticism on the ground that it proposes to remove from the Act certain sections which were inserted, I believe, in order to allay the feeling on the part of gentlemen from the mufassal that the new Act aimed specially at improving the conditions of university and academic life in Madras City and neglected the interests of the affiliated colleges. I refer, of course, to such sections in the Act as provide, for example, for the establishment of a Council of Affiliated Colleges, for the creation of an affiliated college fund. I desire to state expressly that the object of removing these sections is not to restrict in any way the privileges which the affiliated colleges now enjoy under the Act. The object is only to try and prevent the delays and difficulties which have hampered the working of University and which have affected both affiliated and constituent colleges alike and to remove from the Act sections which, though ostensibly appearing to give certain protection, as it were, to the affiliated colleges, in practical effect, have no force whatsoever. (Mr. S. Satyamurti : ' Hear, hear. ') If hon. Members will refer to section 27 of the Act in which the powers of the Council of Affiliated Colleges are set forth, I think they will agree that there is nothing which has hitherto been done by the Council of Affiliated Colleges which cannot adequately be done by the Academic Council. And it will be noticed that in the present amending Bill the representation of mufassal colleges on the Academic Council has been strengthened by the inclusion *ex officio* of all Principals of second grade colleges. I feel confident that if the position regarding recognition of University centres by the Local Government is properly understood, it will be agreed that such recognition is an empty formality which confers no further benefits and creates no new possibilities of development which are not already enjoyed by a number of groups of colleges in mufassal towns. The definition of a University centre in the existing Act reads :

" University centre means a local area outside the limits of the University recognized by the Local Government on the recommendation of the University as containing one or more colleges competent to engage in higher teaching and research work and to promote University life in a manner calculated to prepare for the institution of a new University."

" No absence of recognition by the Local Government, for example, can prevent the college at Trichinopoly and Madras from either engaging in higher teaching or promoting University life in a manner calculated to prepare for the institution of new Universities. The establishment of a new University does not depend, as has been proved by the recent establishment of the Andhra

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University, on the pre-recognition of a certain place as a centre by the Local Government under the Act. Nor can such recognition in any way, assist mufassal colleges to attain a standard of University life not already reached. The institution of an affiliated college fund has, I believe, in spite of section 54 of the Act, so far not been seriously considered and I do not think that it can be legitimately claimed that the absence of such a section will, in any way, prejudice the rights of mufassal colleges. There is, however, one way, in which the affiliated colleges will, to some extent, be affected by the clauses of the present Bill. The Council of Affiliated Colleges is now electing three members on to the Syndicate of the University. In the present Bill such representation is of course omitted and it may be claimed that, in consequence, special provision should be made for securing adequate representation of members from the affiliated colleges on the Syndicate. I may say that, personally, I am not in favour of establishing a tradition of reserved seats on the Syndicate. It does not need much foresight to realize that a system of such reservation once begun might lead to further reservations prejudicial to the best interest of the executive management of the University. The Senate and the Academic Council which elect members on to the Syndicate are, neither of them, by any means, purely headquarters bodies and there is little evidence to lead us to suppose that they will not secure in their elections the representation of members from affiliated colleges. If, however, hon. Members consider that it is essential that the representation of affiliated colleges should be directly provided for, I feel sure that in the Select Committee on the Bill a satisfactory agreement on this point can be arrived at (*Mr. S. Satyamurti*: 'Hear, hear') and since, as I have already stated, it is not the intention of the Bill in any way to restrict the privileges of affiliated colleges, I shall welcome proposals which, while not in any way altering the fundamental principles of the Bill, will satisfy those who have fears regarding the future position of affiliated colleges.

"The next point I wish to refer to, Mr. President, is the question of the reduction in the size of the Senate. Judging from the speeches which have previously been made in this House, I do not think that there is much difference of opinion over the necessity for a reduction in the number of members on the Senate. But there has been very considerable difference of opinion over the manner in which such reductions should be made. As this amending Bill shows, I am certainly not in favour of the manner of reduction proposed in the amending Bill of the hon. Member for the University. The reduction made in the Government Bill is, so to speak, a balanced one so that no particular type of representation suffers disproportionately to other types. We have, on previous occasions, listened to many arguments which have attempted to prove that representatives from such bodies as the Legislative Council, the Corporation of Madras and from district boards and municipalities should find no place on the Senate House of a University. The arguments have, however, not convinced me. There are abundant examples of other universities in which such bodies and corporations have representation on the governing body of the University. It has also to be remembered that when the University had no academic council there was some argument for restricting representation from non-academic bodies but the present Madras University is well protected on the academic side by its large and representative Academic Council. I consider it should be a distinct loss, for example, if this Legislative Council and the Corporation of Madras were to be denied representation on the Senate of the University with which they are both directly

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concerned. The principle, therefore, which has been adopted in attempting to reduce the number on the Senate has been to retain, as far as possible, the present electorates but to reduce the number of persons so elected. And in the interests of all the various classes of persons who together form a representative Senate for the University, I consider it sound policy to distribute the reduction as equitably as possible over all the electorates. I am aware that I am courting strong opposition in reducing the number of members elected by the registered graduates but we have to face conditions as they are (*Mr. S. Satyamurti*: 'Hear, hear'); and if by, for example, reducing the number of members to be nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor I have restricted the chance of representation from certain communities and interests, I do not consider it justifiable to give the interests represented by the registered graduates a preponderating weight on a Senate, the distinctive feature of which is wide representation. The proposed constitution of the Senate has been arrived at only after very careful consideration and I sincerely hope that the balance which, I think, has now been attained will not, to any large extent, be upset by the deliberations of this House. The Senate is not purely an academic body and I believe firmly that there is room for the various classes of representation now given and that the University has benefited and will benefit by such representation.

"The last point I desire to touch on, Mr. President, is the overlapping of powers in the present University Act. Whatever dispute there may be as to the desirability or otherwise of any particular University authority having a certain power, it must be obvious to all of us that the present conditions cannot be permitted to continue. To give one example out of many, the power of managing University institutions has been so referred to in the existing Act as to make it doubtful whether the direct management vests with the Senate, the Academic Council or the Syndicate. To take another example, both the Senate and the Syndicate of the University would appear at present to have the power of appointing the teachers of the University.

"Briefly, the scheme of the present Bill gives creative power to the Senate, executive power of management and appointment, etc., to the Syndicate and controlling power in so far as courses and examinations are concerned to the Academic Council. Such a distribution of powers appears to me to be necessary and proper. There will, of course, be some who will be inclined to the view that under this Bill the Syndicate has been given too much authority. But I sincerely hope that gentlemen who may take that view will, on reflection, be convinced that executive power has been given to the Syndicate not in order to give privileges to a particular body of persons at the expense of the privileges of others but with the sole object of furthering the smooth, successful and efficient working of the University.

"Hon. Members are, I am sure, aware of the difficulties connected with the preparation of an amending Bill of this kind, particularly in regard to close scrutiny of all sections of the University Act, in order to prevent any possible contradictions or inconsistencies. The very fact that the Madras University Act of 1923, which was prepared with great care and passed after prolonged scrutiny and discussion, has been found to contain serious defects shows the difficulty of the task. It is possible therefore that there are still points needing reconsideration and small defects still undetected, but I trust that the members of the Select Committee will help in remedying such omissions.

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"Mr. President, I cannot close my speech on the introduction of this Bill without referring to Mr. Statham, my special officer, of whose energy and devoted care the result we see before us to-day. With these few words, Sir, I propose that the Bill be read in Council."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, at the outset I may say that I have no intention of opposing my friend's motion that the Bill be read in Council. I think it contains many useful provisions, and it is desirable that the existing Act should be revised and amended and that the provisions contained in this Bill should be scrutinized by a Select Committee. I shall, at the present stage, not refer to the beneficial provisions contained in this amending Bill, but refer only to what I consider are serious blemishes in it; so that, my friend may make a note of them and bring them up when we consider it in the Select Committee."

"In the first place, Sir, I wish to make this statement, namely, that having waited so long for the introduction of this amending Bill, my friend might have usefully waited for some time longer till the Senate considered the several provisions of this Bill. Sir, there is a desire on the part of the members of the Senate to consider this amending Bill, as is seen from the discussion that took place at the last meeting of the Senate. I find that a member of the Senate asked the Vice-Chancellor a question relating to this point. The question was whether the amending Bill would be placed before the Senate for its discussion and consideration. The answer given was that the Syndicate had already been asked to consider this and had submitted its report to the Government and that the Syndicate also recommended that the Bill be sent to the Senate for consideration. So that, Sir, seeing that it is the unanimous wish, as I take it, of both the Syndicate and the Senate that this Bill should be considered by the Senate, my friend would have been better advised if he had come to this Council with his Bill with the views of the Senate also embodied in the Bill. I hope my hon. Friend will refer the question to the Senate for its opinion and, if possible, have that opinion before the Select Committee meets. In any case, Sir, if that is not possible, I hope my friend will place before the Council, when this Bill comes again for consideration, not only the opinion of the Senate but also the opinion of the Syndicate."

1 p.m.

"Then, Sir, my friend has referred both in the amending Bill and in his speech to the need for taking away the definition of the expression 'University centre.' He stated that it was not necessary for a particular place to be a 'University centre' to enable that centre or that locality to have a university. He referred to the establishment or founding of the Andhra University as an instance in point. I am afraid my friend is not consistent there. If he had drafted this Bill with the omission of the expression 'University centre,' and also making provision for the deletion from the Act of all provisions relating to the establishment of new universities on the recommendation of the existing Senate of the Madras University my friend would have been consistent. But that is not what he has done. For instance, there are sections even now in the Act, which provide for the recommendation for the establishment of a new centre of University by the existing Senate. If he wanted to do away with all provisions relating to the recommendation of the existing Senate, he ought to have consistently provided in this Bill for the deletion of all such provisions. I shall just refer to one instance. Section 53 of the Act provides:

'The Senate shall at the end of every five years from the passing of this Act submit a report to the Local Government on the condition of affiliated colleges and on the desirability or otherwise of establishing other universities outside the limits of the University.'

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"This provision in the Act is not sought to be deleted in the amending Bill. We also find that the other day the Senate discussed at length the desirability of sending out a commission under this section of the Act. It seems to me, therefore, that my hon. Friend is not consistent in his position in so far as he seeks to delete 'University centre' and yet does not propose to delete this section."

"My hon. Friend has referred at length in his speech to the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges, proposed in this amending Bill. It seems to me, Sir, that there is no justification for doing so. It will be within the recollection of my hon. Friends here, who were members of the Council which passed this Act, that the Council of Affiliated Colleges was brought into existence with the express object of taking care of the interests of the mufassal colleges. There was a fear expressed very strongly at that time that the interests of the mufassal colleges were likely to suffer at the hands of the University authorities sitting here in Madras. The fear was then expressed—and I give expression to it now once again—that the authorities of the constituent colleges situated within the city practically would have a predominant voice in the affairs of the University, and human nature being what it is, they would subordinate the interests of the mufassal colleges to the interests of the constituent colleges. It is as a counterpoise to that possibility and with a view to taking care of the interests of the mufassal colleges that this Council of Affiliated Colleges was brought into existence under the Act. It seems to me that it will not be wise, in the interests of education as a whole of the Presidency, that the Council of Affiliated Colleges should be abolished. My hon. Friend referred to section 27 of the Act dealing with the powers and may refer to section 26 which deals with the constitution of this Council of Affiliated Colleges. These two sections taken together amply show the object why this body was constituted."

"The next important topic dealt with both in the Bill and in the speech of the hon. the Minister is the reconstitution of the Senate. My hon. Friend has taken elaborate pains to justify the position that he has taken up for reducing the strength of the Senate. It seems to me, Sir, that the Senate as it exists at present is not unwieldy and that its strength should not be reduced. It is stated that the Chief Engineer should not be a member of the Senate hereafter. But the Director of Agriculture and the Surgeon-General are allowed to be there. I do not know why the Chief Engineer alone is taken away while the others are there. (Mr. S. Satyamurti:—'Let them all go.') If that proposal is made, I shall then say what I have to say. Now, what my hon. Friend wants in this Bill is to do away with the Chief Engineer while retaining the Surgeon-General, the Director of Agriculture and other officers. It is a small point, however, and I am not much concerned with the retention or otherwise of the Chief Engineer as an *ex officio* member of the Senate. I am more concerned with the other changes in the strength of the Senate which my hon. Friend wants to effect. The first reduction is in the number of members elected by registered graduates. Probably there is this justification for it, that at the time when the number was fixed at 30, the districts which have since come within the jurisdiction of the Andhra University were within the limits of this University. Seeing that the Andhra University has come into being, perhaps there is some justification in reducing this number to 20. (Mr. S. Satyamurti:—

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'They still continue on that basis.') I would, if that were the case, also suggest that the electoral area of the registered graduates for this University should also be curtailed accordingly. For, there is no reason why the Andhra graduates should have the right of sending representatives to their University Senate as well as to the Senate of the Madras University. My position is that, provided the registers are also changed, there is some justification for reducing the number from 30 to 20 on this ground. But there seems to be no justification for the other changes proposed in the constitution of the Senate. The ten members to be elected to the Senate by the Council of Affiliated Colleges will stand or fall with the existence or otherwise of the Council itself. Then, in the existing Act, there is provision for election of five members to the Senate by the principals of second-grade colleges and three by the headmasters of recognized high schools. Second-grade colleges and high schools which prepare students for the University, I submit, have a real interest in the Senate and there is no justification for depriving them of their right.

"Then, according to the existing Act, there are two members for each district, one selected by the district board and the other by the municipalities of the district. The present proposal is to reduce the number by half and to provide for only one member to represent the district board and the municipalities together. I submit that the interests represented by the district board and the municipalities are very often distinct. The municipal council can only represent the interests of the town, while the district board serves the needs of the whole district. It seems to me necessary therefore that the right which these bodies have separately of sending a member each should be allowed to continue. As a result of this amendment, the number will be reduced from 26 to 13. Then the proposal to reduce the representation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce by half is also unjust.

"There is, next, another important provision in the present Act which is affected by this Bill. The Act provides that persons making a donation of Rs. 5,000 have the right of nominating a member. That right is proposed to be taken away in this Bill. It seems to me, Sir, that the most practical way of showing one's interest in the University and its affairs is to contribute to its funds. And the Calcutta University Commission specifically refer to this fact and make the recommendation of giving power to such persons of nominating not one but two members."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I may request the hon. Member to reserve the detailed examination of the provisions to a later stage of the discussion. The House will have another opportunity of going through the details of the Bill."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is rather difficult, Sir, to say in one word that the strength of the Senate should not be reduced. It is not my purpose to discuss the details at this stage but to make a short statement of that kind will not serve the object I have in view."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have no objection to leave it to the discretion of the hon. Member. But I wish that he confines himself as far as possible to the general principles at this stage of the discussion."

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I shall certainly do so, Sir. I will not go further into the details. I was saying that the Calcutta University Commission recognized this principle and recommended as follows :

'Associations or companies contributing not less than Rs. 5,000 per annum to the University or one of the colleges for a purpose approved by the Executive Council and for a period not less than five years should be entitled to appoint two members to the Court so long as the contribution is continued.'

"Then they say :

'We attach great value to this element in the membership of the Court since those included in it would obviously be men who had shown in the most practical way their interest in University work.'

"Having regard to what fell from you, Sir, I do not go further into details. My hon. Friend thinks that the present strength is too large. The present number is only 188 and, if the proposed reductions are made, it may come to 140. Here, again, I wish to draw the attention of the House to what the Sadler Commission say in their report :

'It is obvious that the body constituted on these lines (referring to their recommendations in the previous paragraphs) would be large. It is not possible to name a definite number since many of the categories would overlap; but the total would certainly not be less than 400 or 500. It would constitute a body representative of all that was best in the intellectual life of Bengal, and the fact that the interest of so many different aspects of the national life was enlisted in the service of the University, and that its policy was open to formal and public criticism from so many sides would be a source of very great strength and enrichment.'

"I therefore submit that the proposed reduction in the strength is not just.

"I shall, before I sit down, refer to one other aspect of this amending Bill, and that is the change suggested in the existing section 15 of the Act. The amendment to section 15 says :

'The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have power to review the action of the Syndicate and of the Academic Council save where the Syndicate and the Academic Council have acted in accordance with powers conferred on them under this Act, etc.'

"In other words these two bodies—the Syndicate and the Academic Council—exercise their functions in accordance with the Ordinances or Regulations. I submit this is practically taking away the powers of the Senate over the Syndicate and the Academic Council. The Syndicate and the Academic Council consist of persons who are business men and naturally, it is not likely that they will do anything ordinarily against the powers conferred on them by the laws. There will be no occasion for the Senate to interfere in any way at any time. 1-15 p.m.

"There are many other provisions in the Bill, some desirable and some not. I have touched only the important provisions."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"My hon. Friend, the Diwan Bahadur, has traversed such a wide ground and has referred to details of the measure that I do not propose to follow him except to say that the Select Committee is the proper body to consider the points raised. One thing that he said was that I have not sent this Bill to the Senate of the University of Madras. As a matter of fact, the Syndicate was allowed nearly a year to make recommendations as to the way in which this Bill should be amended and the fact that the Syndicate took a year showed that the Government allowed it to refer the matter to the Senate. The Senate was, after all, the deliberative body and I expected the executive body to refer the matter to them. We had to

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remind the Syndicate several times before we got a reply from them. In the circumstances, I thought it was better to go on with the Bill and even after the Bill was drafted, the Bill was referred to the Syndicate of the University and evidently the division in the Syndicate is so sharp—of course I am not in the Syndicate to know the secret.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of personal explanation, may I point out that there was no difference?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I think the Syndicate as a whole were not in a position to give an opinion and they left it to individual members to give such opinions. Some of the replies given by the members of the Syndicate have been carefully considered by the Government and we have adopted several of their suggestions. With these few words, I appeal to both sides of the House to allow the Bill to be read in Council."

The motion was put and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I now move that the number of members of the Select Committee be increased from 15 to a number not exceeding 24, because all parties want that the matter should be carefully considered."

The motion was put and adopted.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I now propose that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following twenty-four gentlemen :—

Mr. S. Satyamurti.	Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
" B. M. Satham.	Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
The Rev. W. Meston.	Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	Sir A. P. Patro.
" S. N. Dorai Raja.	Mr. H. E. P. Hearson.
" N. Siva Raj.	" J. A. Saldanha.
" Daniel Thomas.	The Raja of Ramnad.
" V. Ch. John.	The Advocate-General.
" C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.	Mr. Mahmud Schannad.
" K. Uppi Sahib.	" A. B. Shetty.
" A. Parasurama Rao.	" R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
" K. Madhavan Nayar.	The hon. the Education Minister."

The motion was put and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I appoint Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, one of the panel of chairmen, as the chairman of the committee."

VI

DRAFT RULE UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move

'That the following draft rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, altering rule 4 of Schedule V of the Act, be approved :—

Draft rule.

"In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government make the following rule :—

"In rule 4 of schedule V of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for the words "A local board may" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"A local board may, notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, contribute to the funds of any other local board in the district and may."

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"Hon. Members are aware that a rule of this kind was objected to because the power was being vested with the Government. Afterwards, my hon. Friends, Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, two experienced presidents of district boards, discussed the whole matter with me and the rule now proposed is one that they have agreed to. I hope hon. Members will have no objection to the rule."

The motion was put and adopted.

VII

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, may I move with your leave that the items, viz., Mr. Saldanha's amendments to Standing Orders, may be adjourned till the Bill to amend the Madras University Act is considered by the House?"

The motion was put and adopted.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923 (OF MR. S. SATYAMURTI).

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I move, Sir, that the Select Committee just now appointed to consider the Bill of the Education Minister be appointed to consider my Bill to amend the Madras University Act. As a preliminary motion to that I move that the number be raised to 24."

The motion was put and adopted.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I move that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee consisting of the Members whose names were just now read in connexion with the Education Minister's Bill."

The motion was put and adopted.

The House then rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

IX

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CEMENT FOR THE METTUR DAM.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Sir, at the outset, I wish to thank you as well as the House for giving me permission to make this important motion. The motion, Sir, is—

'that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., to draw the attention of the Government and to call upon them to cancel the advertisements calling for tenders for the purchase of cement for the Mettur dam.'

"Sir, the advertisement for tenders was published in the papers early in the month of October last, and it was intended that tenders should be received by the Government on the 31st of last month. But, I understand, Sir, that the time has been extended, and the tenders, I believe, are received upto the end of this month. Sir, the quantity of cement that is required approximately for

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the dam is 1,30,000 tons spread over a period of five years, and calculating the price of cement at Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per ton, the amount that is proposed to be spent on this item will be about a crore of rupees. When advertisement was made for tenders for the supply of cement, there was no mention made with regard to the restriction as to the companies which will be permitted to submit tenders. This advertisement has given an opportunity for foreign companies either in this country or outside to send tenders for the supply of cement. Sir, I am afraid, in competition with foreign companies and in competition with foreign cement, Indian enterprise may not be able to succeed in securing the contract. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—“Question.”) Sir, my fear is based on certain facts. One of them is this, viz., the trouble of transport. We in our own country can find factories manufacturing cement either at Shahabad or at other places, but to carry cement from Shahabad will be far more costly than to get foreign cement because the cost of Indian cement, including the cost of transport, will be more than that of English cement that can reach Mettur. Sir, that is the obstacle in the way of Indian companies competing with foreign companies, which will be prepared to supply cement at a less cost. Sir, my object is not to exaggerate the difficulties but to point out, as clearly as I could, the necessity for encouraging indigenous industry. There may be difficulties, but I think the Government ought to surmount them. If the Government afford certain facilities to Indian manufacturers, it will be possible to get Indian cement of equal standard and quality at a much cheaper rate than English cement.

“Sir, I must state in this connexion that Indian concerns are greatly handicapped by one item in the advertisement, and that is the one lakh of rupees of deposit that is expected of the tenderer. I do not think that very many Indian concerns can make a deposit of one lakh of rupees. This is another advantage afforded to foreign companies. I hope, Sir, the Government will consider that matter and remove that obstacle in the way of Indian concerns competing with foreign concerns. Sir, when the Government advertised early in October, they had this condition in the contract. But when they found that many Indian concerns did not send in tenders and could not send tenders, they should have thought well and removed this hardship from the way of Indian concerns applying for the contract. But the Government have not done so. The difficulty still remains. I do not see any good in extending the period by one month for the receipt of tenders without removing this difficulty in their way.

“Sir, the hon. the Law Member, in answering some of the interpellations that were asked in the month of March last, has himself in one place said that ‘cement of Indian manufacture is now available at a price which may probably justify its use instead of lime.’ Again, in another place, Sir, he says that preference will certainly be given to Indian manufacture as against foreign manufacture. Sir, what I ask is only this: that when every other country is doing its best to encourage its own manufactures, I do not see any reason why when we have an opportunity to encourage our own industry we should not do so. Sir, the Government ought to prefer Indian manufactures to foreign manufactures, at least to encourage Indian enterprise.

“There is another thing that will have to be considered in this matter, Sir. We know the question of unemployment in our country is becoming more and more serious day by day. If the Government encourage Indian

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enterprise, it will be at the same time contributing to the solution of the problem of unemployment. In our Presidency, Sir, on account of the fact that various concerns are proposing to reduce their establishments and that various factories have already reduced the number of employees, the problem is very acute, and it is the duty of the Government to come to the help of the employees and try to allay the difficulty and to mitigate the effects of the problem. Here is an opportunity for the Government to come to the rescue of the unemployed, and by accepting tenders only from Indian concerns, they will be contributing to a very large extent to the solution of this problem.

“Sir, the Government can, if they find it profitable not to get cement manufactured by other concerns and if they find it much cheaper, themselves erect a factory near the Mettur works and get cheaper cement manufactured at that place. That, Sir, is one of the alternatives that the Government will have to consider in this matter. If they think that there are not enough Indian concerns who can be relied upon for supplying cement manufactured in India, the only alternative, Sir, that Government should resort to is to manufacture cement themselves near the Mettur dam. I know there are very many facilities both with regard to material as well as labour for the manufacture of cement near the dam. We can get 75 per cent of the material in the neighbourhood of Mettur, and the only thing that we will have to get is coal, and coal can be easily brought to Mettur. I believe, Sir, that it will be much cheaper to manufacture cement locally, instead of expecting Indian concerns or foreign concerns to supply it as cheaply as or cheaper than it could be manufactured by the Government themselves.

“The next question is whether the Government is justified in insisting upon the use of cement instead of lime.” 2-45 p.m.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I was not aware that the question of cement versus lime would be coming up in the adjournment motion.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“I may say that the resolution is very widely worded, and many of us thought that that question would be included in it. I do not know why the discussion should be restricted, as my friend thought, only to foreign as against Indian cement.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“All I can say is that when the motion was moved yesterday I invited your attention to the terms of the motion and I wanted to know what the subject was to which it appertained. It was stated then, it related to first of all, the question of manufacture of cement by Government at a factory, and secondly, the question of cancellation of the tender with reference to Indian and foreign manufacturers. Those were the two points that were discussed. Now to raise the whole question whether cement should be used entirely at Mettur, that is a thing which I am not prepared for. If you think that the subject should be discussed, I have no other alternative but to burke discussion on the subject. It is not a subject on which I am prepared.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“May I submit, Sir, that the question of purchase of cement is connected with the decision of Government for rejecting lime? The history of cement purchase originated from the fact that originally Government intended to use lime, but latterly they rejected lime and then introduced cement. Therefore to prove that the Government

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have got a certain object in purchasing cement from companies other than Indian, it is necessary to say how first they intended lime to be used, then eliminated it and went to cement and then went to the foreign manufacturers."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Even assuming the accuracy or the implication of the statement—I wholly and unreservedly deny it—the question is whether in a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss a subject of urgent importance, the subject, first of tender with reference to foreign or local manufacturers and then the utilization, in the Mettur dam, of cement or of lime, could be introduced. I did not know that that subject was comprised in it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yesterday, before leave was granted, there was some idea of clearing up the issues. The object of the Mover, as I ascertained it, and as he distinctly stated, was to induce the Government to start a local cement factory and to get all the tenders rejected or at least the tenders of foreign companies rejected. But as the question now stands, it is to discuss the advertisement by Government calling tenders for the purchase of cement for the Mettur dam. The matter to be discussed is definite but can be looked at from different points of view by different members. I do not think I shall be justified in preventing hon. Members from dilating on the particular reasons which may actuate them in voting for or against this motion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" The only thing we are anxious about is to see that the Government uses Indian material and makes use of Indian labour; whether it is cement or lime is not the question. If the Government can get Indian cement from Indian manufacturers, we have no quarrel with them; if they can manufacture cement at the works, which is cheaper, it will be much better. The third thing is whether it will not be cheaper and more effective and economical to use lime instead of cement. I do not know, Sir, why the Government has resorted to the use of cement in place of lime. Sir, in answer to questions from hon. Members of this House, the hon. the Law Member, on more than one occasion gave assurance to the House that every avenue would be explored to see that lime was used instead of cement. I do not know why, Sir, with such quick suddenness, lime was given up, and one fine morning we were surprised to see an advertisement in the papers calling for tenders for cement. Perhaps the Government sought the help of experts, but the hon. Member has himself said on more than one occasion there was a divided opinion on the subject, whether lime was more effective than cement."

" Sir, in our own country, in most of the big projects lime has been used. I know and the hon. House knows that in the Kannambadi dam lime has been used. I know, I myself visited it, and I was told that in Nizamsagar lime was used and not cement. Indian engineers who are aware of conditions in India are of opinion that lime is far more effective and far more useful than cement. Perhaps the hon. the Law Member may say that of late the engineering opinion is in favour of cement and cement is preferred to lime in other parts of the world. But in most of the works that are carried on even to-day in our country lime is preferred to cement. It is easier and cheaper to manufacture lime in the neighbourhood of Mettur, than cement. That is one of the reasons why lime should have been preferred to cement."

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Hon. Members would have seen in the papers of last evening that about two blocks, 33 tons each, of cement were washed away in the Harbour. These blocks were made of cement and not of lime."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If I may be allowed to correct a misconception, I may say in the harbour loose blocks of cement are put up as breakwater. The question that they are washed away has nothing to do with the strength of the dam."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" If they were blocks of lime, they will not be washed away."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Oh! I see."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" The reason why I referred to the incident is to show that cement is not only costly but certainly not as effective as lime for works like this. I conclude with an appeal to the hon. the Law Member and to the House to support the motion first of all for cancelling the advertisement calling for tenders in order to remove the possibility of foreign companies competing with Indian concerns and secondly, Sir, if the Government consider that Indian cement is not available and is not as cheap as it could be, for starting a factory near the dam for the manufacture of cement. Personally I would prefer that Government adhered to the use of lime instead of cement, because lime will be much cheaper and can be manufactured with greater facility near the dam."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" In supporting the adjournment motion, I propose to be very brief. I am glad, Sir, you have not shut out the question whether cement or lime as it is known in these parts is to be the material which is to be used for the Mettur dam. The magnitude of the question now before us can be gauged by the fact that we are concerned with a question not of thousands or lakhs but of a crore. As regards this side of the House, I am sorry we are very greatly handicapped. The hon. the Law Member, when last we had occasion to refer to the matter, on the floor of this House, stated that it was not decided whether lime or cement was to be the material to be used in the construction of the great dam. Therefore we thought that Government kept an open mind, and we hoped, and now it looks as if it is hoping against hope, that Government would one day decide in favour of the patriotic lime. I say patriotic lime because this has to be preferred for a patriotic reason. I do not know whether a Government Order has been published even to-day deciding the question the other way. If it had been published and if cogent reasons had been given in that Government Order and the Government Order had been placed before us, we would be in a position to-day to understand the advantages of cement over lime. We are kept in the dark, and so I said that this side of the House is very heavily handicapped in this matter. It does not require much effort to find out whether lime is a material which will be suitable for the construction of this dam. Sir, when this question was under discussion on a previous occasion, I put a question to the hon. the Law Member whether in the construction of the great dams in other parts of the world as in Egypt, whether something corresponding to our lime was used or cement. If my recollection is right, the hon. the Law Member said he was not aware of the fact whether there was any material in those countries corresponding to

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3 p.m. the south Indian lime. Sir, I have ascertained since from people whose opinion I have to respect, that the great Egyptian dam across the Nile was built up of material exactly corresponding to our lime. In China I am told the Great Wall which has survived not centuries but centuries of centuries was built of lime, and all our great temples are built of lime. We know the great buildings of the Vizianagar Kingdom, known as the Humpi ruins, were built of lime. If chunam can stand the ravages of centuries nay of ages, it is a very strong argument to convert this House to the view that chunam is a suitable material for a dam. I am sorry the hon. the Law Member has not adduced convincing reasons to prove that chunam is an inferior stuff to cement for our climatic conditions.

"Sir, as far as I have studied the matter, the only objection to chunam being mixed with sand and used as a building medium, is that it allows a small percentage of water to percolate through it. But it must be remembered that the percentage of percolation is absolutely negligible. And, in a dam where the water is not to be entirely shut in but only the onrush above a certain level is to be prevented, this negligible percentage of percolation can be absolutely ignored. Further, I am told that even this percolation diminishes with the passage of time. It must also be remembered that a dam with a large base extending over probably thousands and thousands of yards, if not furlongs, like the one at Mettur, would not be affected by this small percentage of percolation. Nobody has ever stated, from an engineering or technical point of view, that chunam is in any way inferior to cement for our conditions. History proves and experience corroborates it that in a climate like the one that we have in Southern India, chunam is a most suitable material for this purpose.

"The next point is whether such a material can be had locally. Sir, I can speak with considerable firsthand personal knowledge of the area in which the dam is to be constructed. Sir, in that part of the Salem district which borders the Cauvery, the area is one rich bed of chunam stones. I do not think in the whole of Southern India you can get better lime stones. Dig anywhere in that area and you unearth tons and tons of lime stones of the best quality. If the hon. the Law Member wants me to mention particular places where this can be had in abundance, I can do so offhand. From Attaiyampatty and the area near the Macdonald's Choultry, Meecheri and right up to the banks of the Cauvery and, in fact, to the very foundation of the dam, raw materials for chunam of the most excellent quality can be had in abundance, almost for the taking of it. Fine mud is also available. Limestone and soapstone products form the main industry in that very area and clay of the finest quality is also available. Labour is also available in plenty. Thanks to the rains holding off for four years in the Salem district, labour can be had almost at starvation wages.

"As regards the third thing necessary for an industry, viz., transport, as I said, facilities for this are available at the very foot of the dam, about 10 miles from it. It is also known to every Member of this House that there is to be a special branch of railway from Salem junction right up to the work spot. This railway is to run through the richest lime bed in the Salem district. What more ideal conditions can Government expect to have for producing chunam in that large scale than the three conditions I have mentioned?

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"As regards labour, I said that labour is available in plenty and at starvation wages. I hope Salem would not continue to be poor if lime works are started there. It must be further remembered that the labour that I mentioned, I am glad to say, is not merely ordinary labour. Thanks to the Salem magnesite works which have become a flourishing industry in Salem, thousands and thousands of labourers accustomed to burning lime, not in a small kilns, but on a huge scale with the help of electric machinery, are available. Therefore, if with these conditions and with that department under the control of an Indian gentleman, if the Government still refuses to explore the possibilities of labour, of material and of transport and thus give a chance to the creation of live industry to be established in this part of the country, we must bid good-bye to all patriotism. I hope, Sir, the hon. the Law Member will not persist in pinning his faith to cement. Cement may have its advantages. But to neglect the chance of using lime at a place where lime is to be had almost for the asking and to bring in cement, although not from any foreign country but from thousands of miles away, requires very much stronger reasons than a mere Government Order or a mere shake of the head on the part of the hon. the Law Member, to convince this House."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I did not shake my head."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I hope he will not."

"My hon. Friend the Mover dealt with the question whether the foreign manufacturer will not be able to compete with the Indian producer. Sir, the industrial history of this country is full of examples of the foreign manufacturers successfully competing with the producer in India. Take, Sir, our main staple industry, cotton. Cotton is produced in this country. The very first European visitor to India did not understand that cotton is produced from a plant. There is a familiar story which says that a European came by accident near a cotton tree. The cotton pod exploded and he ran away in fear, saying that silk is produced in this wonderful country, India, from a tree! That was the idea which Englishmen had of cotton. At that time and long before that, for centuries, finest Indian cotton was being exported from India to Phoenicia and to the rest of the civilized world. And yet, when labour is cheap and famines are plentiful, and cotton is indigenous to this country, we are importing annually Rs. 60 crores of cotton cloth into India. Therefore, I have got serious apprehensions that the European manufacturer will, in spite of the sympathetic words of the hon. the Law Member, compete successfully with the Indian as regards cement.

"We know, at any rate we ought to know, that the steamer freight between the English ports and Karachi is much less than the cost of transporting by rail from Karachi to Bombay. Sir, the Railway Companies in India are notoriously unsympathetic to the growth of Indian industries. If it costs less to bring cement all the way to a distance of 7,000 miles than a short distance of 700 miles through Indian Railways, we can understand the difficulties of the Indian producer with all his enterprise. There is also the further fact which no patriotic Indian ought to lose sight of. We know, Sir, what is called 'protection' in England, and the off-shoot of it, 'dumping.' It is a wellknown fact that in the European countries which exist by exporting their produce to foreign countries, especially to the unfortunate Asiatics, the people tax themselves in order to enable their manufacturers to sell their products cheaply in the foreign markets. Take for instance, the

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supply of glass chimneys. I am told that in Austria where they produce these in large quantities, people have to pay for chimneys much more than what we pay for them here, after meeting the freightage and commission. Why? The Austrians are patriotic enough to pay for their produce much more than what they would otherwise have to pay, strictly speaking, so that they may hold the foreign markets in their grip and in order that their steamship companies and their agents and their banks may also thrive on the industry at our expense. Therefore, I shall not be surprised if, to-morrow, in spite of the fact that conditions appear to be favourable to us to-day, the English manufacturer of cement, aided by his Government, and by the steamship companies, insurance companies, etc., and by the obliging railways which, under the Railway Board, have not changed their colour unlike the chameleon—for, the Ethiopie does not change his colour—competes successfully with the Indian manufacturer of cement.

"There is another aspect to this question and that is the aspect of encouraging Indian industries and local manufacture and thus solving the question of unemployment. By going in for locally available material we can give employment to the technically trained men, men who have had technical and scientific training in foreign countries and are now unemployed. This is one of the several arguments for the hon. the Law Member, Indian and patriotic Indian as he is, to decide in favour of chunam and not of cement inasmuch as the doors against chunam are not, I hope, completely closed."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, if I have asked your permission to speak fairly early in the debate it is because I venture to hope that the facts that I shall be able to place before the House will influence the Members with reference to some of the main considerations which have been adduced by the speakers who have already taken part in the debate and which, it may be expected, may be adduced by those that follow. It is for that reason that I thought that it may be useful that this House should be in possession of these facts at the earliest possible stage."

"Inasmuch as the wide question of cement versus lime has been raised and discussed, let me first deal with that matter. I shall, with your permission, Sir, deal with this adjournment motion in this way. I shall first deal with the question of cement versus lime. I shall next deal with the question of the possibility and the practicability of the Government embarking upon the policy of inauguration of a factory for the manufacture of cement. This was not very strongly stressed or emphasised in the speech made by the hon. Mover of this motion. But, as he indicated that this was one of the incidental objects of the motion, it is, I think, my duty to deal with that matter also. The third branch of my argument will deal with the other, and to my mind, the really important point in this motion, viz., the question of what has been called the encouragement of Indian industry as against foreign industry and safeguarding against 'dumping' as suggested by the hon. Member from North Arcot."

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m. "Now, Sir, with regard to the first question, regarding the relative advantages of cement and lime, let me, with your permission, recall to the Members of this House, the history of this matter. When this topic was raised on the floor of this House some months ago, I said—and I am glad to see that that statement has been repeated—that I did not see any reason why the most careful enquiry and investigation should not take

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place as to the relative merits of cement and lime especially when I realized that many dams had been constructed in this country and elsewhere out of lime, that the question of using cement concrete and its advantages in such construction would be very carefully scrutinized and that a decision could be reached only after the most careful balancing of advantages. Although the actual decision was reached when I was not here, I may say that that decision in which the Government of Madras have participated is a decision which cannot but be regarded as inevitable. Let me tell this House what has taken place. Having regard to the very strong opinions expressed on the floor of this House, this Government took advantage of a procedure now outlined by the Central Government. Inasmuch as throughout the country there are prodigious irrigation undertakings in progress and inasmuch as various technical questions are coming up for solution from time to time, the Government of India have devised a kind of machinery by which the advice of various experts in irrigation could be conducted and be made available to any particular local Government which is about to embark or has already embarked upon large projects of this kind. In accordance with that policy and in order to get the very best technical advice this Government referred this question of cement versus lime to the Government of India and a full statement of the respective arguments in favour of lime and cement put forward by those who held very strong opinions on the one or the other side was placed before them and they referred these memoranda and the materials to four Chief Engineers, i.e., the Chief Engineer of the Punjab, Bombay, the United Provinces and I think Bihar and Orissa. . . ."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Any one of them Indians?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am not aware of that. Probably not."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Certainly not."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"If my hon. Friend feels more certain than myself, I am glad of it. But all that I can say is that in the Punjab irrigation works have been in progress and are in progress, transcending in magnitude and importance irrigation works ever attempted in this country, some of them having already come into operation and having already proved their beneficent effects and one of them having been recently opened by His Excellency the Viceroy. His speech on the occasion of the opening of one of these schemes has been read by most of us. The Punjab Chief Engineer therefore has ample experience, ample recent experience as to the construction of huge dams. Similarly in Bombay owing to the progressive policy which has been pursued in that Province during the last ten years, the Engineers have experience of works like the Bhatgar and Bhandardara dams. I can say I have had the personal advantage of a talk with the Chief Engineer of Bombay and also with an Indian Engineer connected with the Province. The Chief Engineer of the United Provinces where also big irrigation works have been projected and are under progress was also consulted. All these four Engineers have come to the unanimous conclusion that the modern policy that has been pursued in every country in the world which has been embarking on projects of this magnitude is to use what they call cement concrete instead of any other material. That is the recent practice: not only that; there is what may be called the time factor also. It is calculated that four years' saving is effected by the choice of cement concrete as against lime. It is not necessary for me

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to go into details of this subject. There may be other occasions for that, but we have been advised in short, advised by a body of experts whose competence cannot be gainsaid, that the time factor is undoubtedly in favour of using cement. This means by utilizing cement we shall be able to complete the dam four years earlier than by using lime. What does that mean? It means a saving in interest charges. It means that we get in our revenues earlier. All these things have been taken into consideration. Although for a long time lime has been used, although it is true as has been pointed out by previous speakers that the Kannambadi dam was built with lime, it is nevertheless equally true that recently instructed opinion has taken a definite direction the other way. We thus came to the conclusion that taking modern engineering practice into account, and following the opinion of all the experts consulted whom I may say were not speaking academically but speaking with recent engineering knowledge and taking also the time factor into account the choice was obviously in favour of cement and that choice has been made. In the result, the Government of Madras came to the conclusion that the advice of the experts designated by the Government of India should be accepted and that cement concrete should be preferred to the alternative method of construction. Now that is the first point.

"The second branch of argument is that relating to how the cement was to be procured. Incidentally I may point out that one of the illustrations, vigorous, picturesque and intended to be very destructive, was unfortunately beside the point. What was used as an argument was that at the beginning of the North-East Monsoon some of these cement blocks that are used in the Madras Harbour as part of the break water were washed away. This was stated to be a melancholy fact. It may be a melancholy fact but it is a matter which may excite the melancholy of the Port Trust authorities but it is not the determining or even a relevant factor in regard to this matter. Whether they are made of granite or it is lime or it is cement these blocks are loosely placed there not for the purpose of holding back the water nor for the purpose of acting as a reservoir but simply for breaking the force of the waves. The washing away of some of the loose blocks in the Madras Harbour is hardly an argument which has any bearing on the discussion this afternoon.

"The point raised by my hon. Friends, though somewhat feebly, with reference to Government manufacture is one on which I can speak with some confidence and I propose to advert to it at once. It has been my good fortune to have been associated with one branch of the Department of Public Works during the past five years and notwithstanding my admiration for the work turned out by it, it is my deliberate conviction that essentially commercial ventures of this magnitude should be handed over to private competition. One reason is that supposing a Government department is constituted to-day for the purpose of supplying cement and supposing they supply a second-rate cement the remedy would not be easily made available as when there are watchful and interested competitors. Not only that, but I may point out that the Members on the other side of the House have, during budget debates and at every time when supplementary grants are brought forward in this House, always strongly condemned the alleged tendency of the Government to increase overhead charges and to multiply departmental machinery. You cannot, in the same breath I think, put it forth as a very strong proposition, that a Government department can engage in vast commercial enterprises with the same facility or with the same beneficial results as private concerns in

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competition with each other to whom each process that is ruinous or extravagant is vital. Moreover I cannot contemplate with equanimity in the present state of our Public Works Department strength and personnel the inauguration of a factory with a big establishment and with a further audit department to check what the experts are doing. These remarks are particularly true of the manufacture of material in regard to which Indian enterprise is under no handicap. It is unnecessary to demonstrate that it is not possible to manufacture cement by Governmental machinery in adequate quantities consistently with that cheapness in price that we can otherwise get by competitive methods of tender. Therefore, I strongly deprecate the utilization of Governmental finance and personnel in the manufacture of such articles as cement for such large projects with the possible effect of initiating what may in the long run become a State monopoly of what ought to be left to the unregulated and free competitive enterprise of private bodies or organisations.

"Now having said that and having pointed out the dangers and inconveniences and the extravagance of the utilization of the Government department for the erection of a Government cement factory, let me come to the third argument and on that let me say at once 'Yes' to many things which fell from my hon. Friends. Undoubtedly it ought to be the aim of the Government to encourage Indian industries. It is and ought to be the aim of Government to see that if Indian capital and Indian labour can be benefited in a great enterprise of this kind such benefit ought not to be lost sight of. Now then let me recall the attention of hon. Members of this House to the deliberations and the report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the granting of concessions to the Indian Cement Industries. In this connexion, it is not too much to say that if there is one industry in India, not perhaps excepting the jute industry which is a natural Indian monopoly, about which it can be predicated that it is able to stand on its own legs and that it is able to compete with foreign rivals, it is the cement industry. In fact it is hardly possible for English firms to compete with Indian firms in regard to the cement industry. For many obvious reasons, I do not propose to refer to specific figures concerning this industry or describe what will be the maximum or the minimum price of one category or another. I may say, however, that in all probability it will not be possible for any English firms to quote less than Rs. 70. In all probability the maximum tenders which we shall receive from Indian firms will be Rs. 60. In fact I am instructed and I can say on the floor of this House that all things considered that it is in the highest degree probable that the lowest tenders of price at which we can get cement will be of Indian concerns. It will be possible or rather easy as an economic proposition for Indian firms to compete with English firms.

"Let me now go back to the report of the Tariff Board. They say 'The cement industry in India possesses natural advantages in an abundant and easily accessible supply of all the raw materials required and is at no disadvantage so far as labour is concerned. The consumption of cement in India has grown with great rapidity during the last quarter of a century and a further increase may be expected. But the productive capacity of the Indian works has far outstripped the demand and this is the principal reason for the difficulties under which the industry is suffering.' We shall perhaps encounter another difficulty. All the Indian cement industries have, it has been stated, come together and they have pooled their enterprise and resources,

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following the examples in that respect of America and England. It is alleged that they have combined to fix the prices at a level that is perhaps higher than would be the case if unrestricted competition was the case. That is one of the difficulties which the Government have to meet because of the combination of Indian Cement Industries. Now the report again says: 'Apart from this there is no other difficulty. Cement can be produced in India equal in quality to British cement in every respect and the product of the Indian factories is usually up to this standard. Occasional failures must be ascribed to the inexperience inevitable in a new industry.' When therefore Indian cement is equal in every respect to the European cement, and can be easily produced in this country and when it is proved that the cement industry stands in no need of what may be called artificial stimulus and that it can stand on its own legs without fear of competition with foreign enterprise, it appears to me that there is no need for the apprehension that has been entertained by certain Members of this House.

3-30 p.m. "Now, Sir, it was stated as one of the arguments that the question of transport was an important one. Let us analyse it. In June English cement was quoted at Rs. 72 to Rs. 75 excluding railway freight. For obvious reasons I do not wish to quote more figures while tenders have been called for; for these will be embarrassing to everybody concerned. No quotations will probably be received or will be considered if they go much above Rs. 60. Let us see what is the real truth about the question of transport. If it had been the fact that cement was sought to be obtained only from England and not from India and that Indian cement was not procurable, the question of transport would be of vital importance and would be a decisive factor. But, if as in this case cement of equal quality can be manufactured in India the question of transport is not in itself a decisive factor. I should like to invite the attention of the House to the report of the Committee on Portland Cement of Indian manufacture submitted by the Superintendent of the Government Test House of the Indian Stores Department. It gives a list of the important cement works in this country. They are eight or nine in number scattered all over the country.

"The Shahabad factory for instance is in Hyderabad State. Surely the transport from there to the site of the dam will not be so tremendously high as to assume that the charges will be prohibitive or to make it necessary for us to cancel the tenders already called for. Further, Sir, it is said that this deposit of one lakh of rupees is intended to discourage Indian cement manufacturers. But when I recall to the memory of my hon. Friend the remarks with which he prefaced his speech and when I point out that this contract is for a crore of rupees and for about 150,000 tons of cement, it will be easily realised that in order to secure the proper functioning and adequate carrying out of the contract this one lakh of rupees which is called for as deposit is not too much. No company which is deterred by this provision is likely to make itself responsible for the satisfactory implementing of a contract for about a crore of rupees in a period of five years. Is the deposit too much in contracts of this magnitude? After all there must be some provision to prevent the companies from light-heartedly breaking the terms of the contract. I venture to think that the insistence on a deposit of a lakh of rupees errs rather on the side of indulgence than of over much exaction.

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"Then the other argument that was adduced was that special facilities should be given to start new works on the spot. I do not see exactly what special facilities should be given to start new works. If any proposal is made to Government, no doubt, it will be considered. All these matters will come up when the question of accepting the tenders is examined. The tenders may or may not involve propositions of that kind. It may be that certain firms may say that it would on the whole be advantageous to them to start a factory on or near the site and that they would submit their tenders for such and such a rate if they are allowed to start certain factories and are given certain facilities. It may also be that on a careful balancing of the advantages and conveniences certain concerns may come to the conclusion that it is not on the whole worth while to start a new plant for the manufacture of this article. Let me illustrate my point. Suppose there is a factory established at a particular place. The company will have to consider whether it is the path of prudence and good business to enlarge their factory in that place where they have favourable conditions of production and where a nucleus of skilled labour is available or whether it is advisable to start a new factory in a new place under new environments and conditions. These are the two alternatives in the matter of starting new works. These propositions may come within the range of our consideration or they may not. Let me with my friend's permission advert to the notice calling for the tenders. It says *inter alia* that the Government of Madras reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing. That does not mean that the Government are going capriciously to accept one tender or reject another. Prima facie, one tender may give the lowest rates, but it may be encumbered with so many other conditions that will make it on the whole not worth accepting. I say finally that it will be the object of the Government to encourage, consistently with financial considerations, Indian enterprise, and I have stated that it is perhaps out of the question, normally speaking for any foreign concern adequately and successfully to compete with the Indian concerns in this particular matter wherein India enjoys many advantages. When I say that Government are alive to most of the considerations urged on the other side and when I have finally pointed out the great disadvantage and difficulty of Government themselves embarking on an enterprise of this kind, I hope hon. Members will see that there is really no ground for apprehension of any kind and will not press to a division the motion which has been placed before the House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, we expected that there will be some change in the mentality of the hon. the Law Member after his visit to the various democratic countries of the West. (Laughter.) I am afraid, Sir, I have been disappointed in such hopes; I have been confirmed in my old opinion about him, viz., that he is a very clever magician. He has not given us any facts; he has not told us to what definite conclusions he has come. He gave us stories from his imagination when we wanted facts. So far as the question of cement is concerned, it is a matter for the experts to decide and he has referred it to the experts, the Chief Engineers of other provinces who, by the way, are all Europeans; I have nothing to say against them, but only their mentality is all European. Why did he not refer the question of the possibility of irrigating Salem and Coimbatore with Mettur water to these experts as he promised to do? What he has been all the while saying is after all only a matter of imagination. On the question

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of machinery versus manual labour his experts advised him that the work would be completed in three years, less than the original period, if machinery was purchased but to-day if cement is used there will be another reduction of four years." (At this stage the hon. the Law Member rose to interrupt.)

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may note down the points for any final reply which may be made on behalf of the Government."

*The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Inaccurate statements are made. The question of four years has nothing to do with cement. It refers to the machinery for dredging."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Even they may be noted for the final reply."

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"My hon. Friend has got so many things in his mind that he forgets this. (Laughter.) He clearly stated that the use of machinery for the purpose of dredging would cost Rs. 53,000 whereas manual labour would not cost so much. He also stated specifically that the Government had to agree to the purchase of machinery and depute a special officer for the purpose only because they were convinced that it would save time to the extent of about two or three years. Now they say that the period would be four or five years less if cement is used. Two years have already elapsed now. The hon. Member says that it would save three years if work is done by machinery and four years more if the work is carried on with cement. So the whole reduction will be about seven years which with the two years already spent brings the period to be reduced to ten years. In the advertisement it is stated that the last instalment of the delivery of cement at Mettur should be by 1933, i.e., at the end of six years more. So we now see that, although the work was expected in the original estimate to be finished in ten years, it will be over in seven years by the use of machinery. The hon. Member added to-day that if cement was used the work would be over in a period that should be two years; it is already two years. Let me assure my hon. Friend, that however eminent he may be and however great may be his admirers we are not convinced either by his arguments or by his eloquence. To take the question of lime or cement, the question of the period and expert opinion comes in. Mr. Hawkins, one of the experts—he was first Chief Engineer for Irrigation and then he was Chief Engineer for Electricity; he seems to be an expert in everything—said that the necessary sand was not available in that place while lime was available. He also said that machinery might be used to powder the rocks and convert them as sand. In answer to a supplementary question, it was also stated that though a large quantity of sand was originally considered to be not available at that place, for the last three years a very large quantity has been collected and stored on the spot to be used in combination with lime. What is to become of that sand? It has also been said by the experts that all materials for making lime are available there. It was also said a large quantity of fuel was available in the reserve forests and if necessary the fuel can be converted into charcoal and used. But the most important question is not whether it is the reduction of the time by a few years or a few months; but it is the question whether you are going to feed the non-starving men in Europe or the starving men in India. Why should you not, by lengthening if necessary the period of the work a little, help to feed the many starving workers in our country? When the hon. the Law Member dealt with the question of manual labour or machinery, he said that

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there was work enough for all the available workers. Even now in considering the question of lime or cement, he will still continue to say that there is work for all the available labour. But he knows and we all know that during all these four or five years not only other districts but also Coimbatore and Salem have been badly hit by a series of famines and thousands of workers are now available at starvation rates.

"I have been carefully reading the quarterly reports published about this work. Once it was said that machinery was preferable because a few labourers ran away on account of cholera. The best thing would be to prevent cholera from spreading there with the help of the army of experts under the hon. the Minister for Public Health. Whatever that may be, we want sufficient work to be given to local labourers although it may cost more money and although it will take some more time. So far as lime is concerned, it has been proved to be strong in several other cases. So far as cement is concerned, it is a new thing whose strength depends upon the opinion of experts. As has been admitted by my hon. Friend, practically all the dams that have been built so far, have been built only with lime. If new dams are going to be built at all with cement, it is only a new experiment. We do not know what Time will say on that point. We cannot come to an opinion on that point one way or the other. Even supposing that it will be more costly, which we do not admit, and even supposing that it will take more time, local labour must be utilized and more Indian labour will be utilized only if lime is used for building purposes.

"One other point is where we should get cement from, if it is decided that cement only is to be used. We must get as large a quantity of it as possible in India. The dam itself is about one mile long and the bed of the river is only a small portion of the whole dam. Therefore, if they consider that cement is quite necessary for the purpose of strengthening the dam, they can put cement at the place where water is running or where water is supposed to be stagnant during the whole or a large portion of the year. In other places, lime may be used and there is no necessity that cement only should be used. So far as the question of lime *versus* cement is concerned, we must insist upon lime because it is evidently the cheapest and so far as labour is concerned, it will be useful if lime is used for building purposes. But if cement is absolutely necessary, use cement in the places where the pressure of water would be very great and use lime in other places. Even in places where cement is to be used, the important question is whether it should be Indian or English cement. I can prophesy that it would be said by the hon. the Law Member 'no doubt Indian cement is good, Indian cement is cheap, but it is not available in sufficient quantities'. There is no doubt, Sir, that for the purpose of purchasing English cement such an argument will be used and I am afraid that it will be used with success because the extension of time for submission of tenders and other things seem to favour my view very much. It will also be said by the hon. the Law Member that purchasing cement from England is cheap because under the Act supporting English industries, loans will be given at a very low rate of interest."

*The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That Act is not in force now."

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I would not be surprised if that Act is renewed again. (Laughter.) If that Act is not in force, there will be another Act of a like nature. They can give another name to that Act

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and give greater facilities and lower rates of interest. A number of facilities will be given to us and the hon. the Law Member will be convinced and will say 'I do not care for the labourers; I must take the Indian taxpayer into consideration and in his interest I must prefer cheap market wherever it may be; I have just now returned from Geneva where all nations meet together; let us make no distinction between Europe and India. I have come from the centre of the Empire; I was specially invited by the Secretary of State of the Greatest Empire. All these distinctions in the Empire should be forgotten and we shall purchase European cement.' Does my hon. Friend promise to-day—he will have an opportunity to-day—that at no cost he will purchase any other cement than Indian cement? Even if Indian cement is not available as much as may be necessary, or if the price is high on account of the breach of a railway line or on account of any other cause, does he promise that he will start his own cement works? A number of dams—not one dam only—can be built with the available sand and lime. Does he promise that he will purchase only Indian cement if cement is necessary? We know that experts are very clever in inventing reasons not only facts. Though experts will give reasons for a change later on, the hon. the Law Member will be bound by his promises. But he cannot bind the successors of his Government over which Lord Goschen presides unless he gives us an undertaking on behalf of the Government. No juggling as it were will be of any use. I want him to take into consideration the feeling of the country and to give us a specific promise that if cement is necessary, he would use all the quantity that is available in India and if enough quantity is not available, he will go back to lime to make up the wants. He must give us this promise. Otherwise, all his speechifying will be absolutely useless. It may be that there are reserve powers both in numbers behind him and otherwise and he may carry the day. But it will not be democracy in any way at all.

"He has not been giving us facts; he has been refusing to give them. One thing which would have demolished all our theories and fears would be to give us some idea about the tenders that have been received. I am told in a whisper that no tenders have yet come. I do not know if I heard the hon. the Law Member correctly. Perhaps no tenders have been opened. I think the last day for receipt of tenders is 31st October 1927, not 1933. I understand that the time has now been extended up to 25th November 1927. Perhaps no tenders have been received from England and therefore there must be some more time given for them. We are playing with the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in this country. I am sure that the estimate of Rs. 7 crores will grow as all the estimates of the Public Works Department have got a tendency to grow. We therefore wish to know if tenders have been received, and if so, what the figures are. We have no objection to have a discussion on the subject at some other time after the tenders are all received provided the Government do not accept any tender before that discussion. Let them call for all the tenders and let them have the matter decided after a discussion in this House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, we on this side of the House have been noticing smiles from the opposite benches and especially from our European friends. From what I can gather, they seem to be laughing at the gross ignorance of some of the speakers on our side. If they have made some blunders I think it is due to the other side. Because, Government failed to enlighten us in the matter, as it ought to have done long ago, though the

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question of the materials to be used and of the plant and other things to be used has been raised from time to time in this House for the last two years. In last March this question was raised by a series of interpellations in this Council and the interpellations answered cover something like thirty pages. Then hopes were held out to us; and we expected the Government to take us into confidence. What has the hon. Member done to take us into confidence as to what is the best material and what is the best agency of securing that material, lime or cement? They have published only the report of the Commissioner for the year ending 30th June 1927 containing a general review. The review is a very general one. It has not given us any clue as to the explorations of the Government. A question was asked this morning whether the Government were going to reduce the estimate amounting to Rs. 717 lakhs, and the answer was that the point was under consideration. We asked whether they would place the report before this Council. Even that point is under consideration. Since the Government have not taken us into confidence, they have no right to laugh at us because we make some mistakes as to facts. They do not give us facts. They should publish a report as to what they are doing. We have been groping in the dark. Is it our fault? There might have been some inaccurate statements and terminological inexactitudes. I ask the hon. Members on the other side to feel the pulse of India in this matter and to practise the maxim to do unto others as they would wish to be done by. I ask them what they are doing in respect to our industries as Great Britain is doing towards its own industries. They have got several Parliamentary Acts by which their industries are protected and promoted, such as Trade Facilities Act, Safeguarding of Industries Act and Insurance of Industries Act, etc. Something like 163 millions sterling were given to the Government for being paid to aid British key industries, not cottage industries [of which our hon. Minister for Development is very much enamoured. Let the Treasury bench here give our people such facilities as Great Britain gives to its own industries. What have they done in Ireland? They have undertaken one of the largest hydro-electric works in the world. They have not used English hydro-electric plants or English agents or English Engineers. As it has been said, in the matter of hydro-electric and irrigation works English Engineers are backward; they have neither the ability nor experience many foreign experts can show. Ireland therefore accepted the tender of a German firm. Why should we not be allowed the same liberty? As an Indian, the hon. the Law Member must be in sympathy with us. Why laugh at us?"]

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Question. I never laughed." (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Those who are behind the hon. Member. The hon. the Law Member told us that he consulted a number of Engineers. There are a number of Indian Engineers here, but the hon. Member consulted an entirely departmental officer under the Bombay Government who is naturally inclined to the British point of view. But has he consulted any Indian Engineer in our own midst like Sir M. Visweswarayya who can give a sound opinion on the matter? There is the hon. the Minister for Public Health who is an expert in everything regarding irrigation works but that is by the way. After all, Sir, what we ask is nothing but a sympathetic attitude. Do unto us what you Englishmen would be done by. I only

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ask for some sympathy towards us, and you should not laugh at us because we grope in the dark or beat about the bush rashly"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to address the Chair."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Yes, Sir. I am addressing both the House and the Chair." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As long as the Standing Orders stand as at present and are not amended, the hon. Member should address the Chair."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Then, Sir, the next question is what is the cheapest and most economical method and at the same time one which will, from an Indian point of view, pay the most. One may be most economical but not very effective, while another may be very effective, but very costly. I have seen many works in India, for instance in Marmagao once, where large blocks have been made out of lime. In Marmagao even now the works are proceeding and huge blocks are being put into the sea near the backwaters. It is true that in Bombay huge works have been carried out with cement concrete. But the question now is whether in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore the use of lime, partially at least, will not be ultimately beneficial. I understand there is a good deal of lime available on the spot. Considering all these things, I think a possible way can be explored. The Government themselves should encourage Indian industries. I may say what happened in England recently. His Majesty the King Emperor visited an industrial fair in Birmingham, consisting of all machinery, last year or so. It was then pointed out to him that the typewriting machines used in His Majesty's household were all machines made in America and imported into England. His Majesty then passed an order that in future only English machines should be used. I think that was a legitimate order, because English industry should be encouraged in England. Though the Remington machines made in America might be superior and cheaper than those made in England itself, His Majesty was bound, I think, to encourage local English industries. I wish, Sir, that the same point of view is applied in regard to Indian concerns. We should encourage Indian industries; I would even go further and say that in order to give ultimate benefit to the poor ryots and labouring classes, we must be prepared to spend a little more out of our pockets in order to get Indian things instead of getting them at a cheaper cost from Germany or America or any other part of the world. But if really we want to buy them at the cheapest price, I say 'do not confine yourself to Great Britain alone.' Great Britain after all does not make cheapest and best things. Give as wide publicity as possible to our call for tenders. The policy of getting things from England alone where industries have not advanced so far as in Germany, Belgium, America and other countries, is wrong and uneconomic. Sir, a very vague answer was given by the hon. the Law Member to the queries put by me the other day as to whether the advertisement was published all over Europe. He replied that the question was referred to the High Commissioner who has been appointed only with a view to see that British industries were encouraged. If you want to get the things from the cheapest market, do what the Durban Government did; they ordered their materials from Germany and not from England for some huge works. Why should you not have sympathy for our own industries and get our materials in India

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itself, or if we want them at a cheap cost, why should we not call for tenders from all over the world? With these words, Sir, I appeal to the hon. the Law Member to show a more sympathetic attitude and approach the question from an Indian point of view."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I would not have intervened in this debate but for the speech of my esteemed friend on the other side, Mr. Saldanha. This Mettur project seems to be affording subjects for a perennial discussion in this House. One day it is a reference about labour, another day it is about machinery, a third day it is about ice machinery for a small hospital and it is about cement to-day, i.e., whether Indian or foreign cement should be used. I think it is better that we confine ourselves to the subjects raised in this discussion. Two questions arise, Sir; one is whether cement is to be used or chunam is to be used, and the second is whether in the matter of the acceptance of the tenders, English or Indian tenders should be preferred. A very satisfactory answer has been given by the hon. the Law Member. He said that it would be impossible, in the nature of the conditions existing regarding cement manufacture in India that English firms could quote a lower price than what the Indian firms can quote, and therefore in all probability"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Therefore give us a promise."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Why invite tenders from England and waste money?"

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"To avoid artificial rise in price here. Hon. Members have listened to what Mr. Saldanha just mentioned, that if we are to get the things we require, we must go to the cheapest market in the world; we can even go to Germany. That is his advice, and it is incumbent on the hon. the Law Member to keep himself free to accept one or the other of the tenders, provided the requisite material and a reasonably cheap cost are offered. Now, Sir, the discussion is being prolonged" (Mr. J. A. Saldanha rose in his seat.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member, if he wants to speak again, should take an opportunity at the end of the speech of Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, a satisfactory answer has been given with reference to one of the main questions, and as for the other a decision was come to by experts. There was, some time back, a discussion in this House regarding the various aspects in which expert opinions were changing. The Government of India have laid down that all such matters should be referred to experts outside the province. Here is a case where the experts not only of this province but of other provinces also have given an opinion; and it is impossible to set it aside by merely a vote of this House mainly composed of laymen especially on an important matter such as this. I submit, Sir, that under these circumstances, this motion should be dropped."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, in spite of the very sweet eloquence of the hon. the Law Member, I am afraid I must say that this side of the House at any rate is disappointed at the net result of the whole speech. And what is more surprising than that disappointment is

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that my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, should have thought it necessary for the mere reason of his having a seat behind the Treasury Benches to consider the reply of the hon. the Law Member in this matter as satisfactory, and to advise us to drop the matter. Sir, from the little acquaintance I have of that gentleman, I should consider that but for the unfortunate fact he chose to sit behind the Ministers he would have been the first to stigmatise the speech of the hon. the Law Member as the most disappointing. Sir, as has been observed by the previous speaker, the Mettur project has been engaging the attention of this House off and on and considerable time has been spent over it. It is no doubt due to the fact that it is a huge project and it is also partially due to some of the unbusinesslike transactions made by the executive in charge of the Mettur project. In the speech of the hon. the Law Member, I cannot help detecting a feeling of helplessness. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear'.) It looks as though the hon. the Law Member is merely the mouthpiece of the tyrannical expert opinion. Experts no doubt stick to their views, and when they change their views, they are not the less tenacious in their adherence to the changed views. The hon. the Law Member tried to justify that in preferring cement to lime, he consulted the Government of India who have very generously devised a set of officers to be consulted on matters of great importance as regards engineering works, and that he was therefore fortified with expert opinions. He has therefore no hesitation in saying that cement is preferable to lime in the construction of such huge works; but, Sir, knowing as we do that all these gentlemen belong to the same fraternity (Hear, hear), a fraternity whose patriotism is too much to consider anything favourable to India, we expect that the hon. the Law Member, being an Indian, ought to scrutinize that expert opinion much more critically than he seems to have done. The one way of eliciting real public opinion, apart from expert opinion, is to publish that expert opinion for public criticism. Then it would have been possible both for the Government of Madras and the public of this Presidency to appreciate the advantage of expert opinion in favour of cement. Even in the hon. the Law Member's speech there is no mention of any technical advantages of cement over lime; but there is one thing which he stated, viz., that there will be considerable saving of time and, as a matter of fact, that the works will be completed four years in advance if cement is used instead of lime. Sir, granting that to be a factor in deciding in favour of cement in preference to lime, may I know what would be the saving in money by the completion of these works four years in advance and whether that saving can be compensated by the use of lime in preference to cement? That question does not seem to have been examined by the Government.

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• "Then with reference to the remarks of my hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, regarding the construction of their own works by the Government if they considered that cheap, the hon. the Law Member said that the multiplicity of Government undertakings in manufacturing cement would result in such an increase in the overhead charges that the cost of production would be prohibitive. A statement of that sort cannot hold good under all conditions. It is true that in respect of manufacture of small quantities, overhead charges may make the cost of production very heavy but in a case like this where the total quantity that is required is as much as 165,000 tons, it seems to be necessary that the proposition should be examined more thoroughly than the Government have apparently done so far, whether we

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could not manufacture cement within the rate for which cement is available from elsewhere. If the statement of the hon. the Law Member, that it would be better to give these things to competitive bidders instead of ourselves undertaking the manufacture, were correct, we might as well extend the argument with regard to the Government Press and the other several undertakings which the Government are running and it may be urged that those concerns could as well be left to be worked by competitive bidders. The supply of bricks that are wanted for the project may as well be entrusted to the competitive bidder, but, the Government are themselves manufacturing them with a view to economize the expenditure. Therefore, a general statement that Government undertaking these things would result in a loss cannot be applied to the particular circumstances of this case.

"Then, with regard to the contention that cement must be purchased from Indian firms in case the Government consider that it would be a losing affair if they manufactured cement themselves, the hon. the Law Member has very dexterously evaded answering the main issue. He asked the House to believe that as at present situated, the Indian cement manufacturer is at considerable advantage in supplying cement, and, as a matter of fact, no foreign firm could possibly compete with him. But if the hon. the Law Member kept that consideration before him, why should he have gone the length of advertising in foreign markets, and why should he have troubled the foreign merchants to compete with the Indian manufacturer? Surely that is too disingenuous an argument to be advanced before the House. My hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, stated certain practical difficulties in the way. The first is that transit facilities are not very favourable for the Indian manufacturer. The hon. the Law Member has stated that the price of English cement in June was between Rs. 72 and 75 excluding railway fare. But he has not stated the price of Indian cement. Putting it at a maximum of Rs. 60, has the hon. Member calculated what the freight will be between the place of production and the place of its consumption. It is not inconceivable that the railway freight between these two places may be very much more than the steamer rates between England and India. We know how the steamer rates are regulated and how trade facilities are sought to be given by regulating them.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the deposit of Rs. 1 lakh, the hon. the Law Member has very easily got over the question. I think it might look as a matter for surprise that when such a large quantity of cement was needed, and certainly when we should expect respectable Indian firms of sufficient standing to compete and deposit as earnest money a lakh of rupees, no such firm has come forward. Sir, knowing as he does the conditions of India and Indian merchants, could he not have extended his imagination and found out whether there was real difficulty in getting a deposit of a lakh of rupees for a full length of five years at perhaps a 3 or 4 per cent rate of interest? I do not think any Indian firm could have pleaded inability to place this deposit if only it could. The real reason must be found elsewhere why no Indian firms have come forward. And again, Sir, the tender is for a period of five years. Why not the supply required for one or two years be left for tenders so as to enable the Indian firms to compete? It is one thing to say, 'we shall not encourage Indian business', and it is another thing to say, 'we shall certainly prefer Indian to foreign manufactures but only we will place some handicaps in their way so as to effectively compel them not to bid'. Our

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submission is that the conditions stipulated in the advertisement, whether intended or not, do act as handicaps in the way of Indian merchants from competing for this contract. In the light of these remarks, it will be possible for the hon. the Law Member to examine the question and see if facilities cannot be given to Indian merchants to compete. It is said that the question whether enlarged works may be necessary, whether additional facilities may be necessary, will be considered after the tenders are opened and after Government knows who have tendered. Is there anything in the advertisement to show to the Indian merchants that in case they require additional facilities, either by way of enlargement of works or any other way, the Government would sympathetically consider the matter? If that were done, I can understand that Indian merchants will not lose sight of the advantage and will choose to compete. Without stating in the advertisement that any such additional advantages that may be required by these firms will be given, merely to say that the question will arise after the tenders are opened, will not satisfy any one here. I should consider that in view of the fact that no country has thought it wrong to give encouragement to its own manufacturers, even at a slightly higher cost, the Madras Government ought to copy the example of other countries and see that the tender goes to an Indian. I quite see the difficulty of the Government in giving an assurance that the contract will go to an Indian. For, tenders are in the process of being received and it may perhaps stir up the Indian merchants to quote a higher rate in case they are aware of the volume of public opinion in this matter. Sir, let us not be merely pleased by statements which have no definite meaning about them. I hope that the Government would see eye to eye with public opinion in this matter and not merely take shelter in this loophole or that and disappoint us in our hopes that the Government will encourage Indian enterprise."

* Mr. C. E. Wood :—" Mr. President, Sir, I did not intend to intervene in this debate but for the impassioned remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, in reply to which I should like to say a few words. He evidently thinks that my European colleagues here have been only amused at the trend of the debate which has proceeded so far. I can assure my hon. Friends on the Opposite side that my European colleagues do not feel unsympathetic in this matter. They are all naturally of cheerful countenance and this may have been misunderstood. There has indeed been a certain amount of amusement to be derived from the fact that hon. Members have spoken as experts on the merits of chunam, lime, sand, mortar, cement and so on. The speeches of the majority of my hon. Friends are the result of a feeling that if Indian materials are available, they should be utilized in the project. I was speaking to some of my European acquaintances this morning about this matter. They said: Oh! Indian materials should certainly be utilized if they can be obtained in time to keep the programme of work going without any delay. But whether the programme of work before Government should be delayed or modified in order to make Indian materials available is not a matter for me to say. As we all know, Indian materials are considerably cheaper than the imported materials, and it is a fact that Indian cement as it is manufactured to-day—a large part of it—is as good as that imported from the West, England or foreign countries. And from the economic point of view it is but right that Government should use the cheapest material. We are not swayed by any sentiment. It is entirely a question of

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economics. I am sorry I was not here for the whole debate but I understand that the question of the construction of works at Mettur for the supply of cement was raised. That might delay the programme for many years, for it is not an easy thing to construct cement works and it would be extremely unwise to use cement from new works unless considerable testing had taken place—actual tests over a long period. I see no objection to such a scheme provided there is no State trading and time makes it feasible. But we are not in a position to-day to say whether or no such construction of works would delay the operations inordinately. I appreciate the whole question is an important one but it is almost entirely one for the experts to decide.

"I am in entire sympathy with the feeling that Indian industries should be encouraged if possible but the progress of the scheme should not be subordinated to the interests of one industry."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"The debate raised by Mr. Hamid Khan was on three points; whether it is lime or cement and if cement whether that cement is to be of Indian manufacture or whether the Government themselves are to manufacture the cement. We would have been, Sir, much enlightened if the hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar who has considerable experience had taken the trouble of explaining things to us. Sir, it seems to me that he has forgotten all about cements and bridges after he has taken the portfolio of excise and medicine. The hon. the Law Member as is natural referred us to experts. After all it is not a question for experts at all. Mr. Hamid Khan says that cement is no good at all because there is the 30-ton block washed away by the recent storm in the Bay. Sir, that argument is one for the support of cement. The blocks were washed away as blocks, entire blocks and they were not disintegrated. They stood the storm and they are still there. They can still be lifted by a 35-ton crane and put back in their places. The blocks are growing with age and not an inch is worse off by the action of the salt water. Salt water containing magnesia improves them and for any work under water cement is the article to be used. Lime on the other hand is simply a mixture of slaked lime and a little water. It improves by exposure to air and it generally takes four days to set. Cement on the other hand sets in twelve hours. The time factor quoted by the hon. the Law Member is a great factor to be considered because it will greatly economise in the construction of these dams. Sir, cement again is said not to have been used in old constructions. He said that Taj or other ancient buildings that improve with age that have stood there for centuries together are all made up of a peculiar kind of cement the composition of which is still a mystery to the present day people. On the other hand, the structures made out of lime are showing signs of disintegration already. If he is not aware, I shall refer him to the new Assembly buildings at Delhi. Another example quite at home is our Corporation buildings with many a crack. That is built of lime more inside than outside. You can inspect it even to-day. Apart from all these things for work under water cement is the thing to be used and the experts quoted by the hon. the Law Member are world experts. They are not experts for India only. We may have prejudice against them because they are Indian Government officials. These are the people who constructed the Jhelum canals, the Sutlej schemes, the Sukkur barrage and the like. The Assuan dam in Egypt was constructed by Indian

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engineers. They were requisitioned for that work and they have done it. Some of us may have no respect for them simply because they are Indians and they are Government people. We want cement and there is no doubt about that. The hon. the Law Member has said that the Indian cement is quite equal in quality to the English cement. It has been tested and also is subjected to a series of experiments. The only objection was against the Indian manufacturers forming a pool or ring, Sir, and keeping up their prices. In spite of that ring, in spite of that pool, I am certain that the price of Indian cement is much lower than the western cement. Then in selecting the cement it is not the price you have to rely on. It is no good in having the German cement which crumbles away in three weeks. It is not fair to go in for cheaper cements. This is a dam costing crores and crores of rupees and simply to save some lakhs it is not fair to spoil the stability and durability of the whole stuff. Sir, if the hon. the Law Member admits that Indian cement is good and superior to English cement and if it is equal in its durability and settling qualities to the best Portland cement, I do not see any reason why he should not put down a clause that Indian manufacturers only need apply in his advertisement. Sir, even if the Indian cement should cost a little more than the imported cement, I think the House will be with him in supporting him in that measure."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Law Member has treated us to a very eloquent and emphatic argument. But I must confess his arguments have not been convincing. We have an endorsement of his speech from the hon. Member for Madura, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. The question was, as the hon. the Law Member would put it, lime versus cement. The hon. the Law Member told us that the arguments in favour of both were put down by the exponents of lime and the exponents of cement and sent to the experts to Delhi. Is he in a position to place before this House the considerations and the arguments both in favour of lime and cement and who were the exponents of lime and cement? Let us see what were the various arguments that were urged by the experts before the Government of India and what were the materials on which they came to any conclusion. It is a question of the relative strength of lime and cement. Were the experts in a position to see the materials before they came to any conclusion and may I ask whether the lime stones and the lime that can be manufactured with limestones that were available near Mettur were exhibited and sent for the examination of the experts? Without giving any materials which were sent to the experts and without telling us who the experts were, the hon. Member chose to tell us that the Chief Engineers of the Government of India, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bombay who were accustomed to such dams were consulted in the matter. Has he told us of the fact with what those dams were constructed, lime or cement? If they used cement in those places and if they had said this with that experience, then it would be of some weight. He has not chosen to tell us these things. But I gather from certain speeches that were made that they had all used lime. If they had used lime till now, what is the experience which makes the experts of the Government of India to say cement now? One material fact which is very important is that the Madras lime has not been sent to these experts for their examination and they do not know whether it is better than the one they are accustomed to. Then the hon. the

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Law Member told us that there will be a saving of four years time by the use of cement. If I remember right, the time which has been calculated for the completion of this dam is seven or eight years. As the hon. Member from Coimbatore has pointed out, the Law Member has said before that if machinery is used then the time will be diminished by two years. Then the hon. the Law Member said that if cement is used the time will be reduced by four years. Are we to understand that it will be completed before 1929 and the lands in Tanjore district will be getting full water in 1929? I am not able to follow the hon. the Law Member that there will be a saving in time. If we are to understand that the whole work will be completed in 1929 or 1930 according to the statements made by him, then probably this House would be prepared to sanction the extra expense of one crore. Has he given that assurance? According to the original statement, the whole work ought to be completed by 1934. I am sure he has not told us and he would not be able to tell us that it will be completed before 1929. Then the hon. Member told us that the Government are not prepared to start cement manufacture in or near Mettur in the Coimbatore district because of the great overhead charges. True the overhead charges are many, but we meet it by a counter-argument. Now the estimated cost of the Mettur dam is said to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Excluding the channels the cost of the dam will be five crores. Supposing there is some contractor who offers to do the whole work with half a crore less, are they willing to give it? True the Government realize and the hon. the Law Member recognizes that the overhead charges are very much more than what it will otherwise be. If that argument is pushed to the logical length, is the Government prepared to let the whole thing on contract to a syndicate who is willing to pay the deposit? If the argument of the hon. the Law Member is pushed to its logical extent, I must say that he must accept this. (Hear, hear.) Then the hon. the Law Member said that he will give special facilities for contracts. As the Leader of the Opposition pointed out the special facilities are not mentioned in the advertisement. If the special facilities are not advertised, how are the people to know that the Government of Madras are prepared to give facilities? Then the hon. the Law Member said that whatever the cost may be English cement cannot compete with Indian cement and naturally we will have to take Indian cement. Probably one better way of making this possible and making Indian cement manufacturers tender lower prices would be not to make one man tender for the whole quantity but to let them in lots of 20,000 tons. There are various companies in India and every one may tender. If the Government issues an advertisement that they are prepared to accept tenders for 10,000 tons, everyone of the manufacturing companies in India will be able to accept one portion of the contract. I do not know why this has not been done. I support the motion of Mr. Hamid Khan."

* Mr. RAMNATH GOENKA :—" Sir, though I had no idea of speaking this afternoon, the speech of Dr. Mallayya, whom I do not see in his place now, has made me rise to speak on this motion. I think the question of cement is a dead issue, and expert opinion is in favour of cement. Dr. Mallayya and other hon. Members who spoke may be experts in medicine, law and other things but may not be expert in the matter of cement. The only issue before the House is that there should be an undertaking by the hon. the Law Member that he should promise before the House that he will not accept any tender

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other than that of Indian cement. Sir, you are perfectly right in saying that Indian cement should be used. The House is unanimous on the point, and nobody disputes it, not even the hon. the Law Member. He says preference will be given to Indian cement. I ask this House one question: 'Can you lay your hands to your hearts and say if there is any other concern except the Shahabad concern, which is in a favourable position to supply the cement necessary?' If the hon. the Law Member openly gives an undertaking that he will use only Indian cement, the price of Shahabad cement may be put up and they may say 'We want Rs. 70 for a ton.' I hope you agree with me when I say that the Shahabad cement works will not give a competitive price and that you will have to accept their price at any cost, because the hon. the Law Member has given an undertaking that he will use only Indian cement. Then, as regards any other Indian cement to reach the Mettur dam, the transshipment expenses will be much more than the cost of the cement itself. Therefore, at this stage, in the interests of this House and in the interests of the taxpayers, you must not demand an undertaking from the hon. the Law Member of that kind. You can take a private undertaking, and that is another matter. But to ask for a definite undertaking will be detrimental.

"Another point I should like to express to the hon. the Law Member is that he should, in the first instance, take tender for two years only. If it is taken only for two years, the Shahabad cement works might think it proper to increase their machinery and their output and thus cope with the supply that may be necessary. I am informed that the Shahabad cement works are only making about 50,000 tons a year. I have seen the conditions of tender, and if I remember correctly the Government require about 40,000 tons of cement to be supplied every year after the initial two years period. Already, 30,000 tons of Shahabad cement is being consumed in the Madras Presidency. Therefore, they may be in a very difficult position to tender the quantity required, unless they increase the output. That is too premature to think of at this stage. If they take this contract, they will surely safeguard themselves against all contingent charges. Supposing you accept English cement, and even they will safeguard themselves against exchange freight and other incidental expenses. Therefore, it will be preferable in the interests of Government and in the interests of the taxpayers that the tender is in the first instance only for a period of two years.

"One other point, which has been discussed in this House, is the deposit of Rs. 1 lakh by the tenderer. Do you mean to say that a man who cannot make a deposit of Rs. 1 lakh can be trusted to undertake a tender of about one crore of rupees? If one cannot make a deposit of Rs. 1 lakh, it is not worth while for the Government to accept his tender for a crore of rupees. In business, you will have always to guard against unforeseen circumstances. I think the deposit of one lakh is only the minimum that could be accepted. If it had been left to me, I would have asked for a deposit of Rs. 5 lakhs. Because, supposing war breaks out, or some unforeseen thing happens, the price may go up to Rs. 120 or Rs. 150 per ton as was the case during the late war. Then, do you mean to say that a man would come forward and fulfil his obligations? I think for a man who is not able to deposit one lakh it will be quite impossible for him in those circumstances to carry out his contract. Therefore, I think one lakh is the minimum, and I would suggest that Rs. 5

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lakhs would be better in order to make people carry out their obligations. I would like to impress upon the hon. the Law Member the necessity for accepting tender only for two years in the first instance.

"As regards the use of Indian cement, the House is unanimous. Even Mr. Wood from the European constituency, who is well interested in European business and English cement, says that he wants Indian cement to be used. Therefore, as there is no difference of opinion in the House on that point, I believe that only Indian cement would be accepted. But it is not proper at this stage to ask for such an open undertaking from the hon. the Law Member, and only to point out this I rose on this occasion."

* Mr. F. B. EVANS :—"Sir, the House is probably getting rather tired of eloquence. (Voices of 'No, no'.) I think that every possible argument, pro and con, has been put forward in the discussion that has taken place on this question. I only rise to make a few remarks and to answer a few questions that have been asked of the Government. Let me first take the questions from the hon. Member for Coimbatore. He asked the Government to give a definite promise that they will accept only tenders from Indian firms. On behalf of the Government, I am authorized to say that they can give no such promise. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'That is exactly what I expected!') I think the arguments put forward especially by the last speaker are enough to convince hon. Members that as things are at present it would be most improper as well as most unbusinesslike for Government to commit themselves in any way whatever as to the method in which they will deal with the tenders for which they have called. I am sure those gentlemen opposite who have business experience will agree with me.

"The next request put by the hon. Member Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar was that Government should only use cement to the extent to which they could get it in India, and he suggested that the dam should be a patch work, partly of cement and partly of lime. I hardly think that it is a suggestion which he can have meant seriously. I am not quite sure from the speeches we have heard to-day whether many gentlemen really know what the dam is going to be made of. It is not going to be made of cement only. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'As I am also included, I say I know all about the construction and other things regarding the dam.') I am speaking for those hon. Members who are less expert. The dam is going to be made of cement concrete, that is, concrete composed of rock and sand and cement. The actual proportions are not yet finally fixed. One point, to which I may allude in passing, raised in the speech of the hon. Member from Coimbatore, was that all the sand collected in the last three years is going to be of no use now that cement is to be used. I tremble to offer him information: no doubt he knows—I may assume he knows—that for the construction of a dam of cement concrete a very large amount of sand will be required. The rock and the sand and the cement will be mixed together and poured out in the form of concrete along the line. This will perhaps enable hon. Members to understand how in the time factor it is not merely a question of the employment of machinery or merely a question of the employment of cement; the two things hang together. When the hon. the Law Member said before that the employment of machinery will save probably three years in construction he was aware that it was contemplated to use cement, and when he said to-day that the use of cement would probably save four years in construction,

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he obviously bore in mind that the cement concrete was to be laid by the machinery contemplated. The exact period of construction, as every one knows, is still uncertain. According to the old proposal to build the dam of cyclopean masonry in lime, it was estimated that it would take at least ten years from the beginning, whereas we hope now that the construction will take not much more than seven years. On a more careful examination of the question, Mr. Mullings considered that the actual construction of a dam in cyclopean masonry in surki mortar would take at least twelve years. It is necessary to remember that the dam now proposed is slightly bigger than the original dam as sanctioned by the Secretary of State. I say then that the construction of such a dam in cyclopean masonry in surki mortar would probably take fourteen years altogether, counting from the beginning of operations, whereas we hope that the present dam will take not more than eight years. There has never been any hope held out that it will be finished in another two years. As you know from the tenders, we expect to be using cement in the year 1934, and the first water is not likely to be given to Tanjore much before that. I may also point out that it has always been the programme that there should be a year's preliminary work, and after that two years for preparatory work, and as I explained in the report which I wrote as Commissioner and which has been laid on the table, we are not much behind the original programme.

"Then with regard to the question of the relative safety of a dam built of cement concrete and a dam of cyclopean masonry in surki mortar, we have very definite opinions of the experts who were consulted. I have got one opinion here which says, 'on the information furnished a dam of cement concrete in the proportions now proposed should be superior in strength to one of cyclopean masonry in surki mortar.' We have got four opinions more or less to the same effect. Those opinions are not based on actual experience of building concrete dams by the men who gave them, but on examination of the factors and a general consideration of experience in other parts of the world. It was said by some hon. Member that no dam has yet been built of cement concrete. I have got here a list of about a dozen dams built of cement concrete, mainly in the colonies and in America, which have stood for some years."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It being 5 o'clock, the debate terminates. The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble on Friday, the 4th instant at 11 a.m."

The House then rose for the day.

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1082 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1927, page 271 supra.]

Letter from the Director of Industries, dated 15th February 1926,
No. 106 A/26.

I have the honour to invite a reference to the definition of 'cottage industries' in G.O. Press No. 178, Development, dated the 3rd February 1926, which runs as follows :—

"The term 'cottage industries' used in clause (c) should be taken to refer only to industries carried on exclusively for the benefit of, and by workers in, their homes and not to industries carried on for the benefit of middlemen though the workers happen to work not in factories but in their own cottages."

The effect of this Government Order is that assistance will not be possible under the Act to the handloom industry as at present organized, which is far the most important cottage industry in the Presidency. For the greatest proportion of the workers in the handloom industry are dependent on middlemen capitalists who advance them yarn or money and sell their finished product. These middlemen are in many cases small capitalists doing a comparatively small local business. For many years to come the industry will not be independent of such middlemen. Capital is required which the weaver cannot supply for himself and it is immaterial whether it is supplied in the form of a loan or advance of yarn or money to individual weavers or whether the weaver working in his home or in a factory works for wages paid by the capitalist middleman. The interdependence of labour and capital is coming to be recognized by enlightened labour opinion in England where labour is highly organized and the necessity for this interdependence must be still more obvious in this less organized country. If this definition will, as I maintain, bar the handloom industry from receiving aid under the State Aid to Industries Act, the Act is thereby deprived of a great deal of its potential usefulness. I therefore make this reference.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III "Communications to the Council" at page 286 supra.]

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

U.O. Note No. 11904 D/27-1, dated 18th October 1927.

[Irrigation—Ceded districts—Smaller schemes.]

With reference to the answer given to Question No. 178, dated the 26th August 1927, the Chief Engineer's report No. 1738/27-C.E.P., dated 27th September 1927, on the five smaller schemes mentioned in paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1973 I., dated 16th December 1926, is placed on the Council table.

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.

To the Council Office, with a copy of the Chief Engineer's report

ENCLOSURE

From the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No 1738/27-C.E.P.,
dated the 27th September 1927.

[Projects—Ceded Districts Irrigation schemes.]

With reference to Memo. No. 11904 D/27, dated 9th August 1927, I furnish the following particulars regarding the five schemes referred to in paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1973 I., dated 16th December 1926.

2. *No. 1. Thokapalli project.*—With reference to Government Memo. No 4823 D/27-1, dated 15th March 1927, the plans and estimates for the project are under revision in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle. He has recently been asked to fix a date by which they can be expected in this office.

No. 2. Dorigallu project.—The project was abandoned in G.O. No. 252 I., dated 15th June 1909, as it did not satisfy the conditions of a productive, protective or famine work. The estimated cost of two alternative schemes prepared in 1909 was Rs. 16.62 lakhs and Rs. 18.65 lakhs for the irrigation of 5,000 acres, and the return anticipated was .68 per cent and .60 per cent respectively. Assuming the estimate amount at current rates (50 per cent increase) as Rs. 24.93 lakhs and Rs. 27.97 lakhs respectively and the water rate of Rs. 10 per acre as in the case of the Thokapalli project, the return works out to 1.9 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively. The water-rate necessary to pay 6 per cent interest will approximately work out to Rs. 36 per acre, which is considered prohibitive.

No. 3. Pullampet project.—Gauging observations are being made to determine whether the project deserves further consideration. The results obtained so far will be examined in this office and a report submitted to Government in about four months as to the feasibility of the scheme.

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No. 4. Papaghni reservoir at Velligallu.—Fresh river gauges were fixed in the Papaghni river at Timmalur at the end of February 1925 and no gauge readings have yet been received to examine the feasibility of the scheme. A report will be submitted to Government after two or three years' results are obtained.

No. 5. Kanchalamma tank.—Two alternative schemes costing Rs. 96,660 and Rs. 65,660 were prepared in 1919 for restoring the tank and the return anticipated was 1.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. As the scheme was neither remunerative as an ordinary work nor suitable as a famine relief work, it was abandoned in G.O. No. 242 I., dated 15th August 1919. Assuming 50 per cent increase in rates the approximate cost of the scheme will be Rs. 1,45,000. The water-rate necessary to pay 6 per cent interest will work out to Rs. 18.7 per acre. If the ryots will agree to pay a water-rate of Rs. 19 per acre, the estimates for the project will be revised with reference to the present schedule of rates.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 4th November 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the 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.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Macmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Chambers, Mr. G. W.	Patro, K., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Raja of Ramnad.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Hall, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.	Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., 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 B.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Kadir Sahib.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.
	Thomas, Mr. Daniel
	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
	Uppl Sahib Bahadur, K.
	Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.

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PRESENT—cont.

Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., M. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataramnam, Mr. B.

Venkiash, 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.

Medical

1095 Q.—Please see page 356 infra.

Estimates for the Cocanada Headquarters Hospital.

* 1096 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the estimates of the Cocanada Headquarters Hospital were sanctioned; and

(b) whether the work is intended to be taken on hand this year?

A.—(a) An estimate for the reconstruction of the Headquarter Hospital at Cocanada on its present site was sanctioned in 1921. It has now been decided that the new hospital should be built on land adjoining the Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children. A revised estimate has been called for.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Public Health

Government aid to municipal water-supply schemes.

* 1097 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the various municipal water-supply projects under investigation or in contemplation, what sums have been spent on each by Government or Municipality in such investigation; and

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(b) to state the policy of Government as to aiding municipalities in carrying out the works?

A.—(a) A statement showing the various schemes is laid on the table. The Government have no information regarding the actual expenditure incurred in connexion with the investigation of the schemes shown in the statement.

(b) In the case of large water-supply schemes the Government ordinarily meet one-half of the capital cost involved, the remaining half being met by the local body concerned either from its own funds or by taking a loan from the Government. In the case of special localities, such as pilgrim centres, if the local body concerned is unable to meet half the cost of the scheme from its own funds or by means of a loan, the Government make a grant in excess of half the cost and in some cases meet the entire capital expenditure. The same principles are adopted in the case of schemes for the improvement of the original works.

Agriculture

Deputation of officers in the Development Department for post-graduate work.

* 1098 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether Government have ever sent or propose sending to European or American institutions for post-graduate work any of the Gazetted and Non-gazetted officers in the Development Department and especially in the department of Agriculture?

A.—Messrs. K. Ramiab, Assistant Paddy Specialist, and L. S. Pinto, Industrial Engineer, were deputed to England, the latter officer to America as well, for further special study in their own departmental subjects. There is at present no proposal to depute any officer.

Students in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

* 1099 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students from different agricultural communities in the different classes in the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore;

(b) the names of the different communities represented in the College and the number of students from each community;

(c) the number of students in the College whose parents eke out their living as cultivators working with their own hands; and

(d) the number of students in the College who have at any time in their lives earned their livelihood for a period of two years at least as cultivators or agricultural labourers?

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A.—(a) No student is admitted to the college unless his father or guardian possesses land.

(b)

	B.Sc. I.	B.Sc. II.	B.Sc. III.
Brahmans	21	26	14
Nayars	6	3	4
Vellalas	3	3	Nil.
Kallas	1	1	Nil.
Telaga or Kapu	2	Nil.	1
Christians	Nil.	2	3
Tiyyas	Nil.	1	3
Muhammadians	2	1	Nil.
Kshatriya	2	Nil.	Nil.
Nadars	1	Nil.	Nil.
Marars	Nil.	1	Nil.
Bunt	1	2	Nil.
Visya	1	Nil.	Nil.
Panta Reddi	1	Nil.	Nil.
	41	40	25

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) None. Since the students at the college must have passed the University Intermediate examination such persons as the hon. Member refers to are not likely to come to the college.

Students trained in the Agricultural College.

* 1100 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : With reference to the answer given to question No. 245 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927, regarding students trained in the Agricultural College will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the information called for has since been received and if so, whether it will be placed on the table?

Students trained in the Agricultural College.

* 1101 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received the information called for to answer question No. 246 answered on 27th August 1927 regarding students trained in the Agricultural College; and

(b) if so, whether it will be placed on the table?

A.—Yes. One thousand one hundred and ninety-five students were trained so far, of whom 261 received diplomas and 57 degrees. In addition to these, at Saidapet 207 students received first, second or junior certificates and at Coimbatore 190 students received certificates of proficiency. Two hundred and fifty-three entered Government service. Government have no information about the rest.

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Co-operative Societies

Land mortgage banks in Chingleput district.

* 1102 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of land mortgage banks opened till now in the Chingleput district and when they were opened;

(b) how many of them are working actually; and

(c) whether the Government propose to reduce the rate of interest in respect of the loans sanctioned by them to the land mortgage banks?

A.—(a) Four; the dates of their starting are noted against each—

(1) Conjeeveram 29th January 1925.

(2) Chingleput 6th May 1927.

(3) Madurantakam 24th June 1927.

(4) Kilacheri 6th October 1927.

(b) The Conjeeveram Land Mortgage Bank has alone issued debentures and is transacting business.

(c) No.

Industries

1103 Q.—Please see page 357 infra.

Public Works

Ownership of the Neill statue.

* 1104 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Neill statue is the property of the Government or of the Corporation of Madras;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the correspondence, if any, that passed between the Government and the Corporation regarding the ownership of the statue;

(c) whether they will be pleased to place on the table the document or documents evidencing the ownership of the statue;

(d) whether they have considered the advisability of removing the statue from public view; and, if so, with what result; and

(e) whether they will place on the table a statement giving (i) the names of the persons sent to prison in connexion with the agitation for the removal of the statue, (ii) the nature of the sentence passed against each, and (iii) the period for which each was committed to prison?

A.—(a) The statue was erected by public subscription. It is in the charge of the Government.

(b) No. The correspondence related to the question who was in charge of the statue.

(c) The Government are not aware of the existence of any such documents.

(d) Yes; they have decided not to remove it.

(e) A statement^a is laid on the table.

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Sir, in answer to interpellations on the subject some time back, the then acting Law Member stated that the statue belonged to the Corporation. Evidently, the Government have changed their opinion since. May I know when the Government came to this conclusion and on what basis?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know if it was stated that the statue was the property of the Corporation."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"May I know why Government decided not to remove it from public view?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Because of the majority vote on a resolution on the subject."

Public Works Department

Increments to draftsmen in the Public Works Department.

* 1105 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of memorials from draftsmen in the Public Works Department regarding increment in their pay; and

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

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Veterinary

October examination for Veterinary College students.

* 1106 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the Veterinary College the final examination is held once a year in March;

(b) whether the supplementary examination of October is meant only for those who fail in a minor subject but pass in all the other subjects securing 50 per cent of the total number of marks; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of holding a second examination in October for all the candidates who fail in the March examination, as in the case of Law, Medical and other students of the University?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. Students of the first and second year class who fail in not more than one subject in the annual examination but obtain the required aggregate number of marks are allowed to study in the next higher class provided they pass the supplementary examination in the subject in which they failed.

(c) The question will be taken up separately.

[4th November 1927]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know whether the Government are considering the question of holding two examinations?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"To that question there is the answer on paper."

Education

Promotion to the selection grade of deputy inspectors of schools and school assistants.

* 1107 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the period of service fixed for one to be on Rs. 150 before his promotion to the selection grade; and

(b) if there is no limit, whether the Government propose to fix a definite minimum period of service in each grade?

A.—(a) Presumably the hon. Member refers to deputy inspectors of schools and school assistants. Promotion to the selection grade depends on the occurrence of vacancies in that grade and not on the length of service put in by an officer on Rs. 150 salary.

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

Opening and expansion of elementary schools.

* 1108 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are specific instances of district educational councils (1) not rendering adequate aid to aided schools; (2) not arranging, with the means at their disposal, for the opening of additional elementary schools and the expansion of existing elementary schools; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the district educational councils that have failed in these respects?

A.—(a) (1) Owing to insufficiency of funds, all district educational councils have had to make reductions in the assessed grants payable to schools.

(2) The power of opening new schools is not vested in the district educational councils.

(b) This question does not arise.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"May I ask the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government whether the district educational councils are charged with the responsibility of the expansion of elementary education?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR (for the Minister for Education who was not in the House at the time) :—"I ask for notice."

[4th November 1927]

Opening of Group III of the B.A. Pass course in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

* 1109 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, in reference to G.O. No. 1597 of 18th August 1927, Law (Education)—

(a) whether the question of opening Group III (Natural Science) of the B.A. Pass course in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, has been settled; and

(b) if so, when the courses will begin at the said college?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the representative of the Minister for Education whether the matter with reference to the opening of Group III of the B.A. Pass course in the Ceded Districts College is still under consideration? If it is, will it be settled in time to be included in the next budget?”

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

1110 Q.—Please see page 358 infra.

1111 Q.—Please see page 358 infra.

Libraries

Inconvenience to the Connemara Library due to the presence of the University Library.

* 1112 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the continued and prolonged presence of the University Library in the Connemara Public Library is a hindrance to the development of the Connemara Library and whether the authorities of the Connemara Library have complained to the Government for want of space and other facilities in the said library;

(b) whether it is a fact that, in spite of notice given by the authorities of the Connemara Public Library to the University Library to quit, the University authorities have not complied with the said notice; and

(c) whether it is a fact that for want of space a large number of books belonging to the Connemara Public Library are heaped up on the floor in certain rooms in the library premises?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 850.

(c) Owing to lack of shelving space, some books are stocked on tables or benches and on the floor of the upper gallery. The more valuable books are placed in the almirahs.

Enhancement of the annual grant to the Connemara Public Library.

* 1113 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of enhancing the annual grant for the Connemara Library from the ensuing year, so as to equip the library in a satisfactory manner?

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A.—The question of enhancing the annual grant will be considered if and when the University Library is removed from the Connemara Public Library premises and additional accommodation for books thus becomes available.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

1114 Q.—Please see page 360 infra.

Administration of the Union Board of Chetpet.

* 1115 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been received to the effect that the administration of the Union Board of Chetpet, Polur taluk, North Arcot district, is and has been for some time, in a scandalous state;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bulk of the Union Board's revenues is spent for the upkeep of the regular establishment;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Board has filed a large number of suits in courts; and, if so, how many during the last two years and at what cost;

(d) whether the incidence of taxation is very high in this union village, as compared with the incidence in other union areas in the district;

(e) whether it is a fact that many influential residents in Chetpet presented a mahazar to the hon. the Third Minister recently, urging the abolition of this Union Board and praying for a village panchayat instead; and

(f) what action has been taken by Government in this matter?

A.—(a) No.

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

(d) No. The incidence of taxation per head of the population in the union was As 4-9 in 1925-26 as compared with As. 5-6, the average for all the unions in the district.

(e) The Government have no information of the presentation of a mahazar. But a copy of an 'address of welcome' presented by the residents of Chetpet to the hon. the Third Minister was received. It contained a suggestion for the abolition of the union and the establishment of a panchayat.

(f) The remarks of the President, District Board, North Arcot, have been called for.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether he is aware that several suits have been filed by the President of the Union Board against the rate-payers of the Union?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question has been answered.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am not aware of it.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“Will he call for the information?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I shall call for the information.”

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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" With regard to the answer to (f), may I ask the hon. the Minister to call for remarks from independent persons in the Union Board rather than from the President, District Board, who is evidently a partisan ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is only a matter of opinion on the part of the hon. Member."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know whether he will call for remarks from independent gentlemen of the locality ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir; not at present."

Classification of the Mangalore-Charmadi road as a trunk road.

* 1116 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 308, answered on 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have decided to treat the Bantwal-Charmadi section of the Mangalore-Charmadi road as a trunk road ;

(b) whether His Excellency the Governor has received a representation from anybody at Mangalore praying that the road in question may be treated as an imperial or military road, as the ghaut section requires about Rs. 1,000 per mile a year for maintenance and repairs instead of Rs. 500 per mile allowed to trunk roads ; and

(c) whether the Government have decided to accede to that prayer and the demand of the District Board for allotment of Rs. 40,000 for overhauling it and Rs. 8,000 for keeping it in good order ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 308.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to (b), may I know whether Government have decided to take over that road as a military or imperial road, whatever they may call it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to (c), may I know on what grounds Government have refused to make the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for overhauling that road ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is a matter for the District Board."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The District Board asked for a grant of Rs. 40,000. I want to know why Government have decided not to sanction it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The answer was given that it was a matter for the District Board—to maintain the road."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether Government is going to grant the request of the District Board for the grant of Rs. 40,000 ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The answer is contained in the answer to clause (c)."

[4th November 1927]

Exemption of co-operative societies from professional taxes.

* 1117 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies recommended that co-operative societies should be exempted from the payment of professional tax ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government promised to get the Act amended accordingly ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government issued a circular to all municipalities to levy profession tax instead of company tax ;

(d) whether it is a fact that co-operative societies are audited by Government ;

(e) whether it is a fact that a portion of the net profit in co-operative societies goes to the reserve fund, while the balance is distributed as interest on the share capital annually ; and

(f) whether the hon. the Minister will cause a circular to be issued to all local bodies defining what is 'profit' in a co-operative society on the basis of the Audit Orders ?

A.—(a) Yes in 1921. Subsequently however, the Registrar had no objection to the assessment of co-operative societies in municipalities, to profession tax on their net profits.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) No. The Government consider that no purpose will be served by the issue of such a circular unless the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, 1920, are amended so as to enable the Government to prescribe what should be taken as the 'income' of a co-operative society for purposes of assessment to profession tax. The question of amending the Acts accordingly is under consideration.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that the Raja of Padagal had promised to amend the Act ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no such record in the office."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it a fact that the Collectors are at present given the power of exempting any particular class of institutions from payment of profession tax ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Election by rotation of one-third of the number of elected municipal councillors.

* 1118 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how far the provisions of section 366 (b) (i) of the District Municipalities Act (Transitional and Transitory Provisions) have been carried out ;

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(b) whether it is a fact that in the municipalities of the Presidency the said provision has been applied as if it were a provision sanctioning election by rotation of one-third of the number of elected councillors every year; and

(c) whether he proposes to stop this practice by a further amendment of the District Municipalities Act?

A.—(a) The Government presume that the provisions referred to have been duly observed in all municipalities. No allegations to the contrary have been received.

(b) The hon. Member's point is not understood. The object of the provisions referred to is to have elections held every year for one-third of the total number of elective seats on each municipal council.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Cantonments Act

1119 Q.—Please see page 360 infra.

Finance

1120 Q.—Please see page 361 infra.

Pensions

Grant of pensions for families of prematurely deceased public servants.

* 1121 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: With reference to Mr. S. D. M. Bavotti Sahib's question No. 853 answered on 15th October 1921, will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to lay on the table G.O. No. 183, Finance (Pension), dated 13th August 1921, and all the later Government Orders issued up to 15th October 1927 regarding the grant of pensions for families of public servants prematurely deceased and a statement of compassionate allowances granted during 1924-25-26-27 with the names of the recipients, the nature of the claims preferred, and the amount granted by Government in each case?

A.—Copies ^a of the following papers are placed on the table:—

(1) G.O. No. 183, Finance (Pension), dated 13th August 1921.

(2) „ 368 „ „ dated 7th August 1924.

(3) „ 214 „ „ dated 11th July 1925.

(4) Statement showing persons to whom compassionate grants were sanctioned during the years 1924-25 to 1926-1927 and the amount sanctioned in each case.

The relations of deceased Government servants cannot, as a matter of right, claim any payment from the compassionate fund.

Forests

Assignment of forest lands in Gudiyattam taluk.

* 1122 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether survey No. 373/2 Thotta Thadamettur (1,125 acres) in the Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, is included in the reserve forest;

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 423-436 infra.

[4th November 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that this land is not required for forest purposes and whether it is a vast waste land unfit for conservation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer promised to secure the assignment of these lands as soon as they were surveyed;

(d) whether the land has been surveyed since and whether the same is fit for assignment;

(e) whether he is aware that there are many landless caste as well as Adi-Dravida ryots in Karadigudi and neighbouring villages, and whether they have put in a mahazar asking for an assignment of this land;

(f) whether it is a fact that there is sufficient grazing land in the village besides the above land; and

(g) whether he will be pleased to pass early and favourable orders on the mahazar of these starving and landless ryots?

A.—A report has been called for.

Grazing of cattle in the forest near Kanthikuppa.

* 1123 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether cattle were allowed to graze in the forest near Kanthikuppa in Amalapuram taluk, East Godavari;

(b) when this was stopped;

(c) for what reasons;

(d) whether people of the locality bitterly complained about it; and

(e) whether the Government will allow the cattle to graze as before?

A.—A report has been called for.

Permission to cut fuel in the forest near Kanthikuppa.

* 1124 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the people of Kanthikuppa, Amalapur taluk, East Godavari, were allowed to cut fuel in the forest near this village;

(b) when it was stopped;

(c) whether there were complaints regarding it; and

(d) whether they will be allowed as before to cut and remove fuel?

A.—The information has been called for.

Jails

Manufacture of clothing for prisoners.

* 1125 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question ^a No. 384 regarding manufacture of clothing for prisoners answered on 27th August 1927 that the Government had called for information, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 436 infra.

[4th November 1927]

A.—The information is given below :—

- (a) of question No. 384—Rs. 43,962-15-9
- (b) of question No. 384—All of it.
- (c) of question No. 384—Rs. 31,793-1-6.
- (d) of question No. 384—No part of this yarn was manufactured within the jails of this Presidency.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Home Member, in view of the answer given to (d), whether spinning of yarn is not one of the industries carried on in the jails of this Presidency ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think, Sir, sometimes it is carried on.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Is it not recognized as an industry to be carried on in the jails ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think so.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ What was the amount of yarn manufactured in 1926 ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Stamps

Sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps.

* 1126 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the increase in the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps in 1926-27 ;
- (b) the revenue derived from judicial and non-judicial stamps in each of the years from 1910-11 to 1926-27 ; and
- (c) whether the Government intend to grant relief by lowering the stamp duty both judicial and non-judicial ?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is available in the annual Stamp Administration reports which have been published.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (c) of Legislative Council question No. 386 answered at the meeting on 27th August 1927.

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands in Koipadi village.

* 1127 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is not a fact that S. No. 422 (old survey) of Koipadi, village of Kasaragod taluk (South Kanara), measuring about 43 acres was set apart by the Government for cattle grazing ; and
- (b) whether it is now proposed to assign the same or portion of it to the Labour Department ?

[4th November 1927]

A.—(a) & (b) According to the settlement register of 1904, there is no field bearing the number 422 in the village of Koipadi. Nor is there any survey number classed as grazing ground.

Land Revenue

Assessment of ground-rent in towns.

* 1128 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table—

(a) (i) all their orders and Board's Proceedings of 1925-1926-1927 regarding the incidence of ground-rent levy and transfer of excess over the agricultural assessment to municipal councils ;

(ii) a statement showing the total area and number of individuals assessed, amount collected during 1925-26 and the total amount of agricultural assessment credited to Government Land Revenue at Rupees 6-4-0 per acre and the net extra excess amount of ground-rent creditable to each municipal council and other towns in this Presidency ;

(iii) its ultimate cost of collection audit and adjustment ; and

(b) a verbatim statement of the proceedings of the Collectors' Conference on this subject at Ootacamund in 1925-1926-1927 indicating their policy on the revised methods of assessing ground-rent in towns under Board's Standing Orders, Volume I ?

A.—(a) (i) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Board's Standing Order No. 21 in which the orders issued on the subject except G.O. No. 436, Revenue, dated 8th March 1927, have been embodied. A copy^a of G.O. No. 436, Revenue, dated 8th March 1927, is attached.

(ii) The Government have not the information.

(iii) No charge is made on account of the cost of collection audit or adjustment of the amounts credited to the municipal councils.

(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 8 answered on 23rd August 1927.

Survey

1129 Q.—Please see page 361 infra.

Revisional survey of the Kasaragod taluk.

* 1130 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the revisional survey of the Kasaragod taluk has cost to (i) Government, (ii) to ryots or occupiers of the land resurveyed, and (iii) what is the average of the latter per acre ; and

(b) whether the revisional survey has been extended or proposed to be extended to any other part of the district ; if so, which part ?

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 436-437 infra.

[4th November 1927]

A.—(a) The survey that has been in progress in the villages of the old Kasaragod taluk now included in the Kasaragod, Uppinangadi and Mangalore taluks is a resurvey. The cost up to 20th March 1927 of the resurvey of the villages in the Kasaragod taluk (excluding 17 Kumeri villages for which figures are not yet available) debitable to the Government and to the ryots was Rs. 2,45,222 and Rs. 73,237, respectively. The cost of completing the resurvey of the villages was estimated at Rs. 42,000, of which a sum of Rs. 2,000 was estimated to be recoverable from the ryots. The average cost of the resurvey recoverable from the ryots is about 5 annas per acre.

(b) There is no proposal to make a revision survey in any portion of the district. The resurvey of rest of the Mangalore taluk has been postponed but the Government have not yet come to any decision on the matter.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“With reference to (b), it is stated ‘there is no proposal to make a revision survey in any portion of the district’. At the same time it is stated ‘the resurvey of the rest of the Mangalore taluk has been postponed but the Government have not yet come to any decision on the matter’. I want to know whether there was any proposal to carry out the resurvey of the rest of the Mangalore taluk.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“Yes, Sir, the local authorities have proposed it; but the Government have not decided that it is necessary.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“May I know whether ‘rest of the Mangalore taluk’ refers only to portions of the old Kasaragod taluk, or other parts also?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“Sir, part of the present Mangalore taluk was part of the old Kasaragod taluk. That part which was of the old Kasaragod taluk is being resurveyed, but answer (b) refers to the remaining main portion of the Mangalore taluk.”

Settlement

1131 Q.—Please see page 362 infra.

Re-settlement operations in South Kanara.

* 1132 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether land revenue re-settlement operations have commenced in South Kanara and if so, in which parts of the district;

(b) whether any scheme report for re-settlement in that district has been submitted to Government; and

(c) what rate of increase of assessment has been proposed by the settlement officers and has been decided upon by Government for the various areas?

[4th November 1927]

A.—(a) If by re-settlement operations the hon. Member refers to the revision of the registration of land that work has been begun in the South Kanara district.

(b) & (c) No scheme report for the revision of the rates of assessment has been submitted to the Government. The present settlement does not expire till fasli 1341 (1931-32) in the earliest taluk.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I know how revision of the registration of land is different from resurvey and settlement? Are they not part of the same operation?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“If by settlement the hon. Member means revision of the rates of assessment, then it is not a necessary part of the operation.”

Re-survey and re-settlement operations in Tanjore district.

* 1133 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the Table the Board's Proceedings publishing a talukwar calendar of re-surveys and re-settlement operations in the Tanjore district with total expenditure and up-to-date land revenue demand noted against each taluk up to fasli 1336?

A.—Extracts from the Board's Proceedings showing the calendar of re-surveys and re-settlement operations in the Tanjore district are laid on the table of the House. The land revenue demand of each taluk corrected up to fasli 1336 is noted against each taluk.

Talukwar information as to the cost of the re-survey and re-settlement operations in the Tanjore district has been called for from the Board of Revenue.

Irrigation

Extension of the Muniyeru project at Magallu.

* 1134 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the proposal to extend the Muniyeru project at Magallu in Nandigama taluk, Kistna district, is;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots to be benefited by the extension offered to contribute some money;

(c) when the execution is likely to be begun; and

(d) whether the Government intend to execute the scheme very early?

A.—(a) to (d) The report obtained from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with reference to the answer given to question No. 574 on the 28th March 1927 is laid on the Council table. The proposals have not yet been submitted to the Government.

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Lifting of the undersluices of Godavari anicuts during floods.

* 1135 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the undersluices of the Godavari anicuts were lifted in the flood season for securing purposes; and

(b) if so, how many times during the last six years?

A.—The Government have no information.

Alleged damages to irrigation works by keeping the F.S.L. at Dowlaishweram from 9 to 10 feet.

* 1136 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the F.S.L. at Dowlaishweram head sluices was kept from 9 to 10 feet for any period of time during the last ten years; and

(b) if so, whether any damage or danger was caused thereby to the irrigation works?

A.—The Government have no information.

Period of closure of canals in the Eastern delta in the East Godavari district.

* 1137 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were received by Government requesting that the closure of the canals in the Eastern delta for more than a month is causing inconvenience and hardship to the cultivators and that the closure may be ordered only from 1st May to 1st June as was the practice until 1925;

(b) whether it is a fact that the closure period has been extended temporarily to afford scope for repairing the canals and if so, whether the repairs have not been completely effected during the last two years and whether the ground still exists for extending the period of closure; and

(c) whether it is not possible to close the particular canal that is in want of repair instead of closing all the canals in the delta?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government do not know, but have called for a report.

Regulation of shutters in the head sluices, Headworks Division, East Godavari district.

* 1138 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer of the Headworks Division, East Godavari district, has exclusive control in regulating the shutters in the head sluices;

(b) whether the Executive Engineer of the Eastern Division is entitled to raise the shutters if he finds it necessary to keep the full supply level in the canals for irrigation and other purposes; and

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(c) whether inconvenience has been felt on account of the sole power being vested in the Headworks Division Engineer and whether the Government intend to vest the control in the Executive Engineer of the Eastern Division in view of his being enabled to provide for adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes as necessity arises?

A.—The Government do not know; but have called for a report.

1139 Q.—Please see page 363 infra.

Motor Vehicles Act*Buses running in the City of Madras.*

* 1140 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cars in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1926;

(b) the number of cars plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1926;

(c) the number of buses plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1926;

(d) the number of accidents (1) to cars, and (2) to buses in each of the five years before 1927 in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency attended with injuries to persons and loss of life; and

(e) the number of persons who have suffered injuries and of those whose lives were lost as the result of accidents in Madras City and in each district in each year from 1922 to 1926?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Navigation*Regulation of boat traffic in Godavari river.*

* 1141 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any regulations for boat traffic in the bed of the river Godavari lower down the anicut; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that during recent years there have been casualties on account of boats capsizing in the river near Kotipalli?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have no particular information.

Boats plying in the bed of the Godavari river.

* 1142 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any final decision has been arrived at with reference to steam launches and boats plying in the bed of the river Godavari above the anicut?

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A.—A proposal is under consideration to introduce the provision of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, which will enable Government to require all launches, etc., to be surveyed and their masters to be properly qualified.

Police

Collections for the Police sports at Mangalore.

* 1143 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly Rs. 9,000 or over were collected by all classes of Police servants and officials in the district of South Kanara from people from all parts of the district for the Police Sports at Mangalore held on the 12th of October 1927;

(b) whether the collections were made *inter alia* from persons concerned with pending criminal cases and gun-licence holders;

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to hold a full and public enquiry into the extent and manner of the said collections and the manner in which they were expended; and

(d) whether the Government propose to take any and what steps to prevent similar collections in future in South Kanara itself and in other districts?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(c) & (d) Government can make no pronouncement till the information called for is received.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“May I know whether subsequent to the sending of the answer any report has been received by the Government?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Not yet, Sir.”

Railways

1144 Q.—Please see page 364 infra.

Medical

Organization of maternity relief in the city and other towns.

* 1095 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government propose to open a large number of maternity homes with up-to-date equipments and under the management of qualified lady-doctors both in the city and other towns in the Province?

A.—The Surgeon-General has submitted certain proposals in regard to the organization of maternity relief and these proposals are now being examined by the Government.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know, Sir, if the proposals of the Surgeon-General provide for maternity relief in the mufassal? If so, may I know what the nature of such relief is?”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“It is rather difficult to answer the question. It is a very complicated question and it is under consideration at present.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“To provide maternity relief in the mufassal?”

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

Industries

Opening of industrial schools in the city and in the mufassal.

* 1103 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of industrial schools that have been opened both in the city and in the mufassal during the last eight months;

(b) how many students there are in each school; and

(c) what are the subjects that are taught there?

A.—(a) Three schools in the mufassal were *recognized* during the period.

(b) & (c) One school teaches engineering and workshop mathematics and has 24 pupils on its rolls.

Another school provides instruction in dress-making and general needle work. Its strength is 24.

The third school with 40 students on its rolls teaches agriculture and allied industries.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development what the schools referred to in (a) are?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The schools referred to are St. Joseph's Industrial School, Vizagapatam, St. Joseph's Industrial School, Guntur, and the Rural School, Guntur.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“As regards these industrial schools, Sir, in view of the fact that the schools are very few in number and appear to be only missionary managed schools, may I know from the hon. Minister for Development whether any restrictions are being placed on admission and whether any qualifications are being demanded of the pupils?” 11-15 a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I do not quite understand what the hon. Member means by restrictions and qualifications. Restrictions as regards what?”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Restrictions as regards qualifications for admission into the so-called industrial schools. Is there any restriction placed in the way of free development of the schools on account of qualifications required for admission into them? In other words, is there any previous training or knowledge of elementary subjects required?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I am not in a position to say what exactly are the qualifications that have been prescribed for admission into these schools. Whatever the qualifications I take it that they are such as to enable the pupils to obtain reasonable benefit from the course of instruction in these schools.”

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether there are any restrictions placed in the way of recognition of those schools ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" There is the Code to regulate the conditions of recognition. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if other schools applied for recognition and were refused at any time ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot say, Sir. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I wish to know whether those schools are open to students of all castes and communities ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" They ought to be. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know whether they are in fact open to all classes and communities ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know. If the hon. Member has any information on the point I shall be glad to have it. "

Education

Encouragement to gymnasiums in the country.

* 1110 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state in what ways the Government encourage or propose to encourage the gymnasiums (thalimkhanas) that already exist in the country ?

A.—Nothing is done or proposed to be done for the thalimkhanas as they have been getting on by indigenous effort wherever people are anxious to have them.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. Minister for Education whether he will consider the possibility of examining how far the exercises in the thalimkhanas can be adopted in our schools and colleges and thus give encouragement to them ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is being done by the Physical Adviser to the Government of Madras. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the hon. Minister has received any report from that Adviser ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Some of these Indian exercises have been adopted for physical instruction in our schools. "

Distribution of boarding grants for Indian orphanages.

* 1111 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how the money allotted for boarding grants for Indian orphanages is distributed ;

(b) how many of the boarders to whom grants are distributed belonged to the Hindu, Muhammadan and Indian Christian communities ;

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving grants to orphans who are not boarders in orphanages ;

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(d) whether the boarding grants paid under the European Code are paid to orphans and destitutes outside orphanages or boarding houses ; and

(e) what are the amounts paid per head to the Indian and the European orphans respectively ?

A.—(a) & (e) The rates of boarding grant for *European* schools is Rs. 15 a month in the Madras City and Rs. 12 a month in the mufassal for a child.

No rates have been laid down by Government in the case of grants to *Indian* orphanages. The usual procedure is to distribute the budget provision available each year *pro rata* among the eligible children, subject to a maximum of half the net cost to the management. The grant paid in 1926-27 worked out to Rs. 8-9-2 per head for a year.

(b) The Government have no information. It will be called for.

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

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know what rates have been fixed for the orphans in the Indian orphanages ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No rates have been fixed. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" I want to know why no rates have been fixed. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Grants are distributed according to the amount available and the number of institutions that apply. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I wish to know whether the Department of Local Self-Government cannot get more grant allotted if they desire to give more ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This has nothing to do with the department of Local Self-Government. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know whether the same course is followed in the case of European orphanages ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not concerned with European orphanages. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" If it does not pertain to the Department of Local Self-Government, does the Department of Education find any difficulty in getting more grants allotted for orphanages ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With respect to European orphanages ?

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Sir, the answer is that they cannot fix any rate, because they cannot get the necessary grant if they were to fix a particular rate with respect to Indian orphanages. I wish to know whether the Department of Education would find any difficulty in getting more grants for the purpose. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will have that matter considered. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Will the hon. Minister be pleased to enhance the rate next year and make it on the average Rs. 15 for an Indian orphan ? "

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give any such assurance."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the rate for an Indian orphan comes to 10 annas a month only, whereas the inmates of European orphanages get as much as Rs. 10 per month each? I want to know why the hon. Minister for Education has not made an attempt to have some sense of proportion insisted upon in the matter of these rates of 10 annas for Indian orphans versus Rs. 10 or 15 for European orphans? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe the hon. Member's arithmetic is quite correct. As I said, I will have that matter considered."

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Introduction of Bills to amend the Local Boards Act and Municipalities Act.

* 1114 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state when the Government propose to amend the Local Boards Act and the Madras Municipalities Act with a view to abolish the system of nominations and also to give the right of election to all minority communities?

A.—Steps are being taken to prepare Bills which will be introduced in the Legislative Council as soon as practicable. It is proposed to reduce to a minimum the power of appointment to local bodies.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Bill will come up at least in the January session and whether he stands by his own answer that nominations will be restricted to Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and officials? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give any undertaking as to when the Bill will be placed before the Legislative Council. But I adhere to my principle that nominations will be restricted to the communities mentioned."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know at what stage these 'steps which are being taken to prepare Bills' stand and whether there are indications as to when they, *Deo volente*, will be introduced? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" God willing, I hope the Bill may be ready for introduction in January."

Cantonments Act

Civil population in Poonamallee cantonment.

* 1119 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the number of civil population who own land, house property and carry on business in Poonamallee cantonment?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Will the hon. Member for Finance be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table of the House? "

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—" Yes, Sir."

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Finance

Utilization of the remission from contribution to the Central Government for helping prohibition.

* 1120 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government recognized that there was strong opinion expressed by the Members of this House during the general discussion of the current budget that the major portion, if not the whole of the contribution remitted by the Central Government, should be used for helping prohibition even at the sacrifice of relieving other burdens; and

(b) whether any, if so, what portion of such amount is provided for such purpose?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No provision has been made for this purpose.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know why, in spite of the fact that Government recognizes what is stated in clause (a), they say that no provision has been made for this purpose? "

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—" The financial implications of the proposal are under the consideration of the Finance Committee. The scheme is not yet ready."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know how long it will take for them to be ready? "

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—" As soon as possible, Sir."

Survey

Temporary draftsmen in the Government Survey department.

* 1129 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) why draftsmen in the Government Survey department are kept in service on a temporary basis for twenty or twenty-five years and dismissed peremptorily without the advantage of getting a pension; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the services of a large number of such draftsmen have been dispensed with recently?

A.—(a) The number of survey parties and the strength required for each survey party depends upon the area estimated for survey during the year and the number of work units involved in the survey of a square mile of the area. The strength of the parties varies from year to year and it is also liable to fluctuations during the course of the year. In each survey party, therefore, there is a nucleus of permanent and pensionable men and a varying but larger number of men on a temporary and non-pensionable footing. The best of the temporary men are absorbed as vacancies occur in the permanent strength but it is not possible to provide them all with permanent appointments. These conditions have existed in the department for

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many years and those employed on a temporary non-pensionable footing are well aware of them. If on reduction of staff such men are thrown out of employment, it is a contingency that has been present in their service all along.

A man dismissed whether peremptorily or otherwise is not eligible for pension whether he be permanent or temporary.

- (b) Part of the temporary staff of the survey parties was disbanded with effect from 1st October 1927 owing to the abolition of one survey party. No doubt the services of some draftsmen were dispensed with at that time along with others.

Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ May I know whether the Government will take steps to provide these unfortunate men who have been thrown out of employment after 20 or 25 years' service? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Certainly. They are employed as far as practicable. Government cannot undertake to provide for all.”

Settlement

Suspension of settlement operations in Cocanada.

* 1131 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received copies of resolutions passed by meetings of ryots and landholders in Cocanada and other places in the East Godavari district praying that, in view of the remission of Provincial contribution, the settlement operations be suspended and the publication of the scheme report be stayed and that it be declared that the existing settlement rates do continue in force until the Land Revenue Act is passed; and

(b) whether, in view of the large contribution of land revenue to the revenues of the province, he proposes to stay the settlement operations and the publication of the scheme report of the district?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) As explained by the hon. the Revenue Member in connexion with the voting of the demands for grants for 1927-28 the settlement operations now in progress are necessary

(i) for the correct registration of properties, and

(ii) for the correct classification of waste lands and porambokes,

whether the existing rates of assessment are ultimately raised or reduced.

As for the scheme report there seems to be no reason why the general public and those interested should not be given an opportunity of making their criticisms on it. There is therefore no reason to stop the settlement operations or to stay the publication of the scheme report.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know from the hon. the Member for Revenue whether the scheme report has been received by the Government and, if so, when it was received and when the Government are going to publish it? ”

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The scheme report has, I think, been published.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ When was it published? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am not very sure, but I understood that it was published last month. I will make further enquiry.”

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM :—“ గవర్నమెంటువారు ప్రక్కలోని ‘the existing rates will continue until the Land Revenue Act is passed’ (loud laughter). అను భాగమునకు జవాబు చెప్పెదరా? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I have nothing to add to the answer on paper.”

Irrigation

Volume of water in the Godavari flowing into the sea.

* 1139 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the proportion of the water that flows into the sea down Godavari without being used for irrigation purposes to the water that is used is;

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of how best to use for irrigation the huge volume of water in the Godavari that is flowing into the sea;

(c) whether Mr. Cotton who built the Godavari anicut left any suggestions or schemes for constructing any reservoirs; and

(d) whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing a special officer to investigate the question?

A.—(a) Information is not available.

(b) Yes.

(c) Apparently not.

(d) The Government do not consider it necessary.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ The answer to clause (b) of this question is in the affirmative. May I know what proposals are there before the Government for the utilization of the water now going to the sea? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ We have reports from certain experts who have considered the question. We have not come to any determination on the matter.”

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM :—“ దీనిని మరిచి సంజాయిషీ తెప్పించెదరా? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The supplying of information with reference to clause (a) would involve a tremendous amount of research work and considering the difficulty the Government have at present no intention of starting a new scheme for the purpose of utilizing the extra water that goes into the sea down Godavari without being used for irrigation purposes. The Government do not see any particular object in embarking on that enquiry.”

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Railways*Location of Cocanada on the main line.*

* 1144 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received resolutions and requisitions from public meetings and the Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada, requesting that the Government be pleased to so arrange the alignment of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway as to place Cocanada on the main line; and

(b) whether the Government have addressed the Government of India about the matter?

A.—Resolutions were received from the Godavari District Board, the Cocanada Municipal Council and the East Godavari District Association. The Government consulted the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and accepted his view that a change of alignment was not desirable. They did not address the Government of India.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“May I know why the Government consulted merely the Agent and set aside the resolutions received from the Godavari District Board, Cocanada Municipal Council and the East Godavari District Association?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“They came to the conclusion that the objections put forward by the Agent were insuperable.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“Have the Government satisfied themselves independently of the Agent of the Railway Company?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“The Agent was merely consulted. The decision cannot be even this Government's; because it is a central subject. But the Government have satisfied themselves so far as they have jurisdiction to do so.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Excise***Location of the toddy shop near Kallar.*

1145 Q.—MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the existence of a toddy or other liquor shop near Kallar (at the foot of the Ootacamund-Mettupalayam ghaut) far away from the Police station and the town is a source of great inconvenience to the passers by and danger to those who resort to it;

(b) whether it caters to the labourers in the plantations in the neighbourhood and motor drivers who pass up and down the ghaut; and

(c) whether the Government think it desirable to retain this shop?

A.—The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested by the hon. Member.

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Consumption of opium in the East Godavari district.

1146 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of opium consumed in East Godavari and in Cocanada town in each year commencing from 1900-01 to 1926-27; and

(b) whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the matter of appointment of a committee to inquire into the question of the consumption of large quantities of opium?

A.—(a) The information concerning the quantity of opium consumed is available for each district in the annual excise administration reports of the several years which have been published. The Government are not in possession of separate figures for the Cocanada town.

(b) The Government have decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of the large consumption of opium in the East Godavari district.

Medical*Report on the development of the indigenous system of medicine in the United Provinces.*

1147 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine has proceeded to the United Provinces to study the encouragement and development of the indigenous system of medicine;

(b) whether any report has been submitted on the subject; and

(c) whether the same will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) His report has not yet been received.

Agriculture*Deputy Directors of Agriculture and the language of the circles under their charge.*

1148 Q.—MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether there are any Deputy Directors of Agriculture who do not know the language of the circles under their charge?

A.—No.

Co-operative Societies*Alleged defunct trading union in Vellore.*

1149 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 723 given on 31st March 1927 regarding the alleged defunct trading union in Vellore, whether the report called for has been received and whether the same will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—Yes; a note^a embodying the information is appended.

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on page 439 infra.

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Land mortgage banks in the Presidency.

1150 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many land mortgage banks are there in the Presidency at present and where they are situated;

(b) how many new land mortgage banks are proposed to be started in the year 1927–28 and where; and

(c) whether the Government propose to sanction a land mortgage bank for West Godavari district?

A.—(a) There are 14 land mortgage banks in the Presidency; they are situated as shown below:—

District.	Place.
Arcot (North) ...	1. Ambur.
	2. Chengam.
	3. Sholinghur.
Arcot (South) ...	4. Tiruvannamalai.
	5. Kallakurichi.
Chingleput ...	6. Conjeeveram.
	7. Chingleput.
	8. Madurantakam.
	9. Kilacheri.
Coimbatore ...	10. Kamblimpatti.
Kistna ...	11. Gudlavaluru.
Tanjore ...	12. Tanjore.
Tinnevely ...	13. Tinnevely.
Trichinopoly ...	14. Kulittalai.

(b) Proposals have been received in the current year for the starting of land mortgage banks at the places noted below:—

1. Kattumannargudi in South Arcot district.
2. Tiruppur in Coimbatore district.
3. Kamalapur in Ganjam district.
4. Berhampur in "
5. Pithapuram in Godavari (East) district.
6. Kurnool in Kurnool district.
7. Mayavaram in Tanjore district.
8. Tanjore in Tanjore district.

(c) The Government do not sanction land mortgage banks; no proposal has been received by the Registrar for starting a land mortgage bank in West Godavari district.

Industries*Export of fruit from this Presidency.*

1151 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the value of the fruit exported from this Presidency during a year;

(b) whether the Agricultural Department is taking any steps to improve the fruit industry in the Presidency;

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(c) whether there is any research in fruit culture in the Government experimental farms;

(d) whether any courses are given in the Agricultural College in fruit culture; and

(e) whether the Government will consider the necessity of appointing a specialist to improve the fruit industry in the Presidency?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the "annual statement of the sea-borne trade and navigation of the Madras Presidency."

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes; in some stations.

(d) Yes.

(e) Not for the present.

Education*Resolution regarding compulsory elementary education in all municipalities, etc.*

1152 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention was drawn to the 10th resolution passed by the first conference of the West Godavari district under the presidency of Mr. Mothay Narayana Rao, M.L.C., regarding making elementary education compulsory in all municipalities and thickly populated villages with vocational education; and

(b) whether the Government contemplate to give effect to the same?

A.—Government have not received a copy of the resolution.

Increased pay for teachers in Local Boards' Schools.

1153 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any of the amount remitted out of the Provincial contribution to the Imperial Government is proposed to be utilized for making contributions to local bodies for raising the salaries of teachers serving under them?

A.—No.

Amending Bills to the Local Boards Act and the Elementary Education Act.

1154 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the drafting of amending Bills to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 has begun; and

(b) when they will be introduced in the Council?

A.—(a) A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act has been prepared. It requires certain alterations with reference to recent decisions. A Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act has also been prepared.

(b) As early as possible.

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Forests*Arable land within the "Reserve line" of Mahadevamalai.*

1155 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 714 given on 28th March 1927, regarding the arable land within the "Reserve line" of Mahadevamalai, whether the report called for from the Chief Conservator of Forests has since been received and whether the same will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—The forest in question is a ryots' forest. A report was received from the Board of Revenue and the Government have passed orders directing the disforestation of the plot of land in question and the assignment of it to Adi-Dravidas and ex-soldiers.

Minor Irrigation*Water-supply to the Periyeri tank.*

1156 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Periyeri tank, near Alangayam, Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district, has a wet ayacut of about 100 acres under it;

(b) whether it is a fact that owing to insufficient water-supply, remission was given for nine years within the last 12 years;

(c) whether the pattadars petitioned the District Collector asking him to divert a jungle-stream to ensure a better supply of water to the said Periyeri tank;

(d) whether the District Collector rejected the petition on the mere report of a revenue subordinate;

(e) whether it is a fact that the matter was not investigated by the Public Works Department;

(f) whether the diversion of the jungle-stream is not likely to cost more than Rs. 3,000;

(g) what is the average amount of remission granted to these lands every year;

(h) whether Government are aware that the diversion of the jungle-stream will bring another fifty acres at least under the ayacut; and

(i) whether Government will be pleased to order an enquiry into the matter?

A.—(a) The Settlement Register of the village shows that the tank has an ayacut of 95 acres 45 cents.

(b) to (g) The Government have not the information.

(h) No.

(i) The Government do not propose to order an enquiry at present, as the ryots concerned can make representations to the Board of Revenue with reference to any order which the District Collector may have passed.

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Village Establishments*Enhancement of the pay of Monigars in "Estate" villages.*

1157 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from Monigars of 'Estate' and 'Shrotriyam' villages for the enhancement of their pay which at present is only Rs. 7 or Rs. 8; and

(b) what orders have been passed thereon?

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

Honorary Magistrates*Office hours of the Sembiam Honorary Magistrates' Court.*

1158 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the Court hours are for the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Sembiam in the Chingleput district;

(b) whether it is a fact that no fixed hours are followed in the Sembiam Honorary Magistrate's Court;

(c) whether complaints have been received that the habitual irregularity which prevails in that Court causes a great deal of trouble, inconvenience and annoyance to the litigants and vakils who appear in the said Court;

(d) whether it is a fact that it generally sits till 8 p.m. in the night and once sat even till midnight; and

(e) whether it is a fact, on the 27th of August 1927, the Honorary Magistrates retired for lunch at 1 p.m. and resumed work again at 4-45 p.m.

A.—(a) & (b) The Court begins work at 8 a.m. The hour at which it rises for the day depends upon the quantity of work to be done.

(c) No.

(d) The Bench sometimes sits till 8 p.m. It is true that once it sat till midnight.

(e) On the 27th August 1927 the Honorary Magistrates retired for lunch at 2-15 p.m. and reassembled at 4 p.m.

Irrigation*Improvements to the Ragavayyan and Malattar channels.*

1159 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Ragavayyan channel and the Malattar channel branching off from the Tirukkoyilur anicut system, South Arcot district, have got silted up badly;

(b) whether they are aware that the two channels require thorough regrading;

(c) whether the Government propose to issue early instructions for the improvement of these two channels, if necessary by the appointment of a special staff;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the whole flood water of the Malattar channel is diverted to the Emappur tank, Tirukkoyilur taluk, by the ryots of the village to the prejudice of the tanks lower down; and

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(e) whether there is a proposal pending before the Executive Engineer to construct a dam to regulate the supply to the Emappur tank and to the lands lower down, and if so, when the work is likely to be commenced?

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

Proposed construction of a dam across the Pennar river.

1160 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a dam across the river Pennar somewhere near the village of Jambai, Tirukkoyilur taluk, South Arcot district, to divert its flood water to some new tanks not at present commanding the Pennar water for their irrigation;

(b) whether the Government are aware that floods have become a rare feature in this river in the months of July to September during the last ten years;

(c) whether the Government have considered if the proposed dam will not affect the vested rights of the villages irrigated by the existing Tirukkoyilur anicut; and

(d) what steps, if any, they propose to safeguard their vested interests?

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

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Volume of water in the Godavari utilized for irrigation.

1161 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total volume of water brought down the Godavari river in each year from 1910–11 to 1925–26 or in each of such years for which accounts are available;

(b) the total volume of water that is used for irrigation purposes in each year from 1910–11 to 1925–26 or for such of the years for which accounts are available;

(c) the total quantity of water that is retained by the present anicut in each year; and

(d) the additional quantity of water that may be retained by using on the Godavari anicut shutters similar to those used on the Kistna anicut?

A.—Information is not available.

Scheme to remodel the irrigation channels in the Godavari Eastern delta.

1162 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme to remodel the irrigation channels in the Godavari Eastern delta;

(b) what the estimate of such scheme is; and

(c) how far it has been carried, i.e., the expenditure that has been incurred in each year since it was started?

A.—(a) Yes; a special subdivision has been sanctioned for the purpose.

(b) No estimates have yet been received.

(c) The subdivision was only sanctioned this year and it is unlikely that any work has yet been fully executed.

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Marine

Vacancies in the higher grade of the Coast Light Service.

1163 Q.—Mr. T. ALINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Hindus, Muhammadans and Indian Christians in the Coast Light Service in this Presidency;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are three permanent vacancies, in the higher grade just now, in this service;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Indian as head light-keeper out of the twelve members of the Coast Light staff, except perhaps Mr. O. M. Gratian who is considered an Anglo-Indian;

(d) whether there are qualified Hindus and Muhammadans fit to hold such appointments in the Coast Light Service; and

(e) whether Government will be pleased to consider the claims of such Hindus and Muhammadans in filling up the present vacancies in the higher staff of the service?

A.—(a) On 25th August 1927, there were 37 posts of head light-keepers and assistant light-keepers held by the various communities as shown below:—

Anglo-Indians	...	...	...	...	32
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	2
Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					37

(b) There were on that date two permanent vacancies and one temporary vacancy in the grade of head light-keeper.

(c) Of the eleven posts of head light-keepers, ten were held by Anglo-Indians and one by Mr. O. M. Gratian who is considered to be an Indian Christian.

(d) & (e) Assistant light-keepers are promoted to the grade of head light-keepers on consideration of seniority, merit, character and a sense of responsibility with ability to control.

Panchayat Courts

Members of depressed classes on Panchayat Courts.

1164 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Adi-Dravida candidates were returned in the recent elections to the Village Panchayat Courts in the Presidency; and

(b) what percentage the depressed classes members form to the total strength of Panchayat Courts in each district?

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

Village courts in the Presidency.

1165 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of village courts in the province

(b) the number of suits disposed of by them in 1926–27; and

(c) the number of village courts started in each of the last five years?

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- 4.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 3241, Law (General), dated 15th October 1927, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.
- (b) The Government have no information, as to the number of suits disposed of by village courts during the current year. As regards the year 1926, the hon. Member is referred to the above Government Order which has been placed on the Editors' Table.
- (c) The hon. Member is referred to the annual reports on the working of village courts during the years 1922 to 1926 which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

Police

Work done by the Reserved Armed Police.

1166 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what duties the Reserved Armed Police ordinarily perform;
- (b) by whom these duties were performed previously; and
- (c) whether the Reserved Armed Police is in addition to the police force previously entertained?

4.—(a) The duties of the Reserved Armed Police are to provide in each district an 'emergency force' under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate to deal with sudden local disturbances and to perform certain routine and fixed duties, such as guarding the local treasury and magazine, supplying orderlies to superior police officers and providing men for escort of prisoners and treasure.

(b) So far as can be ascertained from a study of old records, police reserves appear to have been formed first at the reorganization of 1859; prior to that date, the police force of this Presidency was made up of 'village police' and 'stipendiary police'. The reorganization contemplated among other things the placing of the old village police and the stipendiary constabulary on a better footing and the maintenance of separate reserves in the police headquarters of each district. It is not possible to determine with certainty whether prior to 1859 the duty of dealing with sudden local disturbances was laid on the military or only on the police.

(c) It has not been possible to ascertain whether the total strength of the stipendiary police was increased in 1859, when the reserves were formed.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, may I suggest that the questions for which answers are so far ready may be included in to-morrow's agenda?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes. There will be about 100 questions and of these about 70 will be printed and the remaining will be lithographed and placed in the hands of hon. Members."

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

II

DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"According to the present arrangements, the Council will be adjourned at 5 p.m. to-morrow. Before fixing the most convenient date for the next meeting of the Council, I should like to enquire of the Leaders of all the parties in the House whether it would not be most convenient to the Members generally and conducive to the greatest despatch of business if the Council met some time in February and continued its sittings till the end of March. I should like that the Leaders should consult the Members of their parties and tell me before to-morrow morning. I may perhaps mention that in case the Council is to sit continuously from February to the end of March, the meeting will probably commence about the 15th of February."

III

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"There is a desire on the part of some hon. Members who have given notice of bills and resolutions that I should postpone my motion regarding the amendments to Standing Orders to to-morrow."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may move a motion to that effect and, if it is seconded, I will put it to the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I move that this item do stand adjourned till 12 noon to-morrow." 11-30 a.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member wants it to be taken as the item of business to-morrow after question time."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have no objection to any course being adopted but if my hon. Friend will forgive me I do not think this business will take much time."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am quite prepared to go on, Sir . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In that case, the hon. Member must withdraw his adjournment motion and proceed with the business."

Motion for adjournment was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to move that the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider amendments to Standing Orders be taken into consideration."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Copies of the report of the Select Committee have not been supplied to us."

(Voices: 'They have been supplied to us long long ago.')

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Copies were available long long ago."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, it will be noticed from the report of the Select Committee which has been placed before us that my hon. and learned Friend from South Kanara is alone in his opinions and that the Members of the Select Committee representing the various sections of the House have suffered the misfortune of not being able

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to agree with him. May I therefore suggest to the hon. Member that he for the moment will let things continue as they are and take the opportunity that may occur between now and the next meeting of the Council to convert the House to his point of view, so that we may have more time and more adequate discussion to consider his point of view. It will be realized by the hon. Mover of the amendments that at the present moment signs are not propitious to the House accepting these amendments. I therefore suggest to his consideration, especially as hon. Members of the House are anxious to dispose of a great deal of non-official Bills and resolutions, that instead of discussing each of these amendments when my hon. Friend is ranged on the one side and all others are on the other, to let the things slide for some time."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"There are two stages in this motion. One is I have to place before the House the report of the Select Committee and move that it be taken into consideration. The next stage is for me to move the amendments one by one. If my first motion is carried, I shall then move the amendments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"For any such adjustment it is too late. The question has already been proposed by me to the House that the Select Committee's report be taken into consideration. If that motion is carried, the next step will be to proceed with the consideration of the amendments, unless the hon. Member again moves for the postponement of this business under Standing Order 34. I therefore have to dispose of the question whether the Council is prepared to consider the report."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall move for that only."

(Voices : 'Already moved.')

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and negatived.

IV

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

* Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—"I beg to introduce a Bill^a to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, and move that it be read in Council.

"My reason for introducing this amendment is to transfer the headquarters of the University from Bezwada to Anantapur. The amendment is to substitute the word 'Anantapur' for 'Bezwada' in clause 2 of section 3. A good deal of amendments have been already tabled before this House and I therefore feel it unnecessary to speak anything more on the subject. With these few words I beg to move my motion."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—"I now move that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee already constituted."

^a Published in the *Fort St. George's Gazette*, dated 26th October 1927, as Bill No. 25 of 1927.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee which has already been appointed to consider the Andhra University Bills."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I desire to propose a small amendment, viz., to add that the Select Committee be authorized to sit at all or any of the following places :—

Vizagapatam.	Guntur.
Bezwada.	Anantapur.
Rajahmundry.	Madanapalle."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to amend the motion before the House by adding the following words at the end of it, viz. :—

'That the Select Committee be authorized to sit at all or any of the following places to hear witnesses and take evidence :—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Bezwada, Guntur, Anantapur and Madanapalle.'

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of information, Sir.' If the motion before the House is carried, then may I ask whether the Select Committee can tour to these places and take evidence only with regard to Mr. Obi Reddi's Bill or with regard to other Bills also?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the hon. Member feels any doubt, after seeing the result of voting on this motion, he may make a similar motion regarding other Bills also and under the special circumstances in which the motion is made, I shall have no objection to allow it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to oppose the motion before the House. My reasons are these : there are something like 35 members or so in the Select Committee. It has been decided that this committee should tour in the Telugu districts to take evidence regarding the suitability of the different centres and other points covered by these several Bills. We are not told exactly what would be the cost of this committee to go round and take evidence. I think it would probably come to Rs. 25,000. The principle laid down in our Standing Orders is that the number of a Select Committee should not exceed 15. I myself was responsible to bring about an amendment of this kind and it was passed by a majority of this House. The main ground that was urged then was economy."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be in order to reflect upon the vote of the House regarding any resolution."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"My only point is this : that the grounds on which . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"To be clear to the hon. Member, he must remember that no Member of the House can comment upon the vote of the House as to whether the vote was sound or otherwise. He may reflect upon the persons who have voted one way or the other. But the vote of the House cannot be questioned."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am not questioning the soundness or otherwise of this Council having voted in that way. I am questioning the decision

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of the Select Committee in having come to the conclusion that it should tour round the Telugu districts at the expense of the Government. I beg to point out that it was decided by this Council that the number of Members on a Select Committee should not exceed fifteen on the ground of economy. I beg to ask this House whether on the same ground of economy the number of Members in this Select Committee can exceed fifteen. I beg to ask whether a Select Committee consisting of 35 members is to be allowed to tour round the Telugu districts. Is such a touring worth while, or will the benefits or results be commensurate with the cost which it would entail? I consider this thing quite unnecessary. I submit to the House that this expenditure will not only be beyond the financial capacity of the Government but would be quite wasteful also. Most of the Members of the Committee know the geography of the various places. Most of them have visited the places and they must have some idea as to which of them would form proper University centres. For instance, Anantapur, Bezawada, Rajahmundry, etc., are all well-known places to the Members and they know very well the economic condition of each place. If they are not aware, let them get the statistics collected for these places with regard to climate, population, etc. All these points can be acquired by further study or they can be collected at Madras.

11-45
a.m.

"This House will be setting a very bad example to the departments of Government to be extravagant. We cannot check them effectively if we set a bad example ourselves. I for one am particularly opposed to these roving commissions. They are unnecessary and therefore unjustifiable. They will serve to get us no more information than we can get by sitting in Madras itself. I therefore appeal to the House to carefully consider whether it would be worth while to spend such a large sum on this tour. Of course, there are gentlemen who are much interested in this University scheme and they may travel at their own expense. There are also gentlemen who are interested that the headquarters or the centres should be situated in their own places. They might be able to give their hospitality to those Members of the Legislative Councils who wish to visit the places and pay their travelling expenses, if necessary.

"Now, in this province so many universities are being demanded. We in Mangalore want a university for us; our Malabar friends want another; the Tamil Nadu wants another. If such big committees are to be sent out in each case, I want to know at whose cost and for whose benefit they should be sent out. If they want separate universities for their own tracts, let them do as the organisers of the Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University did; let them collect large sums of money. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to confine himself to the question of the expenditure on the Committee's tour."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I was saying that if people wanted universities at their own places they should pay the cost. I think, Sir, in the Andhra country there are many rich people who can pay the cost of this Committee. Let them pay for it; or let the Committee members pay for it. It is unfair to the finances of the Presidency that this huge expenditure should be incurred at this juncture. I already said that the Committee ought not to have been more than fifteen. Even on the Malabar Tenancy Bill it was

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suggested that only a small sub-committee of five out of the Select Committee might go to Malabar and collect all the necessary evidence and that proposal was rejected rightly. Whatever information is necessary it can, I think, be got without undertaking this expensive tour and I therefore oppose the proposal for the whole committee touring at the expense of the Government."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I wish to raise a point of order. I submit that the amendment of Mr. Harisarvottama Rao is not in order on two grounds. Standing Order No. 1 says that the Secretary shall issue a summons to each Member for the date and place fixed by the Governor for a Session of the Council. The time and place of a sitting of the Council is to be decided by the Governor; and therefore I submit for your consideration that the sittings of any committee appointed by this House itself stand on the same footing as the sittings of the House and that the Committee cannot sit outside Madras without the sanction of the Governor. My second point is that under Standing Order No. 40 (4) a select committee may hear expert evidence and the representatives of any special interests affected by the measure before them. The question of taking evidence or not, is therefore, left to the discretion of the Select Committee. We have once entrusted the matter to them for report and it is for them to decide in what manner they should go about their business; it is not for us to impose restrictions on them as to where they should sit and what they should do. But there is one thing; if the House is not satisfied with the report when it is presented to them they may reconsider the matter. But at this stage it is not open to us to fetter the discretion of the Committee in any way."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The point of order raised by the hon. Member whether a Select Committee of the House can sit outside Madras when His Excellency the Governor has fixed Madras as the place of meeting of the Council requires very careful consideration. But tentatively my ruling is that the Committee can sit outside. I may, on receiving further advice in the matter, revise this tentative ruling."

"As regards the other point, Standing Order No. 40 only says that the Select Committee may hear expert evidence, etc. But where the Committee is to sit to hear that evidence is the point raised by this amendment. The question is whether the House desires to give to the Select Committee any and, if so, what direction as to the place where they should sit and examine evidence. I think the amendment is in order."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If I understand you aright, Mr. President, you ruled that it was open to the Select Committee to meet wherever it decided to meet."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question whether the Select Committee can meet wherever it decides to meet is still an open question. The question does not arise now in this debate."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If I understand your ruling aright, was it not that the Select Committee can meet wherever the House directs it to meet?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House has got a right to give instructions to the Select Committee; but whether the House has got a right to permit the Select Committee to sit outside the place which is appointed by the Governor for the meeting of the Legislative Council is a matter upon

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which I have already given my tentative ruling in the affirmative. But I may revise my ruling on receiving further advice in the matter. For the present, I said that the motion is in order."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Sir, instead of the whole Select Committee visiting these various places I should like that a sub-committee of this Select Committee consisting of not more than seven members be allowed to go to these places and gather evidence. Therefore I move the following amendment to that of Mr. Harisarvottama Rao :—

"Between the words, 'that' and 'Select Committee' insert the words, 'a sub-committee not exceeding seven members of the.'"

"In view of the objections raised by some of the Members here I think it is enough if a small sub-committee instead of a large body of 35 members visit these places and take evidence. It is unnecessary that a large body should visit these places at the expense of the public treasury."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I submit, Sir, that I consider the amendment as out of order."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is for me to say that." (Laughter.)

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I only make a submission to you, Sir. This House has no right to appoint or to suggest the appointment of a sub-committee of the Select Committee. The Select Committee is to decide its own functions. If the Select Committee asks this House through its representatives for any direction, then this House might give such directions as it thinks fit. But so far as the business of the Select Committee is concerned, it is free to transact it in any manner it likes, subject to the general directions given by the House when the Committee was appointed. Therefore, Sir, it is not in order for this House to suggest the appointment of a sub-committee of the Select Committee. It will be creating a bad precedent, Sir, for a large body like the Legislative Council to arrogate to itself the power of directing the details of its Committees."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On the point of order, Mr. President,—I am saying nothing on the merits of the question—you have been very cautious, if I may say so very respectfully, and given your tentative ruling, which, if I understand aright, is this. 'The House has got a right to give directions to its own creature, the Select Committee. But if the Committee wants to meet outside Madras, I take it, Mr. President, your ruling was that this House may authorize it to do so if it so desires. The amendment of my hon. Friend from Mangalore says that instead of the whole committee being allowed to tour, the House may in its wisdom say, 'I do not want that all of you should visit those places and charge the exchequer which is in my charge with a large expense; I consider it necessary that only some of you, not all of you, should form into a sub-committee and visit the places and take evidence of the witnesses.' The point of order of my hon. Friend from Tanjore is exactly the same as that of the hon. Member from Kurnool, with this difference that the latter argues that the House can give only general instructions but cannot give special directions. According to your ruling, the House can give directions; but as to what these directions should be is a matter for this House. This House may accept the original proposition or the amendment. If the proposition is in order, I submit, Sir, that the second amendment also is in order."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment of Mr. K. R. Karant is in order."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am sorry, Sir, I have to oppose the proposition and the amendment together"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment of Mr. K. R. Karant is for the consideration of the House now."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYED :—"Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment of Mr. Karnt. The Committee consists of 35 Members and it is for them to decide and submit a report after a careful consideration of all the materials that they might collect. In order to collect these materials satisfactorily and solve the difficulty in which we are at present placed, the Committee has decided to go to these five or six important places at the expense of the rate-payer. We are not going to travel at the expense of the Government as Mr. Saldanha mentioned; we are going to do service to the tax-payers of the Andhra districts at their expense by going to these various places, inspecting the localities, taking evidence and coming to a conclusion on the relative merits of each of the centres. If we are to sit at Madras and decide as to which should be the centres and which should be the headquarters without hearing evidence, it will not be so satisfactory as it would be if we were to go to the places themselves, and also examine witnesses there. So, Sir, it is very essential that the whole Committee should go to the various places if evidence is to be taken at all. I think that in the interest of the Andhra University and of the Andhra districts as a whole it is very essential that the whole Committee should tour at the expense of the tax-payer. It does not seem reasonable that only 7 out of 35 should go, because, 7 is only one-fifth of the whole Committee. I do not know how many hon. Members of the Select Committee will be ready to accept the report of 7 hon. Members out of 35. That would not mend matters because the evidence will be only second-hand, for 35 hon. Members cannot digest or accept without question what only 7 hon. Members have to say. They may be prejudiced or interested one way or the other. In the interests of the Andhra University as a whole, all the Members of the Select Committee should go. After all, the cost is not much when we consider the point that we are going to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the Andhra University. A sum of 15 or 20 thousand rupees should not be considered a great expense when we are going to use that sum profitably and when we are going to spend lakhs of rupees upon the headquarters of the University or upon one additional centre. I therefore appeal to the House to vote for the amendment of the hon. Member Mr. Harisarvottama Rao."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I very strongly support the amendment of my hon. Friend from Mangalore. The speech of my hon. Friend who just resumed his seat amounts to this: If the Select Committee of 35 Members cannot make up their minds on the report of 7 Members, how can a Council of 134 Members make up its mind on a report of 35 Members. Logically speaking, it should be open to all the 134 hon. Members of this House to visit all these places, take evidence, produce a report, the volume of which if printed will occupy the cubic space of this Chamber and then make up their minds on this difficult and complicated question."

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noon.

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"After all, Sir, we have got to consider quick despatch of business; the Council in its wisdom has chosen to appoint a Committee of 35; it is perfectly open to this Council to say 'you send out a small body of not more than 7 hon. Members to go and take evidence in these places, to consider the evidence and then give us a report.'"

"Then, Sir, the financial aspect of the question cannot be dismissed so light-heartedly as my hon. Friend chose to do. A sum of Rs. 25,000 may be paltry to some of us but to the infant Andhra University, as it wants all the money the State can give, I consider that Rs. 20,000, even non-recurring, will go a long way towards giving some of the necessities it wants."

"On the merits of the case itself, Mr. President, I myself should prefer, were it possible, to the Select Committee sitting in Madras, hearing witnesses and then producing a report. But, unfortunately, witnesses will have to come from distant parts to the Committee at Madras. The questions referred to the Committee are the most important—the location of the centres and of the headquarters and as to whether there should be additional centres and, if so, at what places. These questions depend for their right and sound decision to a large extent, *inter alia* upon the suitability of the place, the resources available in the particular place, the enthusiasm of the public in that place and various other points on which you have to get first-hand evidence given by those interested to the Committee of this House or a Committee of the Select Committee."

"I do not deny that, if the purse of the State were flush with money and if my hon. Friend, the hon. the Minister for Education, were willing to find the money in competition with other competing claims on his purse, I personally am not against the whole Committee going to all these places. But, if I can anticipate him, I think the Government will feel that they can find other and better use for this money than authorizing the whole Committee to go. It is, after all, for the House to decide. It seems to me that the House would consult the convenience of the House as well as the exchequer of the province in giving its support for a sub-committee of 7 to go to those places and take evidence. After all, let us remember that we get very rare chances of using the pruning knife. Most of the items in the budget are either non-votable or are such as not to allow us to use the pruning knife. This is one of the few opportunities when the representatives of the people in this House have got a chance of translating their maxims for making retrenchment into practice. It seems to me we are in our test and it depends upon the House to show that we can administer such finances as are entrusted to us, with care and discrimination. I therefore venture to support the amendment of my hon. Friend from Mangalore and to ask the whole House to accept the amendment as a practical proposition."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I personally am not in favour of any one travelling to the Andhra districts, but after hearing the wishes expressed by my hon. Friends on the Select Committee, I think that it would be better if some evidence can be taken in the matter and if some of the Members of the Committee visited the various centres. I therefore think it right that we should accept the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend from South Kanara. As my hon. and learned Friend for the University has explained, it will not at all be proper if this House were to vote that the whole Committee should travel round the various centres

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I strongly support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant. A large number of Bills have been introduced into this Council and a large number of Select Committees have been appointed. In view of the decision of some of these Committees have been appointed. In view of the decision of some of these to travel through the country to enquire witnesses, some of us have become anxious for some time past about the very large expenditure such a course will involve. At the same time, we realize the importance of collecting such evidence. The amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, has supplied a *via media* for the solution of this problem. The country and the tax-payers cannot certainly view with equanimity this Pindari invasion (laughter) (excuse me for the expression) of 35 Councillors to the various places of the Madras Presidency to collect evidence and submit a report to this Council. If evidence has to be collected and places inspected it can be done by a sub-committee of 7 or 10 hon. Members visiting the places, collecting evidence and submitting report. Imagine for a moment the enormous waste of time and labour that 35 sets of examinations and cross-examinations of witnesses by the Members of the Select Committee will involve and then you can realize the force of our objection to that course. I therefore strongly support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant and I hope that the House will unanimously pass the same."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, if the House really thinks that it is a waste of money for the Members of the Select Committee to go round the Andhra country in connexion with this question, I for one would vote against the resolution itself. But, Sir, is it really a waste of money? My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, has no doubt pointed out the fact that the Select Committee consists of a very large number of hon. Members. It is no doubt true that the Select Committee could have been composed of a fewer number of Members. But, owing to various causes, owing to local rivalries and owing to the large number of Bills that have been introduced in connexion with the Andhra University the number of Members on the Select Committee was increased. The House would, probably, have been in a better position to decide this question if the amendment did not mainly refer to the question of taking evidence. I think that the question of taking evidence is only one aspect of the matter. There is another aspect which seems to have been practically forgotten by the hon. Members when discussing this question. This is a matter which we, Members coming from the Andhra country, consider very serious. It is on account of this fact that under the Andhra University Act a few centres only have been selected for concentration. The fact that soon after the Act was passed, a number of Bills have to be introduced suggesting various centres—some as additions and some for substitution of the centres already decided—clearly shows that there is a great deal of discontent in the Andhra districts with regard to the

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decision already arrived at. Such being the case, is it not in the interests of that portion of the Madras Presidency to which the Andhra University Act applies that the decision to be arrived at by the Members of the Select Committee and finally by this House should be arrived at after considering all the aspects of the question, after taking evidence of a number of educationists and laymen who are interested in the development of education in the Andhra country?

"One aspect of the question which I want to put before you is the inspection by the Select Committee Members of the various places that claim to be fixed as centres. From an educational point of view there are certain considerations which ought to be taken into account and which play a very prominent part in the selection of those places for development of future education, such as the climate of the places, the surroundings of the places and the local enthusiasm of the people as my hon. Friend put it. These aspects of the question cannot be considered by the Select Committee sitting in Madras. Collecting statistics will not help us very much. The suitability of the various places that claim to be fixed as centres cannot be judged by our sitting in Madras. These ought to weigh in arriving at a decision on this question. No doubt, from a financial point of view the money required for such a committee may seem to be very much. But the finances of the country are not taken into consideration, I suppose, when hon. Members of the Government and Ministers proceed all the way from Madras to distant places to open probably a girls' school or a small bridge."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA.—"I am against that also."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Probably, the Select Committee has to spend a sum of Rs. 20,000 for arriving at a proper decision with regard to the selection of the places for future development of educational interests. Is that sum to be considered too much for the purpose?"

12-15 p.m. "This is a purpose, Sir, for which not thousands but lakhs are going to be spent in future. My friends will remember that the agitation against the Andhra University Act is due to this, that there was an attempt made in the Act not to allow all places to develop into big educational centres. A few places are to be selected finally for development. A decision arrived at now will be a decision for ever and a mistake committed now will be a mistake for ever. It is the interest of the future generation, of the younger generation, that is more at stake than the interest of a few localities. That is the view with which we look at it; and I would even suggest, Sir, that if possible the whole of this House should be allowed to visit the places for the purpose of collecting evidence and seeing how far they are suitable from the point of view of educational development. My friend, Mr. Saldanha, pointed out that since it is a matter of interest to the local people, the local people should come forward and meet the expenses from their purse. I do not think, Sir, that if the Select Committee is really interested, the members belonging to the places now fighting for concentration would lag behind in doing so; but I will ask how many of these gentlemen will be prepared to go to these places at the expense of the local people? I for one, Sir, am prepared to meet the expenses of the Select Committee or even of the whole House for going to the place mentioned in my amendment. I am really very keen on this subject, Sir, because I believe that such inspection of these places will probably set right some of the wrong impressions that hon. Members have of these places. After all, Sir, the amount of money that the

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Council is likely to vote for this purpose is not too much compared with the vast amount of money that we are going to spend for the development of educational institutions in the Andhradesa. When a Committee consisting of 35 Members has decided to tour round, not the whole of the Andhra country, but only the particular places which are now fighting for concentration of educational developments, to inspect the places and then to arrive at a proper decision, is it too much for that Committee to ask this House for their expenses? I may tell the House Sir, that after all some of us in the Select Committee could ill-afford to tour; but having regard to our duty and the responsibility of arriving at a proper decision in regard to the various places, we think that it is absolutely necessary, at whatever cost, not only financially but even more than that, loss of time, that in the interests of the future generation of Andhradesa these places should be visited and that a decision should then be arrived at. I venture to put before the House once again that a decision arrived at now will be a decision for ever. In view of the fact that there is a desire to allow only certain places to develop, is it not necessary that a decision should be arrived at by the Select Committee and afterwards by the House, after the various aspects of the question are fully considered and carefully investigated? I would close with an appeal to this House not to be chary in granting this small amount, because when compared to the amount of money that we are going to spend on the Andhra University for generations to come, this amount is very small."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid that the subject is received with some amount of prejudice merely because the number of members proposed to visit the places is 35 and not 7. It seems to me that the hon. Minister is willing to recommend the proposal to the acceptance of the Government and of this House if only the number is 7 and not 35. So far as he is concerned, personally he thinks that no general tour is necessary, because on the records and on the papers available, there is sufficient material, in his opinion, with which to decide the matter as soon as possible, without the Select Committee taking this trouble of going about the country. That view was placed before the Select Committee, as also the question whether only a small Committee should go or the whole Select Committee should go and visit the places. The questions were discussed by the Committee and a decision was arrived at that it was not necessary to have a committee of seven members. I see no reason why seven members alone should visit and not all the 35, when the materials are there on which we can come to a decision on the matter. This is a question, Sir, which concerns 14 Telugu districts; but we have also got 15 Tamil districts represented in the Select Committee, and if a Committee of seven people is to be constituted, I should like to know how many interested people will be on it. If most of the movers of Bills are excluded, then practically outsiders will be there in the sense that most of them will be Tamilians; and I do not know whether after all we of the Telugu section will have sufficient voice in deciding with regard to the centre to be selected. I could well understand if Telugu people alone constituted the Select Committee and if seven were selected from among the members of that Committee; but if we were to submit ourselves, I would rather submit to the judgment of Mr. Statham and of the hon. Minister than submit to a Committee of seven going from place to place. I therefore think, Sir, that if this House is not in a mood to vote for the whole

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Committee going to the several places, it stands to reason that it should not vote for seven members touring the country."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I am really surprised at the audacity of the hon. Member for the University in his analogies and parallels. He tried to draw analogies and parallels with regard to this House going in a body or the Select Committee going in a body, and he also advanced peculiar arguments to support the theory of seven members. The theory of seven, Sir, is a very convenient theory; because I am sure some seven friends can by some fluke get into the Sub-Committee and have an opportunity of visiting all the places in the Andhradesa once in their lives, at any rate. But I do not see how that argument can induce us to vote for this amendment. The House has really given powers to a Select Committee, to advise it and the Select Committee has passed a resolution deciding that it should go and examine some witnesses at particular places. I ask whether it is open to any Member of this House to suggest that only seven Members of the Select Committee should be allowed the privilege of examining witnesses at the several places and that the other Members should be asked to put down their signatures merely on the evidence collected by the seven Members. These seven Members are part of the Select Committee, they are not witnesses before the Select Committee, and with that difference, I do not see how the hon. Member for the University thought he was correct in mentioning that seven Members were sufficient to judge of the issues on which the Select Committee has to give advice. I could have very well understood if the hon. Member for the University urged that there was sufficient information available already and that therefore there was no need for any touring by anybody. Since however he urges that a small committee should go, I see no escape but to ask that the whole Committee should be allowed to go, for the simple reason that there are those on the Select Committee who are interested in the development of education in Andhradesa because they come from the Telugu districts, there are others who are interested in it purely as representatives of this House and there are also the experts. All these members must necessarily have an opportunity of examining the witnesses, and examination of the witnesses is one of the items to be attended to by the Committee during the tour.

" Now, Sir, with regard to the necessity of the tour. I for one am prepared to content myself with saying that nobody should go; but very good reasons were urged against such a position. It was casually remarked by one of my friends who had a great deal to do with the passing of the Andhra University Act, that all this trouble arose because the Committee appointed to investigate into the matter did not visit the places in the first instance. Now, Sir, if this Committee also is not to visit the places and make up its mind one way or the other, what guarantee is there that similar trouble will not arise from time to time? A large number of issues are involved in the matter, and if our friends who come from the South and from the West make up their minds not to judge us by the mere prejudice that has been circulated in the papers by controversies that the Andhras have been parochial in the matter, if they make up their minds not to judge us by the fact that they have to grant a fairly large amount of money—I concede it is a fairly large amount of money: and I wish that that question had never arisen, although I may also say that it would not have arisen if the Government had undertaken to work the Act as it is and with an honesty of purpose

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and in the right spirit—considering the large interests involved, considering the fact that witnesses have to be examined and also considering the enthusiasm for the cause and the enthusiasm that the question should be settled once for all—i.e., in regard to the type of the university, the character of the university, viz., bifurcation or trifurcation, etc., the climate, the surroundings, the population, the convenience of the centres for being the headquarters, etc.—I should say that any dispassionate man sitting in judgment will never come to the conclusion that the demand of the Select Committee to be allowed to go about is unreasonable. If hon. Members view this question really from an economic point of view, I cannot understand how, when millions of our money are being wasted by the Treasury Benches without being utilized according to the vote of this House,—we have practically given our vote in that respect—some of the Members consider that the claim of the Select Committee is extravagant. And even if it is a bit extravagant, how can you say 'You are our Select Committee, you are our creature and so you must yield to the judgment that is delivered to you by our friends the seven gentlemen whom we have indicated'. I do not see any reasonableness in that attitude. I for one would not have moved my amendment but for the fact that the Select Committee did pass a resolution to that effect. It is one thing for this House to give a direction to the Select Committee and it is another thing for this House to veto a resolution which the Select Committee has passed. The Select Committee has certain rights, and unless this House considers that the Select Committee has badly blundered and that it has not behaved in the proper way, I do not think it is right that hon. Members should oppose a resolution passed by the Select Committee when once it has unfortunately come to this House on account of certain defects in the constitution itself to which the hon. the President has alluded."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Mr. Karant's amendment be put."

The closure motion was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Basheer Ahmad has handed to me just now an amendment to increase the number to twelve. He has already spoken on the amendment of Mr. Karant and I do not think I can allow him to move an amendment again on this subject."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I have to oppose this amendment for several reasons. So far as this question is concerned, we know that at the time the original Act was passed, the Select Committee's report was thrown to the winds on several points, especially on the question of headquarters. The question of centres, the question of headquarters and other allied questions will depend, as our experience has shown, on the amount of canvassing that may go on at the time the whole matter is considered by this House after the Select Committee's report.

" A sub-committee, if there be any, may report and the Select Committee 12-30 p.m. also may report. But the final decision will be only in the hands of this House. We are sure that even the report of the Select Committee must be accompanied by several minutes of dissent. I do not think that the decision of any matter connected with these Bills is going to depend upon the local inspection, upon the evidence or the arguments placed before the Select

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Committee. It may be that the Select Committee may, by an accident of majority, on one or two points come to some conclusion as to where the centres and the headquarters should be. But whether that decision would be accepted by this House or not, depends very much upon the arguments placed before the House and also on the canvassing by people outside the House. So far as we know, in these matters, sentiments prevail and generally no arguments. There is therefore no use in the Select Committee going to the several places and making the report. I do not know what are the points with reference to which the Committee want to make the inspection? I should strongly think that the Members of the Committee should sit only at Madras where no extraneous consideration will arise and where they may possibly decide without prejudice or favour. If they go to the several places, they will get a number of garlands, a number of music parties and the like arranged in honour of their visit and there will be brisk canvassing at each place. The entertainments afforded to the Members may perhaps guide the decision of some of them to some extent. What are the Members going to learn by going round the places which they have not the opportunity to know here. There are various reports now available. When the last Act was passed, a majority of the House voted for Bezwada being made headquarters although hon. Members knew that there was no good institution of an educational character there. The argument then advanced was, the less the number of institutions, the better and Bezwada commanded the majority of the House at that time. To overrule that opinion of the Council, strong arguments will be necessary and I do not think a mere inspection by 35 gentlemen will do. Evidently the argument of some Members in favour of the whole Committee going round instead of a sub-committee thereof will be urged again in favour of all the 134 members going—for, in this case, we have got two special members also. If 35 is preferable to 7, I do not see any reason why 134 is not preferable to 35. I know there will be no objection from some of us even to that course; but there is bound to be serious objection from the public point of view. When we have been fighting hard against any expenditure, however small it may be, strongly opposing the creation of even a single high appointment, it is not proper that we should allow such a huge sum as Rs. 50,000 of the tax-payers' money to be spent for this purpose. That is the chief reason why I am opposed to the motion. And in this particular case, as I have said, there is no necessity at all and it will also be of no use. Therefore the argument that may probably be raised, more strongly perhaps than hitherto, that the larger the number, the better will be the result, will involve us only in a larger expenditure with no beneficial results. In this sense, Sir, especially sitting as one of the Congress Members who are expected to watch the interests of the tax-payers very carefully, I would certainly oppose any expenditure of any amount which is not shown to be absolutely necessary and very useful. I have said that I do not think it would be useful because only 35 people go and they can come to no decision based upon the mere inspection. I would also oppose this suggestion as creating a new precedent, for, I think that inspections by such a large number as 35 would be a new precedent which will be sought to be followed in the case of other committees where, it might be argued, local inspection would be necessary. The demands for grants to meet all these would come to a very large figure. The Select Committee on the Madras University Act Amending Bill will also like to tour round; the Malabar Tenancy Bill Select Committee would like to go to Malabar and take

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evidence. In fact there would be such claims made by practically every Select Committee that is constituted. Therefore not only as regards the expenditure but also on the ground that we should be against creating such precedents, I am strongly opposed to the motion and I request the hon. Mover to withdraw it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am sorry that I cannot agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I think that this House should support the amendment moved. It has been stated already, Sir, that the Select Committee itself, by a very large majority has come to this conclusion, namely, that it should visit some particular centres which have been mentioned to the House. Let us not confuse the issue. As one of my hon. Friends has put it, it is not a question of visiting all the places in the Telugu district. The idea is to visit certain places which are specifically mentioned in one or the other of the nine amending Bills before the Committee. The question is where to locate the headquarters of the University, at which of the five places already mentioned it should be and whether all the three existing centres should be there or whether the number should be reduced to one or whether we should have more centres than three. After all, Sir, the Select Committee is not a judicial body. The members of the Select Committee individually and the Select Committee as a whole are perfectly entitled to import their own personal knowledge in coming to a conclusion. The members visiting the different places will have opportunity to converse with the professors and other educationists of the localities and other important citizens interested in education at the several places and will be able to come to a conclusion and this conclusion will be assisted by examination of witnesses on the spot. As a matter of fact, if our Andhra friends whom it is very difficult to expect to come to a unanimous conclusion on this question, could agree, that would be the best possible solution. But unfortunately the very fact that the various members belonging to the several localities have introduced as many as eight or nine Bills shows that there is no possibility of agreement among them.

"Sir, reference has been made to the financial aspect of the question. I do not shut my eyes to the cost involved, but it seems to me that it is necessary for the House to incur the expenditure. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, stated that statistics relating to rainfall, population, climate and other conditions of the several places were available and that with the aid of these the members of the Select Committee could come to their conclusion. I submit that my hon. Friend is not wholly correct. Why should the hon. Ministers and Executive Councillors be going on tours to several places? Is it because they could not get the necessary statistics or because they are not able to get the information they require from their subordinates like the Collectors? No, Sir. There is a special advantage gained by touring and getting personal knowledge from people on the spot, which will immensely help them in the administration of the country. My opinion therefore is that a visit to the localities and examination of persons on the spot will be of extreme value to the Members of the Committee. And it seems to me that the decision which has already been arrived at by the Committee and which is the subject matter of my hon. Friend's amendment is a sound one. I therefore support the amendment. I may add that, once it is conceded that witnesses have to be examined, either at the several places visited or at Madras, expenditure will have to be incurred in getting them

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to Madras or to other places. When the figures are worked out, I submit that there will be no great financial loss if the Select Committee visit the places mentioned.

"With these words, I support the amendment moved."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Mr President, Sir, I am really surprised that this amendment should have emanated, of all hon. Members, from my hon. Friend from Kurnool. I think the House has not forgotten that it was he who tabled a resolution for the reduction of travelling allowance of members of the Council to third class fare. I do not know whether the hon. Member has personally set an example himself. But that apart, I cannot understand that in a House of about 130 members, a Committee consisting of such a large number as 35 can be called a Select Committee. There seems to be no selectness about it. It is a misnomer to call it a Select Committee. If this House selects a sub-committee out of this, as Mr. Karant proposed, there is absolutely no necessity for such a large Committee going round all these centres which will only lead to a number of dissenting minutes and will minimize the chances of unanimity of opinion. I will also urge that this sub-committee is composed of non-Andhras, for the Andhras may have a partisan view. I therefore oppose the amendment of the hon. Member from Kurnool and if at a later stage the amendment is brought for a sub-committee being chosen, I would be inclined to support it."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to know why it is considered necessary that the Select Committee should visit the several places. If it is only a question of seeing the places, all the hon. Members here would be glad to do it because, in this matter, our votes are also required at the final consideration of the Bills. If the visit is for taking evidence certainly it will be a very big tribunal, and many witnesses will be puzzled before the tribunal and it will be a tedious affair. The hon. Member from Chittoor was saying that the Andhra people could not entrust the matter into the hands of a few members from Kerala and Tamil Nad. If that is so, we cannot trust committees in general and in fact the theory of representative Government will fall to the ground, if only we push this theory to its logical conclusion. Therefore, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant."

12-45 p.m. * Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, I am sorry I have to differ from my hon. Friends belonging to my own party. I am also sorry that I have to refute certain arguments just put forward. I do hope that the reference to the garlands, tea parties and music was made more in good humour than in anything else. I am perfectly sure that no one could be tied down by a garland of flowers or be intoxicated away from his duty by a cup of tea or by any such attractions. I would very respectfully appeal to all sides of the House to consider this question dispassionately as it affects the large tract of Andhra desa. When the Act was passed in the last Council we all remember that at different stages the question of the locality puzzled us and if I remember right, Sir, it was as a sort of compromise that we pitched upon three places—Rajahmundry, Anantapur and Bezwada; we had Rajahmundry and Anantapur for arts and science, Vizagapatam for technology and pitched upon Bezwada as headquarters lest if in any one centre the

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headquarters should be located the development there would be much to the prejudice of other centres. Therefore it was thought necessary that we should have a neutral place and a geographically central place like Bezwada for the headquarters. Now again the same question has cropped up and there are several amending Bills. My friend Mr. Karant's amendment in favour of seven men travelling may not include all the men who have given notices of amendments. I suppose there are two or three more Bills to be introduced to-day or to-morrow. If at all this House is willing to spend money on taking the evidence of witnesses, by itself going to take evidence or by calling witnesses to this place the finance necessary will, I think, mathematically come to the same thing. If instead of 46 witnesses going from Vizagapatam to Madras the Committee were to examine the witnesses there I do not think it will make any difference. I am surprised to see in a very large issue like this where the establishment of a University which will serve generations to come is concerned and when there is intense feeling that the centre should be determined after deep consideration, a matter of Rs. 20,000 should weigh so much. It is only a rough estimate and we are always accustomed to estimate higher figures than what we actually spend. That is a lesson we have learnt from the Treasury Benches. I do not think it will be more than Rs. 12,000 or 15,000 because all will not start from Madras and there will be people starting from Rajahmundry to Vizagapatam and from Bellary to Vizagapatam, etc. If these things are taken into consideration the amount of expenditure will not be much more than the expenditure that you will have to incur by calling the witnesses down here. After all, Rs. 20,000 for a University to which an initial sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was promised by the hon. Minister for Education is not at all a large sum. Local feeling also had to be taken into consideration. There is the expectation all over Andhra desa that 35 members will come to the Andhra desa and justice will be done to them. This feeling also counts for very much in stimulating local patriotism and making the people come forward with big donations and such other things. Already Kistna, Ganjam and Godavari have given large donations and one gentleman from Hyderabad has given one lakh worth of books as donation to the University. That being the case I do appeal to all Members that they should not consider much about this small sum for a large issue and make invidious distinctions. There is again a proposal that all the seven members should be non-Andhras! When we want self-determination, when we want provincial autonomy, if you are to vote for seven non-Andhras you will be depriving us of our legitimate aspirations. We have got enough of compartmental systems already. Whether Andhra or non-Andhra, we all belong to one House and we are expected to act to the best of our lights. In that view I hope this House will consider the proposition and give us the grant asked for."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, this appears to be rather a difficult problem for solution. The Members of the Select Committee themselves have become divided in their views. Some are for the Select Committee members to visit these places and express their opinion with regard to the selection of the University centres. Others say it is better that the witnesses are invited to Madras. But in both cases there is the expenditure to be met—rather a heavy sum. I would rather suggest a method of settlement by deputing one or two educational experts to visit these centres and place their report before the Select Committee. With regard to

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon] [4th November 1927]

the members visiting these centres and pronouncing their opinion, I might say they have been sufficiently educated already by people from Andhra desa coming here and explaining the advantages and disadvantages of each locality. With regard to the information needed, I dare say on several occasions members who are appointed to the Select Committee must have visited these localities and have seen and studied the condition of places and therefore they can come to a conclusion with a special officer's report before them I am therefore against this motion."

The question that the words 'a sub-committee not exceeding seven members of the' be substituted between the words 'I move that' and the 'Select Committee' was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 14. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 2. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 15. Mr. G. W. Chambers. |
| 3. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 16. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 4. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 17. " C. E. Wood. |
| 5. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 18. " S. Satyamurti. |
| 6. " J. A. Davis. | 19. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 7. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 20. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 8. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur. | 21. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 9. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 22. " K. R. Karant. |
| 10. " V. Ramjee Rao. | 23. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 11. " K. Krishnan. | 24. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 12. " S. N. Dorai Raja. | 25. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 13. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 26. The Raja of Ramnad. |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. B. Foulkes. | 18. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 2. " J. Bheemayya. | 19. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 20. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 4. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 21. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 5. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 22. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 6. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 23. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 7. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 24. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 25. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " D. Narayana Raju. | 26. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 10. " C. Obi Reddi. | 27. T. M. Moideco Sahib Bahadur. |
| 11. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 28. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 12. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | 29. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 13. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 30. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 14. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 31. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 15. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 32. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 16. " J. A. Saldanha. | |
| 17. " C. Gopala Menon. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 9. Mr. G. F. Boag. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 10. " A. M. G. C. Tampoe. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 11. " S. H. Slater. |
| 4. " Mr. N. Macmichael. | 12. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 13. Mahmud Shamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 14. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 7. Mr. F. B. Evans. | 15. " Al. Ar. Narayana Chettiyar. |
| 8. " J. F. Hall. | 16. Rao Bahadur O. N. Narayanan Nambudripad. |
| | 17. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |

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Neutral—cont.

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| 18. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 19. " Ramanath Goenka. | 28. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 20. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 29. Swami A. S. Sabajanandam. |
| 21. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 22. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 31. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 23. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 32. " P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 24. " Daniel Thomas. | 33. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 25. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. | 34. " P. Bhaktavatsala Nayadu. |
| 26. " S. Venkayya. | 35. " L. K. Tulasiram. |

Ayes 26. Noes 32. Neutral 35.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the amendment of Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao to the House. The question is to add the following words at the end of the motion of Mr. Obi Reddi: 'That the Committee be authorized to sit at all or any of the following places to hear witnesses: Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Bezwada, Guntur, Anantapur and Madanapalle'."

The motion was put and declared lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to add the following 1 p.m. words at the end of the motion of Mr. Obi Reddi. 'That the Select Committee be authorized to sit at all or any of the following places to hear evidence: Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Bezwada, Guntur, Anantapur and Madanapalle'."

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 11. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 2. " M. Gangadhara Siva. | 12. " P. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu. |
| 3. " V. Ramjee Rao. | 13. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 4. " S. N. Dorai Raja. | 14. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 5. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 15. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 6. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu. | 16. Mr. Daniel Thomas. |
| 7. " K. Koti Reddi. | 17. " S. Venkayya. |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | |
| 9. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | |
| 10. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 20. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 21. Mahmud Shamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 22. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 4. " Mr. N. Macmichael. | 23. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 24. Subadar Major Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 25. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 26. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Numbudripad. |
| 8. Mr. F. B. Evans. | 27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 28. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 11. " A. M. G. C. Tampoe. | 30. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 31. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 32. " K. Krishnan. |
| 14. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 33. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 15. " R. Foulkes. | 34. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 16. " H. Ari Gowder. | 35. Swami A. S. Sabajanandam. |
| 17. " A. B. Shetty. | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 18. " J. Bheemayya. | 37. Mr. G. W. Chambers. |
| 19. " J. A. Davis. | 38. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| | 39. " C. E. Wood. |

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A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925

[4th November 1927]

Noes—cont.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 40. Mr. S. Satyamurti. | 52. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu |
| 41. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 53. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 42. " T. Adinarayana Chettyar. | 54. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 43. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 55. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 44. " D. Narayana Raju. | 56. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 45. " K. Uppi Sribh. | 57. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 46. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 58. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 47. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 59. Mr. B. Kannachandra Reddi. |
| 48. " L. K. Tulasiram. | 60. " P. T. Rajan. |
| 49. " K. R. Karant. | 61. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayakar. |
| 50. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 62. Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 51. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. Ramasath Goenka. | 8. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 9. Khan Bahadur F. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 3. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder. | 10. Mr. A. M. Murugappa Chettyar. |
| 4. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 11. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 5. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 12. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 6. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 13. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. |
| 7. The Raja of Panagal. | |

Ayes 17. Noes 62. Neutral 13.

The question was negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now, the question is the motion of Mr. Obi Reddi, that the Bill be referred to the same Select Committee as has already been appointed to consider the various Andhra University Act Amendment Bills."

The question was put and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 3 o'clock."

After Lunch (3 p.m.)

II—DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL—cont.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I thought, Sir, that you wanted the opinion of the different parties before to-morrow morning with reference to the suggested sitting of the Council from the 15th February till the end of March. My party of which the Raja of Panagal is the chief is of opinion that it will be very inconvenient, and I believe that this is also the opinion of the majority of the members of this Council, to sit at a stretch from 15th February to the end of March. We would very much like to have a meeting in January, about the middle of January or in the third week of January. That is the wish of my party, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume the orders of the day."

V

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce * a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, and move, that it be read in Council. In doing so it is not necessary for me to say many words. In

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th October 1927 as Bill No. 26 of 1927.

4th November 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

connexion with the various changes of centres already proposed, the House has agreed to consider the question. My Bill is in connexion with making Madanapalle, which is recognized as the most salubrious in Andhradesa, the headquarters of the University and a centre. I believe there is not much of disagreement among the five or six districts for which we wish to fight as a unit, viz., the Ceded districts, Chittoor and probably Nellore too. We really do not want to multiply centres; we will be more than satisfied with one centre for these districts. And with regard to that centre, whether it is to be at Anantapur or Madanapalle, there might be some difference of opinion. I believe in regard to that we are agreed to be satisfied with only one centre. Whether Madanapalle should be substituted for Anantapur as a centre is a question for consideration in the future. With that object in view, my Bill seeks to substitute Madanapalle in the place of Anantapur as a centre for those districts. As the Senate has already passed a resolution in favour of Anantapur being made the headquarters of the University, if Madanapalle is accepted as a centre instead of Anantapur, then the headquarters also should be at Madanapalle. In other words, while my Bill seeks to make Madanapalle as a centre for our districts, we also claim to have the headquarters in Madanapalle, and the country will probably prefer to have its centre and the headquarters of the University, at a place which claims to possess and is the most salubrious climate in Andhradesa. I hope, therefore, the Council will pass my motion."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I second it, Sir."

The motion was put and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Sir, I move that the Bill be referred to the same Select Committee as has been already appointed to consider the Andhra University (Amendment) Bills."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I second it, Sir."

The motion was put and adopted.

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Sir, I move that my Bill * to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, be read in Council.

" In doing so, I may say that the Andhra University area, being very extensive and many important and growing places both in the coast districts and central districts having yet no first grade colleges, it will be quite a hardship not to allow the establishment of first grade colleges except in the centres and in the few other places which have had the fortune of possessing first or second grade colleges already by some accident. The removal of this restriction would spread higher education and culture much more in the Telugu country and also stimulate the philanthropy of private bodies and persons to start colleges in their neighbourhood according to the local conditions and needs. The Senate of the Andhra University has, in spite of its errors in other matters, rightly resolved on 1st October 1927 to remove this

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary, dated 28th October 1927, as Bill No. 27 of 1927.

[4th November 1927]

Noes—cont.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 40. Mr. S. Satyamurti. | 52. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu |
| 41. „ C. V. Venkatarangam Ayyangar. | 53. „ B. Venkataratnam. |
| 42. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 54. „ J. A. Saldanha. |
| 43. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 55. „ C. Gopala Menon. |
| 44. „ D. Narayana Raju. | 56. „ M. A. Manikkavela Nayakar. |
| 45. „ K. Uppi Sahib. | 57. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 46. „ A. Parasurama Rao. | 58. The Raja of Raichod. |
| 47. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 59. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 48. „ L. K. Tulsiram. | 60. „ P. T. Rajan. |
| 49. „ K. R. Karant. | 61. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayakar. |
| 50. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 62. Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 51. „ K. Madhavan Nayar. | |

Neutral.

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|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Ramasath Goenka. | 8. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 9. (Khan Bahadur F. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 3. „ S. V. Vanavudaiya Goondar. | 10. Mr. A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 4. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 11. „ K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 5. „ Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 12. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 6. „ C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 13. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. |
| 7. The Raja of Panagal. | |

Ayes 17. Noes 62. Neutral 13.

The question was negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Now, the question is the motion of Mr. Obi Reddi, that the Bill be referred to the same Select Committee as has already been appointed to consider the various Andhra University Act Amendment Bills."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 3 o'clock."

After Lunch (3 p.m.)**II—DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL—cont.**

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now resume the orders of the day."

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* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, and move, that it be read in Council. In doing so it is not necessary for me to say many words. In

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4th November 1927] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

connexion with the various changes of centres already proposed, the House has agreed to consider the question. My Bill is in connexion with making Madanapalle, which is recognized as the most salubrious in Andhradesa, the headquarters of the University and a centre. I believe there is not much of disagreement among the five or six districts for which we wish to fight as a unit, viz., the Ceded districts, Chittoor and probably Nellore too. We really do not want to multiply centres; we will be more than satisfied with one centre for these districts. And with regard to that centre, whether it is to be at Anantapur or Madanapalle, there might be some difference of opinion. I believe in regard to that we are agreed to be satisfied with only one centre. Whether Madanapalle should be substituted for Anantapur as a centre is a question for consideration in the future. With that object in view, my Bill seeks to substitute Madanapalle in the place of Anantapur as a centre for those districts. As the Senate has already passed a resolution in favour of Anantapur being made the headquarters of the University, if Madanapalle is accepted as a centre instead of Anantapur, then the headquarters also should be at Madanapalle. In other words, while my Bill seeks to make Madanapalle as a centre for our districts, we also claim to have the headquarters in Madanapalle, and the country will probably prefer to have its centre and the headquarters of the University, at a place which claims to possess and is the most salubrious climate in Andhradesa. I hope, therefore, the Council will pass my motion."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I second it, Sir."

The motion was put and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, I move that the Bill be referred to the same Select Committee as has been already appointed to consider the Andhra University (Amendment) Bills."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I second it, Sir."

The motion was put and adopted.

VI**A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.**

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"Sir, I move that my Bill ^a to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, be read in Council.

"In doing so, I may say that the Andhra University area, being very extensive and many important and growing places both in the coast districts and central districts having yet no first grade colleges, it will be quite a hardship not to allow the establishment of first grade colleges except in the centres and in the few other places which have had the fortune of possessing first or second grade colleges already by some accident. The removal of this restriction would spread higher education and culture much more in the Telugu country and also stimulate the philanthropy of private bodies and persons to start colleges in their neighbourhood according to the local conditions and needs. The Senate of the Andhra University has, in spite of its errors in other matters, rightly resolved on 1st October 1927 to remove this

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[The Zamindar of Gollapalli] [4th November 1927]

restriction with regard to the springing up and development of first grade colleges anywhere in the University area. Hence an amendment is proposed to section 6 of the Act. This would not prevent concentration of the post-graduate and honours courses and research work in any one or more centres.

"The amending Bill also seeks to bring the disqualifications under this Act practically in a line with that applying to the membership of the Legislative Council with regard to the seriousness of the offence entailing disqualification and the period for which it operates."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Sir, I move that the Bill be referred to the same Select Committee as has been already appointed to consider the Andhra University (Amendment) Bills."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, may I, in the absence of Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, who has given notice to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, ask your leave and the leave of the House to make the motion?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Except in the case of resolutions, no other member has got a right to move any motion standing in the name of another member on the agenda."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I make one submission, Sir? Rule 20-A of the Legislative Council Rules specifies the motions with regard to legislation which can be made only by the member in charge, who obviously in the case of private Bills is the member who gives notice of these Bills. The rule says :

'No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill.'

"Only those two motions, viz., that the Bill be taken into consideration and that the Bill be passed into law, are motions which under this rule could be made only by the member in charge. The motion, which I am venturing to ask your leave and the leave of the House to move, is not one contemplated by rule 20-A. This motion for leave to introduce is merely a motion for publication of the Bill, as you were pleased to say in another connexion. This kind of motion takes the place of the order of the Government to publish. If I am given the leave, and this motion is passed, it will not mean more than that it be ordered to be published in the Gazette. I submit that under rule 20-A this is not one of the motions which are precluded from being moved by other members than the member who gave notice of it.

"My second submission, Sir, is this. With regard to resolutions, there is provision that in the case of members who are absent, other members may

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move their resolutions. (A voice : 'Can't hear'.) I submit these are only for your hearing, Sir. I, therefore, maintain that in the absence of a specific provision in the Rules or the Standing Orders prohibiting any other member from making a motion standing in the name of a member who happens to be absent, it is the inherent right of the House, unless you think otherwise, to allow any other member to make that motion. I am not yet making that motion. I am only asking for your leave and the leave of the House that I may be allowed to make that motion in the place of the hon. Member from Bezawada. If really the authors of these rules have contemplated that even such a motion should not be made by any other member than the member in charge, they would have told so. I think this is in favour of the contention I submitted for your consideration. If really such motions are not contemplated to be made by other members, especially when introducing these new rules, nothing would have been easier for the Government of India than to say that this kind of motion also shall not be made by other members. I submit, therefore, that on the ground that this is not the kind of motion coming under Rule 20-A and secondly on the analogy of resolutions, I may be given the permission. I pray for your ruling, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question for consideration at present is, whether a member of the House can move a motion for leave to introduce a Bill that stands on the agenda in the name of another member. It is true it is not covered by Rule 20-A. The question whether a member who is not in charge of the Bill can give notice of those motions which are necessary for the further progress of the Bill so that those motions may be put on the agenda is what is contemplated by Rule 20-A. The case now under consideration is not covered by that rule. As far as resolutions are concerned, there is a specific Standing Order which says that members other than the member in whose name a resolution stands on the agenda can move it with the permission of the House. In the absence of a similar provision regarding other kinds of motions, the inference is that a similar course is not allowed. I, therefore, rule that the motion contemplated by the hon. Member is out of order."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I move that this item do stand adjourned to the next meeting?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think I cannot allow it, because the Member is expected to be present."

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I want to oppose, this measure, though it is not usual to do so at this stage, because this measure cuts at the very fundamentals of the Andhra University Act, and I think it is only fair that I should oppose it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"When it is opposed, I have to give the hon. Member who wants leave to introduce his Bill an opportunity to give a short explanation of the objects of the Bill."

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* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“Mr. President, in thanking you for giving me this opportunity, I shall be as brief as possible. The object of my Bill is simply this. Recently, the Andhra University Senate almost unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that in the Andhra area at least, first grade colleges for pass courses might be allowed to be started and they need not be confined only to the three centres mentioned in the Act of 1925, viz., Anantapur, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry or within ten miles radius thereof. I suppose, Sir, the reasons that prompted the Senate to pass such a resolution were, among others, that there is a volume of feeling in the Andhradesa and a good ideal of enterprise for educational advancement about to start second grade and first grade colleges for pass course. Besides, to confine these first grade colleges to these centres or within a radius of ten miles thereof will cause much hardship to the student population, and many a poor student of immense merit would be denied the opportunity of having at least the pass course. Moreover, Sir, now the Act, as contemplated by the amending Bills seeks to concentrate educational efforts in only one centre, whether Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Bezwada or Guntur. The idea seems to be that one centre only should be developed, and the Government have already given the lead that one centre should be developed. That shows that other centres are likely to be left in the cold. It has been also advanced emphatically by the Vice-Chancellor that research and post-graduate studies require a good deal of funds and funds should be concentrated only for the development of one centre. That being so, I see no reason why the hon. the Minister for Education should say that either you should have a post-graduate course or nothing at all. I can very well understand the proverb ‘Drink deep or taste not the Pierian Spring.’ But in this particular case, taking the area, the volume of opinion in the Andhradesa, the number of students, most of them poor, who are to be educated at least to the pass course, into consideration, there ought to be no objection to my Bill. Nothing of the spirit of the Act will be interfered with, the advanced studies will not be interfered with, and there will not be unnecessary competition with the efforts of the Government in this direction, but only a number of students will be encouraged, and will be enabled to have their pass courses in different places in the Andhra University area. There is no request from Government for funds. The funds are forthcoming from local enterprise. In these circumstances, both from an educational and financial point of view, and from the fact that there is nothing to interfere with the spirit or letter of the Act, there ought really to be no objection. So, I request that the House will consider these circumstances and allow me to introduce the Bill.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Mr. President, Sir, I shall briefly mention the points as to why I choose to oppose the Bill, in spite of the fact that there is a convention in the House that we should not oppose leave to introduce on the part of any hon. Member. In the first place, there are a number of Bills to consider the amending of the Andhra University Act, and as will be seen from the paper they do not go beyond the spirit of the Andhra University Act. But Mr. Anjaneyulu's Bill cuts right at the root of the Act by saying that first grade colleges could be started anywhere in the Andhra University area. When the Andhra University Bill was first introduced by Sir A. P. Patro, he made it a condition that only colleges

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that were first grade at the time of the introduction of the Bill, or which became first grade five years afterwards, should remain first grade colleges, and there should be no other first grade colleges. Secondly, if leave to introduce this Bill is given, the danger is that very likely the Members of the Select Committee may say: ‘There is already the Bill of Mr. Anjaneyulu; so let the Select Committee be adjourned till this Bill be published, and referred to this Select Committee, so that we may consider all questions at the same time.’ So in the circumstances, I trust the hon. Member will see his way to withdraw his Bill.”

The motion of Mr. Anjaneyulu was put to the House and lost.

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.”

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“I second it.”

The motion was put to the House and carried.

X

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

RELEASE OF MR. M. P. NARAYANA MENON.^a

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (to Mr. Krishnan Nayar) :—“The hon. Member has already taken three minutes of the Council and he has got only seven minutes more.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“I am not likely to take more than seven minutes, Sir.”

“It has been stated on the previous occasion that the highest court in the land has found Narayana Menon guilty and that it is not proper that the Council should go beyond the decision of the High Court. In reference to that, as has been already stated, there is one instance at least of a person who has been convicted by the High Court in connexion with this identical Mappilla Rebellion having been liberated by the Government, without any request from this Council. I refer to the case of Parambote Achuthan Kutti Menon. He was tried by a special tribunal consisting of three Judges who sat in Calicut and he was found guilty by this tribunal and sentenced to transportation for life. The High Court upheld that conviction, but reduced the sentence to one of seven years' imprisonment. And in spite of that conviction by five Judges,—by a special tribunal consisting of three Judges, and by a Division Bench of the High Court of two Judges—the Government, as I submitted, released Parambote Achuthan Kutti Menon; and there was no request from this Council to release him. So that it comes to this: that because there is a request of this Council to release this Narayana Menon and that request has been repeated, session after session for the last four years in this Council, therefore, the Government will not release him. In other words, the Government want to treat the recommendation of this Council as a scrap of paper. The only object of this Council in passing the resolution, as I can understand it, is to show the repeated anxiety of this Council to have Mr. Narayana Menon released and to show the repeated contempt of the Government for the recommendation of this Council. I shall just refer

^a Discussion continued from page 506, Vol. XXXVII, No. 5, dated 22nd October 1927.

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to one or two incidents for the benefit of such of the hon. Members of this Council as were not in the last Council. The memorial for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon on the ground of mercy was signed by hundreds of persons in and outside Malabar. In Malabar it was signed by members of municipal councils, by members and presidents of taluk boards, by members and the President of the District Board, by malikhana holders, i.e., holders of political pensions under the Government, including the second Raja of Calicut, by my hon. Friend, the present Advocate-General, Mr. Venkatarama Sastriyar. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is repeating the list that has been already given by Mr. Madhavan Nayar on the previous occasion." (Mr. Satyamurti: Hear, hear.)

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second the resolution. I do not want anything more to say."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I listened to the remarks that fell from the hon. Member from Malabar with some pain of mind. He adverted to, what he chose to term, the contempt of this Council manifested or demonstrated by the Government. It will be my purpose in its proper place to show that the Government, far from demonstrating any such feeling or sentiment, have been anxious to meet the Council half way and have been anxious to do everything in their power, consistently with certain considerations to which I shall advert presently. But my first duty will be, on this occasion, before I refer to the statements that have been made in answer to interpellations and to the pronouncements that have been made in answer to resolutions, to invite attention to one or two features of the matter, as adumbrated in the speech made by the other hon. Member from Malabar, Mr. Madhavan Nayar. It was my misfortune not to have been present here when that speech was delivered; but I have had occasion to go through it, and what do I find? I find that the speech of the hon. Member from Malabar involves an attempt to go back upon the decision of the High Court, to traverse the judgment of the High Court, and the Special Court step by step and bit by bit, and endeavour to prove to this Council that the Government ought to have accepted the evidence of A, ought to have disregarded the evidence of B, and so forth and that therefore (let me not exaggerate), in the language of my hon. Friend himself, 'The request for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon is not because this House has any interest in Mr. Narayana Menon, but because this House is convinced that he is absolutely innocent.' Again, at another place, in his speech, this sentence occurs: 'The very fact that the Government which protests that Mr. Narayana Menon is guilty of one of the most heinous crimes in the Indian Penal Code are prepared to release him on certain conditions, shows that Government are not quite sure of his guilt.'

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"Can it be believed that the Government would be prepared to release him on the basis of such assumptions? My point is, Sir, that it would be in the highest degree inexpedient and inadvisable that this House should go into this question of the relative merits of the evidence given on the one side and on the other, in a case which has been carried from tribunal to tribunal, and which has culminated in the judgment of the highest court in the land. Merely as a matter of principle and of convention, I would say that it is not expedient—

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ough I do not say that this House is absolutely precluded by anything in its Standing Orders or Rules from travelling into this matter—I would say that it would not be in consonance with the mutual relations that ought to exist between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary, that actual portions of the judgment of the highest court in the land should be traversed and that it should be sought to be shown that certain findings or conclusions of fact are wrong or are not supported by the evidence.

"Now, Sir, in order that I should not allow this matter to pass by without answering, to a certain extent, such a contention and because it appears to me that I should not be silent on this matter after a speech which covers eight pages in print of which six are devoted to a voluminous survey of the evidence and a criticism of the details of that evidence, I am putting the other side of the case before the House. It is only for that purpose I am doing so. Sir, as will presently be seen, Government to-day are, as they ever have been, prepared to release Mr. Narayana Menon under certain conditions and in certain contingencies which I shall presently relate.

"Now, Sir, let me, with your permission, take this House very shortly through these details. Let me first of all deal with the judgment of the High Court. What do they say? I do not propose to follow my hon. and learned Friend in dealing with the details of the evidence. But the speech, or rather, the speeches which are the subject-matter of the charge and which formed the foundation of the conviction, are speeches which, I make bold to say, are sufficient, if the delivery of them is believed, to warrant the conviction. In order not to leave it merely to a simple statement of my own opinion, let me, with your leave, Mr. President, indicate to you the nature of those speeches:

'After the establishment of the so-called Khilafat kingdom, a certain gentleman called Kunhamed Haji who, for two days, ruled the town of Manjeri, returned the jewels pledged to the Namudiri bank there without payment of the loan amounts. The accused then said that the rule of the White man has come to an end. Mappillas have been known to be brave men. They alone drove the White men from Tirurangadi. If we all unite and stand together, we will accomplish our cause. White men have only a few soldiers. If we withstand them for a few days, we will get help from outside. I believe you will do it. Those who work against Khilafat are our enemies. They should not be spared.'

"Now, the Court of the Special Judge of Malabar has come to the conclusion that this gentleman delivered that speech. The High Court, on appeal, have come to the conclusion that he delivered that speech. Another speech of his was this:

'They (referring to Nilambur Thampuram) also should have been done to death. Because, they are against the Congress and the Khilafat. We will have an opportunity again for it. I don't be sorry that the boys have been wounded. We must fight in right earnest. If you die, you will go to heaven. If you win, you get the country. You must reserve ammunition and powder. They should not be wasted as they are essential for attacking the soldiers. Swords and sticks will be sufficient to attack our countrymen who are against the Khilafat.'

"Now, all that I am prepared to say on this occasion is that if those speeches were delivered, they were sufficient to warrant a conviction. And, as to this what has happened? With regard to the delivery of the speeches, the defence was two-fold. The first defence was that this gentleman was not in the locality at all at the time the speeches were supposed to have been delivered. The second defence was that the evidence that supported the charge of delivering the speeches was tainted evidence or evidence of persons unworthy of credence and therefore ought to be discounted or disbelieved.

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Those were the two grounds of defence put up. Let me point out to hon. House how the High Court has dealt with the case. After dealing with the speech itself—which is proved by P.Ws. 3 and 4, two Mappillas who, on account of their antecedents, on account of their character, on account of their status and position are sought to be stigmatized as unworthy of any credence in a court of law—the High Court dealt with the matter in the following words:—

‘It is an astonishing fact that there was practically no attempt made to test the memory of these witnesses or to shake their credibility in cross-examination. I have carefully considered their evidence and I am unable to say that they cannot be believed.’

“Now, we are told by the hon. Member in this House:

‘The request for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon is not because the House is interested in him, but because the House is convinced that he is absolutely innocent. We are not concerned with any other question. If the Government is convinced that he is guilty, this House does not want him to be released. We have not come here to ask for Mr. Narayana Menon's release as a matter of mere favour. We have come to ask you if you are convinced that Mr. Narayana Menon is innocent, you ought to release him. The evidence against him which was taken at a peculiar difficult time cannot be accepted as gospel truth. If you believe that public opinion ought to be respected’

“Now, Sir, we are asked that, notwithstanding that the High Court has said that the two witnesses who came forward to testify to the delivery of the speeches on a particular day have not been shaken in cross-examination, we should, as a court of appeal or revision over the High Court, come to the decision that the High Court was not right in coming to this finding, that as a matter of fact the speeches were not proved, that as a matter of fact Mr. Narayana Menon was innocent and that as a matter of fact the High Court was wrong in coming to that conclusion, so that not as a matter of mercy therefore, but as a matter of right, as a matter of prerogative and as a matter of insistence on the theory of innocence in people's character, that he ought to be released. My only object at this stage is to say that the Government cannot, on the materials before them now existing, on the materials and on the evidence which I have placed before the House, come to the conclusion *suo motu* as a matter of right, that those speeches were not delivered, that he was wrongly convicted, that there was fundamental miscarriage of justice, and that he should be released. I have to say only this on that branch of the case, viz., that, on the materials before the Government we cannot come to the conclusion that the conviction was wrong or that the High Court was wrong or that there was any miscarriage of justice.

“In essence what my hon. Friend has stated comes to this. ‘We want his release, not because we consider that he was carried away by the atmosphere that prevailed at the time on the many concomitant circumstances that prevailed at the time, but because the whole evidence is tainted and wrong.’ To that proposition we cannot assent. To that contention we cannot accede.

“Now, I come to another aspect of the matter and that is this. This question has been brought before this House and before this Government quite a number of times. As is very well known, the Local Government have got powers and prerogatives, where there is a question of the guilt or culpability of a man or if there are other circumstances impelling them to take that step, to remit or cancel any portion of any sentence or release him. But how is the matter to be dealt with? This question came up in many shapes and forms before the Government. Now it is not my purpose to take

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the House through the several proceedings. But there is one aspect of the matter in regard to which it is my duty to say something, and that is, with reference to the memorial which has been adverted to by my hon. Friend the Member for Malabar. There has been a memorial signed by very influential men, in favour of the release. There have been memorials protesting against the release of a Hindu so long as others, Muhammadans and Mappillas, who have also been convicted and who, according to these memorialists, were really the instruments or the agents of Mr. Narayana Menon during the Mappilla rebellion, are being kept in jail under sentences of life imprisonment or otherwise.

“I am only mentioning this for the purpose of saying that the case is not quite so clear as may appear to some hon. Members and that the arguments are not all on one side. But in spite of that, partly having regard to considerations of policy and partly out of deference to this House what have the Government done? As the Government stated in answer to a question on 31st March 1927, they were prepared to release Mr. Narayana Menon if he undertook, first not to take any part in political activities, and second, not to enter or reside in Malabar. Not only that. Subsequent interpellations came up and I then replied that the question of Mr. Narayana Menon's release would be considered on the undertaking given by two sureties, instead of by himself, if they can be found. Sir, it was stated or the Government were given to understand, that Mr. Narayana Menon was so absolutely convinced of his own innocence, and was so strongly and vividly of opinion that he had been wrongly convicted, that he was not willing, even by implication, to admit his participation in those troubles and that he had also some conscientious objection to give any such undertaking. This, according to his reading of the matter, prevented him from giving any undertaking. Therefore, it was put to me on the floor of this House, by the way, supposing others, friends of his who are sure that he would not do those things and who want to respect his prejudices or his convictions in this matter, stood surety for him, what the Government would do then? I said that they would consider the matter that. This was on 31st March 1927. To-day is 4th November 1927. That undertaking has not been given by Narayana Menon. No friend either has come forward to give that undertaking. I repeat what I said on that occasion. Mr. Narayana Menon gives that undertaking to-day or if other friends on his behalf, in the manner in which it was suggested, give that undertaking, the Government would sympathetically consider the question of his release. More than that, I cannot say. Less than that I do not wish to say. I desire to conclude by saying that instead of dealing with this matter by him. Titter of concession, it is somewhat strange that the House should own the rights and wrongs of the High Court judgment. This is not the forum for the discussion of evidence tendered thereat. This is not the forum for the discussion of the judgment. Mr. President, this is one point of view from whose camaraderie and sympathetic imagination Narayana Menon to number the reign of terror. I regret to say, which the Malabar at But let me pr

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“What my hon. Friend the Law Member is concerned and what he ought to be concerned with is not essentially the rights or wrongs in this case, but what he feels should be done in the interests of that very justice which he spoke very highly of. My hon. Friend referred to the judgment of the High Court and said with passionate eloquence that that ought not to be disturbed and that the findings of the court of law ought not to be questioned on the floor of this House. I entirely and respectfully agree with him. We do want that the findings of the highest court of law should be respected by the Legislatures of this country; and personally, I hope that that maxim would be accepted by the Government even when they feel that the judgments of the High Court are inconvenient, or are against them. So far, they have not done so, but after the passionate and feeling appeal for the sanctity of judgments and decrees of the High Court they will hereafter, I do hope, follow this maxim in their own practice and set an example to this House and to others.

“ Apart from that, the only ground on which I should like to place this resolution before this House, at least that section of the House who may not see eye to eye with my hon. Friend the Mover of the resolution, is this. I agree with the Mover that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent of the charges which have been found against him by the Martial Law Tribunal and the High Court. But, assuming that the hon. the Law Member is right, assuming that the hon. the Mover of the resolution is wrong and assuming that Mr. Narayana Menon is really guilty, is there no end to punishment? It is not as if simply because a man has been convicted once, he should run the full term of imprisonment. The fact that every one of his countrymen and several who had known him fully well and who had no personal interest in him believe that he is absolutely innocent has not had any consideration which ought to have weighed with the Government, not in going back upon the decision of the High Court, but in doing their duty which is independent of the High Court, of exercising the powers which the Government possess, as the hon. the Law Member stated, under the Criminal Procedure Code of either cancelling or remitting the punishment. After all, to Narayana Menon has been imprisoned for nearly six years. The Government, even a vindictive Government, ought to be satisfied with the punishment. The hon. the Law Member said that if this resolution was released and the Government accepted it and carried it out, they would be bound by the decision of the High Court. That is a flaw in the hon. the Law Member's arguments. Clever lawyer as he is, he ought not to have prevailed upon the request made by this House in that way. That is one of the weak spots in his arguments, and he tries to convince this House that it is

"Not Look here, the sanctity of the High Court must be above all. This question Yane hands on it; they have found Mr. Narayana Menor government quite a num he ought to suffer.' That, Sir, I presume, is the government have got pow attorney, and not that of a statesman or ar the guilt or culpability of a Province. So that, we are not really cor appealing them to take that step, trits of the judgment of the High Co nce or release him. But how is the denon is guilty or innocent. q- n came up in many shapes and forms o believe, the government. Now it is not my purpose to take

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I remember having heard them, in days before his conversion to those benches for which he could have been punished for sedition. It seems to me, to say that because Mr. Narayana Menon has delivered speeches, portions of which come within the mischief of section 124-A, the High Court have decreed that he is guilty, and that it is the last word on the subject this, is a thing which comes with ill-grace from the hon. the Law Member. After all, the Indian Penal Code has wisely reserved in the hands of the Government, the initiative to initiate proceedings under section 124-A. It is not every speech that would come under that penal section.

" My hon. Friend, the Law Member said also that this matter had gone from tribunal to tribunal, from the Martial Law Tribunal to the High Court, and that finally the High Court have found Mr. Narayana Menon guilty, although the witnesses were not reliable. I want this Government or the House to take into account one aspect of the case. Assuming everything in his favour, assuming that all the arguments put forward be it by the Law Member are unanswerable, I say that it is not impossible for the Government to let Mr. Narayana Menon go. What is my hon. Friend's answer to it? His answer is that any one or two gentlemen on Mr. Narayana Menon's behalf should come forward and give guarantee to the Government on two counts: first, that he shall not be engaged in political activities, and second, that he shall not go back to Malabar. I believe the Government are unreasonable in insisting upon these conditions, for the Government have enforced the penalty for the alleged offence against the resolution asks that he should be released and there is public opinion to back him. Why talk of justice all the time? What is the end behind justice for one moment, I ask? Is it the big stick of the High Court? Who enforces the decrees of the High Court, the police or the Government? We all talk of judgments of the High Court. They are not judgments, what is the basis on which that big stick is established? I say that the confidence of the people in the State which, they think, would be the basis of what is justice and what is injustice. Have you respected that when you spite strong public opinion? You say that the High Court found him guilty and that therefore all the demands from respectable people that Mr. Narayana Menon was innocent were rejected by the winds, and that you will not release Mr. Narayana Menon because that was the High Court have decided. That is not the argument. It looks as if he is anxious to execute the decrees of the court, but as a server or an amin or a jailor. But whatever it is, it does not matter that the hon. the Law Member should have got up and said how the Court has passed this sentence and therefore we cannot interfere with the powers in the Government of which he is the agent against the Government. It is a spirit of mercy, but in the very interest of the Government. If that is the spirit of public confidence in the administration of the judiciary. By a large statesmanlike point of view, if he had lived in Malabar in the hands of the Government, why Mr. Narayana Menon had from whose bourne none returns. I ask the hon. the Law Member to remember the reign of terror which the police raj had set up in Malabar at

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in politics or his going back to Malabar. Why should those fears be entertained? The hon. the Law Member is discriminatingly silent on that point. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—'Question') "I shall be glad if my hon. Friend, the Law Member, should correct me and say that my premises were wrong. I have pointed out that he was wrong in his argument and he in his turn would do well to turn this hon. House to his way of thinking as to why he should consider that Mr. Narayana Menon should not be allowed to return to Malabar or engage himself in politics, and why the Government impose these unreasonable conditions upon him. Presumably, the Government impose these conditions knowing that nobody would come forward to give these guarantees on his behalf and therefore, in order to give it a mere appearance that they are merciful towards Mr. Narayana Menon, they say that he would be released on those conditions being satisfied, while really they do not want him to be released, until he serves the full term imprisonment. I say the Government's attitude is unreasonable. Of course, it will be going on doing this and passing resolutions in this House and the Government make it impossible for us to do so. The hon. the Law Member's hands are not quite free—I do not know whether the hands of any Government are free—but I do hope that with a free conscience, he will rise equal to the occasion and signalize the quitting of his high office, as an act of statesmanship by releasing Mr. Narayana Menon, realizing, as he does, his past relations with his countrymen and the relations that he is bound to have with them in future."

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I have carefully listened to the speech of the Law Member and I think he did not take a dispassionate view of the question. This is not the first time that the question of the release of Narayana Menon has come before this House. It has been discussed on many occasions in this House in the shape of questions and answers and in the last resolution was passed for his release. A resolution has now been passed and we feel that a miscarriage of justice has taken place in the case of Narayana Menon. No doubt, the highest judiciary in the land has found him guilty upon the evidence in the Court of Martial Law and in the lower court. But, when was this evidence taken? It was taken in a very hasty manner in an area at a time when there was excitement. The speeches were made by the reporters of the police. It was most unfortunate that he got into this trouble. What we have got to consider is, what are his antecedents? In view of those antecedents, should not pass a resolution recommending to the Government the grant of free pardon in the case of Narayana Menon. He belongs to a very respectable family and is a very intelligent graduate of this University. It is most unfortunate that a very intelligent man should have got into trouble. We all know that intelligent men that get into trouble. The Government should not consider his case as a mere political case. He has spent a lot of money and has suffered a great deal of pain. I would recommend that the Government should consider his case as a political case and grant him free pardon."

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tabled an identical resolution. Mr. Madhavan Nayar was in the vortex of the rebellion and with Mr. Narayana Menon from the beginning of the rebellion and till after some time, when the alleged statement was said to be made. But he was not in the Council in those days. Fortunately, he has come into this Council and has told this House what Mr. Narayana Menon had done during those days. Therefore, I do not propose to dilate on that matter further. It has been said, since the rebellion began, that Mr. Narayana Menon was responsible for it, that Mr. Yakub Hasan was responsible for it, that Mr. Madhavan Nayar was responsible for it and the Mappillas were responsible for it. I do not, for a moment, think that the Mappillas alone were responsible for this rebellion. But what about those persons who, three months before the rebellion broke out, said at a tea party that all Khilafatis would be stamped out of Malabar. I say there is one man among us here who can tell us what was going on before the outbreak and what was immediately the cause of the rebellion. It is not Mr. Narayana Menon, it is not Mr. Yakub Hasan and it is not Mr. Madhavan Nayar that were responsible for this rebellion. It was somebody else. It was the unstatesmanlike policy of the powers that be in Malabar. And there is one man who can tell us the truth of the rebellion; but unfortunately, I know that his hands are tied. He will therefore tell us the truth. He is an European who knows Malabar better than any other European who lives in India, or whoever pretended he knew the Mappillas better than any other European. One of the Europeans in the course of his judgment in a rebellion case said that if our authorities had been a little bold, considerate and statesmanlike, the rebellion would not have grown to the proportions of a rebellion but would have ended with a few spasmodic riots here and there.

"Now I have only to answer one point raised by the hon. the Law Member relating to the petitions that have reached the Government for the release of Narayana Menon. I know, Sir, that soon after the petitions for the release of Narayana Menon were submitted, there was a movement set on foot under the influence of the highest official to send petitions against the release of Narayana Menon. It was to those signatories by the police that the Collector and the Superintendent have taken umbrage at their conduct. Soon after this I received a letter from one of the janmis of Malabar that he had signed to some presents and told him that some of those who signed to the release of Mr. Narayana Menon had done so under a misapprehension. One of the highest officials in Malabar was telling me the other day that they were first hesitating whether to arrest Mr. Madhavan Nayar or one of them alone and that it took them some time to leave Mr. Madhavan Nayar free and to arrest Mr. Madhavan Nayar. I am sure that the authorities were blind and that they were not what sort of evidence was the result of the rebellion? The result of the rebellion was the arrest of Mr. Madhavan Nayar and the release of Mr. Narayana Menon."

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against Mr. Narayana Menon. On the strength of that evidence he has been convicted. I do not for a moment cast aspersions on the Judge who tried those cases; nor do I want to say anything against the High Court; because they all acted on the strength of evidence before them. But the whole public of Malabar knows and the whole public of Presidency knows that Mr. Narayana Menon was innocent of the charges for which he was convicted and is now undergoing imprisonment. Therefore, Sir, not only as a Member of the Legislative Council, but also as a representative of the Mappillas, I heartily support this resolution."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have been carefully listening to the hon. the Law Member. I have no complaint either against the High Court or against the Government. They only acted on the information and evidence that were available to them. But still is it the policy of the Government to be vindictive? Is it the policy of the Government to treat two different individuals alike? The hon. the Law Member might remember that there was a murder under the very shadow of the Neill's by a French mechanic of a Mudaliyar gentleman. The criminal was put in jail; five months later on the Governor of Pondicherry in Madras and he is presented with the release of that man. On the other side here is Narayana Menon who says that he is innocent; but Government say that he is guilty. Sir, you have punished him; he has been there 7 years. What about his wife and children? I ask the hon. the Law Member who has been recently to England whether he has observed the national trait of the Britisher. One of those best types of Englishmen told me once that he would be the last person to shoot his dog without a second chance. I ask, Sir, whether Narayana Menon is such a foolish person not to be released. Will the British Government come to by his release? Will the whole of Malabar be ablaze by his presence? Have not the Government removed all the inflammable material and taken across the seas to the Andamans? I have lived in Malabar, Sir. Malabar and the Mappillas much better than anybody. These rebellions occur periodically. There was one while I was seven years old, when I was 19 years and two more ten years afterwards. The most of these rebellions took place after the return of these Mappillas from Batavia where they had gone for the war and learnt shooting and at Kutal Amara. It was your own fault to have sent them there; it was your own fault not to have educated them; it was also your own fault to take measures to relieve the agrarian trouble and discontent. The rebellion is now over and the British Government have withdrawn from the Rhine; there is not a single soldier there. What is the Government doing to one man and making his wife and children suffer? Is the Government strong enough to look after Malabar and to see that he does not suffer? His health is already shattered. If the Government consider the narrowness of the case, they should see that he does not suffer."

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the bureaucratic Government one day listens to public opinion. We make this motion repeatedly because we know the country is with us in our demand—nay, humanity is with us. It is not a question of the man, Narayana Menon; but it is a question whether the popular voice is really the Divine voice, which is said to be the case in all true democracies.

"There are two aspects to this question; one is the judicial aspect on which the hon. the Law Member has expatiated with so much eloquence and may I add, vehemence, viz., the infallibility of judicial decisions. May I ask him, the great lawyer that he is, whether judicial trials have always been satisfactory and whether in spite of the best judges, protracted hearings, eminent counsels, appeals and second appeals, injustice has not been perpetrated now and then at least in all parts of the world and at all times. He also must have known that in civilised countries like France and the United States it is not merely judicial tribunals that settle great issues, but it is often public opinion that exerts final influence. On that score does the hon. the Law Member or anybody else dare to call these countries uncivilised? If so, I should rather like my country to be called uncivilised than see that the *vox populi* always flouted.

"May I remind him, Sir, that in spite of all codes and precautions how evidence of a most objectionable kind is got in this country. May I appeal to him, therefore to take a reasonable and humane view of the matter? Even he, a high official that he is, cannot afford to forget the excitement that existed at the time of the rebellion; and the peculiar conditions under which the special tribunals sat to hear the cases. That excitement was not allowed to die away soon after the rebellion was over. The fact that my hon. friend, the Home Member, continued to ship away shiploads of Mappillas—his own co-religionists—across the seas shows that, even now, the excitement is there. Is it therefore any wonder that public opinion including judicial opinion was warped by the excitement and that the judiciary did not take an altogether judicial view of the evidence placed before them? For, otherwise, if the conclusions of the judiciary were infallible where was the need to revise the sentences of these rebellion prisoners by special tribunals and judges and reduce the sentences in many cases? What guarantee is there that the evidence on which the judges and the hon. the Law Member place such implicit faith was properly tendered? I shall cite only one instance to show that the evidence in rebellion cases is not always properly tendered or reliable. I shall mention the Karur case in which an old man of over 70 years, reduced to a skeleton by disease, was accused and tried for waging war against the King. I should rather like to know how the Great English King was served by his faithful servants so far away by saying that a sickly old man of 75 years can wage terrible war against him. The charge was that he took a bamboo stick and told his friends to break down the Amaravathi bridge which as we all know has been built of iron pillars. If that is the case, what is the sort of evidence that was tendered before the judiciary. By mere chance that octogenarian is now alive; but if he had lived in Malabar in the rebellion time he would have gone to that world from whose bourne none returns. I ask the hon. the Law Member to remember the reign of terror which the police raj had set up in Malabar at that time."

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occasion. I shall, however, answer briefly some of the points raised by the hon. the Law Member. He first of all criticized my attitude in attacking the judgment of the High Court, the highest tribunal in the land, which confirmed the sentence of transportation of life passed upon Mr. Narayana Menon by the Martial Law Tribunal. I guarded myself even then by the statement that I did not question the honesty and *bona fides* of that tribunal; I simply stated that courts and tribunals were liable to go wrong and that they were not infallible.

"To bring home to you that Mr. Narayana Menon is not guilty of the offence with which he is charged and that he is absolutely innocent, I told you the nature of the evidence that was let in the case. I also mentioned to you the strength of public feeling in favour of the release of Mr. Narayana Menon. I do not mean to go over the same ground again except to refute the statement made by the hon. the Law Member that the witnesses that were examined on the side of prosecution were not cross-examined by the counsel that appeared for Mr. Narayana Menon. At the very outset, I may tell you that Mr. Narayana Menon was not prosecuted by the Police in the way in which they ordinarily prosecute the worst criminal in the land. There was no charge sheet; there was no investigation; there was no record of any statement they had taken from the witnesses. The witnesses were examined one year after Mr. Narayana Menon was arrested. Two witnesses came forward and gave evidence. The alleged speech of Mr. Narayana Menon consisted of 8 or 10 sentences. Each of those two witnesses gave out almost the same sentences with the same sequence as the other gave. That was sufficient intrinsic proof of the concocted and tutored nature of their evidence. After these witnesses were cross-examined on the general probabilities, it was not considered necessary to put questions to them to test their memory in particular. The speeches and the evidence stood self-condemned. The vakils on behalf of Mr. Narayana Menon challenged the Police to produce any record of the statements taken by them from those witnesses. The Police were challenged—summonses were taken—to produce the statements taken by the Police from the witnesses. The Police were unable to produce them. We cannot draw any other conclusion from this except that the speech attributed to Mr. Narayana Menon by the two witnesses was absolutely false and incredible. The Judges found fault with the counsel on behalf of Mr. Narayana Menon that he did not put questions to test the memory of the witnesses but cross-examined the witnesses only on general lines. I can only say this is special pleading with a vengeance. I do not think I need say anything more with regard to that point.

"The hon. the Law Member stated that I have given to the House only one side of the picture. There is also, according to him, the other side of the picture because there is a counter-memorial against the release. The hon. Member Mr. A. B. Shetty has already answered the hon. the Law Member with regard to that point; I ask the hon. the Law Member 'Where are the memorials; who are the persons who have signed those memorials; why is it that they do not see the light of day?' Why are they so shy and so coy as to remain behind the screens? I feel confident, Sir, that no respectable man, no man of position in Malabar, not even among the Mappillas, who after the rebellion can be made by the Police to do anything they want, no respectable man even among the Mappillas has signed that memorial. I challenge the Government to mention the names of the persons who have signed that memorial. The hon. the Law Member found fault with my

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attitude of demanding as a matter of right the release of Mr. Narayana Menon. You can realize, Sir, my feeling in the matter. I tell you, Sir, that I feel that if Mr. Narayana Menon is guilty, I am doubly guilty; if he is to be transported for life, I ought to be hanged. It is on the strength of that conviction, on the strength of that feeling, on the strength of that knowledge that I come forward and tell you, Sir, that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent, that the charges against him are absolutely false; and that he is entitled to his release as a matter of right. It is not one individual, Sir, it is not interested persons, not irresponsible persons; but men of the highest position in life, the most respectable men in the land, the best representatives of the people in Malabar that have signed the memorials and have proclaimed that Mr. Narayana Menon is innocent.

"Because a tribunal has convicted a certain individual, does it estop the Government honour from doing justice to him afterwards? How was Hari Kishan Lal released and honoured by the Punjab Government after he was convicted? What about Kitchlew and Satyapal and other persons in the Punjab? When public feeling is so great as to make it clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that Mr. Narayana Menon is not guilty of the charges brought against him, and the Government knows it, it is idle to argue in favour of the retention of Mr. Narayana Menon in jail that the highest tribunal in the land has confirmed the sentence of transportation for life passed on him? Whether the attitude I have taken is right or wrong, does it justify the Government in persisting in the policy they pursue in the case of Mr. Narayana Menon and flouting the considered and deliberate opinion of the House in this matter.

"I shall make one point clear. Mr. Narayana Menon has lost everything that is dear to him. He has, by the sentence passed upon him, forfeited the right to practise hereafter. He has lost his means of livelihood. His mother died broken-hearted because of his incarceration. His wife is reduced to worse than a skeleton; he is a poor man; and he lost a good deal of money in conducting his defence. The only possession that is left for him is his self-respect and you can appreciate why he is not prepared to sacrifice it. That is the position of Mr. Narayana Menon. The hon. the Law Member took some of us to task for not standing as sureties for Mr. Narayana Menon. I say that this question ought to be considered irrespective of the question of taking sureties. If the Government is so pleased, they can impose conditions on Mr. Narayana Menon without subjecting him to the humiliation of giving an undertaking himself or insisting on sureties. If the Government impose certain conditions it is not likely that Mr. Narayana Menon will violate them; his conduct in jail proves it and if he violates the conditions let the Police lock him up again. Why should the Government want sureties for this? So far as Mr. Narayana Menon is concerned, he is not prepared to give any undertaking or be a party to any conditions. If it is only a question of his entering the rebel area for a limited time, some of us may be prepared to stand surety for him, because we feel an innocent man ought not to be allowed to rot in jail if we can possibly help it. More than this, I cannot say. I have only to make one appeal to the Government. If you respect public feeling in this matter, if you think that there is considerable doubt about Mr. Narayana Menon's guilt, if you believe the numerous respectable people who have signed the memorial for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon, if you have any regard for the

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resolutions of this Council, or at least if you feel that Mr. Narayana Menon, even if he is guilty, has sufficiently atoned for it by remaining in jail for six years, then you ought to release him immediately. I appeal to the House to support this resolution and pass it unanimously."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I propose to be very brief; but I do not think that I can let go the opportunity to answer some of the specific allegations which I think have been made by certain hon. Members. One hon. Member—I am sorry to see that he is not in his place—the hon. Member for the University. . . ."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI (from the last row of the third block) :—" I am here, Sir."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I think I am still correct in saying that, as the hon. Member is not in *his place*. The hon. and learned member for the University after making certain unflattering, or shall I say, flattering references to petti-fogging attorneys, asked that Government should transcend those arguments which are generally supposed to animate this very respectable class of legal practitioners, and asked me on behalf of Government to give a statesmanlike consideration to the matter. Now, Sir, let me put one or two aspects of the question before this House.

" A large number of men whose numbers run to hundreds and at one time ran to thousands, were convicted during that period for various crimes. From time to time, Government considered the possibility of releasing some of them not because they had any doubts as to the rightness or wrongness of the conviction, but because they wanted to differentiate between those who were principals and those who may be said to have been agents or victims or people who were practically not responsible for the final catastrophe. It is from that point of view and not because Government themselves were sceptical about the rightness of the decisions that the special committees to which advertisement was made by the hon. Member from North Arcot, were constituted.

" Another matter frequently came up in the debates on this question, namely, that Government were somehow asking Mr. Narayana Menon to apologise. Let me repeat again that there is nothing in the conditions postulated by Government involving or necessitating any apology. Why then, it is asked, do you insist upon these two conditions, one condition being that this gentleman should not go back to Malabar? "

Mr. G. HABISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" For how long? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Well, until conditions in Malabar change. Let me recall to the minds of hon. Members of this House the debate or rather the infructuous debate on the Malabar Special Police. Let me bring home to the minds of hon. Members of this House the statements made by responsible representatives from Malabar that the feelings between the two communities on account of what happened antecedently to and during the time of the Mappilla outbreak are still so acute that it is as well that the Special Police should be maintained there. I do not desire to dilate upon those considerations; but I trust it is sufficient for me to say that Government are still convinced that it is not expedient before the acute

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feelings that may animate the various communities in Malabar die down and the old harmony is restored, and the possibility of there being trouble again is minimised, to release certain persons; and that is why the conditions have been imposed. There is no apology in it and that is what I am most anxious to make perfectly clear.

" Then, Sir, there is also the argument which was adduced by the hon. Member for the University regarding the 'unreasonable' condition. Of course, what to some one may appear reasonable may to others appear unreasonable."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Impose that condition upon those whom you have released."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Well, the idea is that Government should impose conditions under section 401. Is it not surely better that Government should not *suo motu* impose those conditions, but that there should be a fair assurance from persons who are acquainted with him or from himself that he will not go to Malabar and make trouble possible."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" For whom? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" From the point of view of Government who are, after all, concerned with the safety of the district. And that is the only point of view which animates Government and conditions have been imposed."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What is the danger in Malabar? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The danger in Malabar is a danger of which my hon. Friend does not want an explanation excepting from the debating point of view. The danger in Malabar is the danger that exists on account of the still unsettled character of the country, the still existing disunity and disharmony between the communities on account of the very painful memories of what happened antecedently to and during the outbreak. That those memories are painful, that there are certain sets of men affected by instincts of revenge or retaliation is obvious to those who know something of Malabar or have read notes about Malabar written by responsible persons. It is in order to prevent these things, in order to see that nothing happens in the future as has happened in the past that these conditions are sought to be imposed. Let me say this: comparisons were made between estimable persons like Mr. De Valera and Mr. Griffith and others who were convicted in Ireland and Mr. Narayana Menon. The hon. Member for the University also indulged in a certain amount of biography. It is no doubt true that there are many persons who might have been and ought to have been in jail who are out of jail, fortunately or unfortunately. But that is hardly the point now. The point that has to be considered by this House is: Are Government right or wrong, on the information before them, on the materials now in their possession, when they come to the conclusion that the safety and the interests of the district and of the province require that, for the time being at least, there ought to be certain safeguards taken, and that they ought to insist on those safeguards? Government have

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a perfect right to insist on those safeguards, and all that I can say is that Government are satisfied and legitimately satisfied. I do not desire to enter into autobiographical reminiscences. It may be that there is a difference of opinion on these points. But all that I can say is that Government feel it necessary to impose those conditions. Government feel that, in the interests of the district and the peace and safety of the district, such conditions should be imposed. We have guarded ourselves"

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Six years have elapsed since his incarceration."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Considering that some 500 people have been transported for life, I will ask a question now. I have not asked that question till now. I know Mr. Narayana Menon personally. I knew him fairly intimately at one time. But I will ask: Why should there be a difference made between Mr. Narayana Menon on the ground that he is a High Court Vakil, that he is an educated man, and a number of others who have been transported for life. Why should that difference be made? No doubt the only reason or one of the main reasons why that difference is sought to be made is because the House feels strongly on the matter; and it is because Government respect the sentiments of the House that they are willing to release him on those conditions. I do not desire to say more than that."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is:

'This Council recommends to the Government to immediately release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, a Malabar rebellion prisoner confined in the Penitentiary, Madras.'"

The motion was put to the House and carried.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF ITEMS OF BUSINESS.

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, I beg to move, under Standing Order 34, that all items of business up to Resolution No. 9 may be postponed until after Resolution No. 9 has been disposed of. If the hon. the President so desires, I shall give my reasons why I am in a hurry to take up my resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, the reason is that this agitation has been going on from the year 1868. Every time this question was moved in the Central Government, the Central Government referred the matter to the Local Governments where this evil was mostly prevalent. Even yesterday, Sir, when the hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu moved a resolution, it was suggested that the Local Governments would consider the question more satisfactorily, that as the evil was mostly confined to the South and as people here were well-acquainted with the conditions in their localities, some of them would be in a position to take the lead in the matter.

"My second reason, Sir, is that the time is very opportune as public opinion has been aroused on this question and women's associations and other public bodies who feel aggrieved on the prevalence of the evil are clamouring

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for reform. Therefore, Sir, I think this is the proper time and the most convenient and opportune time for taking up the question in right earnest and to deal with this evil practice, in the interest of humanity. With these few words, Sir, I move my motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that all items of business up to Resolution No. 9 be postponed until after Resolution No. 9 has been disposed of."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

MOTION REGARDING DEDICATION OF GIRLS TO TEMPLES.

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I feel first of all, it is my duty to thank the hon. the President and the hon. Members of this House for having shown me this kindness and great concession and for the chivalrous sentiments that have actuated them in consenting to give their first hearing to my resolution on the subject of the dedication of girls to temples.

"Sir, after giving notice of my resolution, I have amended it slightly, and the resolution on the agenda as amended by me reads as follows:

'this Council recommends to the Government to undertake legislation or if that is for any reason impracticable, to recommend to the Government of India to undertake legislation at a very early date to put a stop to the practice of dedicating young girls and young women to Hindu temples for immoral purposes under the pretext of caste, custom or religion.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know whether the House has got any objection to Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi moving her resolution in the amended form."

No objection having been taken, the amended resolution was allowed to be moved.

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, I move that—

'this Council recommends to the Government to undertake legislation or if that is for any reason impracticable, to recommend to the Government of India to undertake legislation at a very early date to put a stop to the practice of dedication of young girls and young women to Hindu temples for immoral purposes under the pretext of caste, custom or religion.'

"I beg to move this resolution which stands in my name in response to the wishes of all the women's associations in this Presidency who feel the practice of dedicating young girls or young women to temples for immoral purposes as a slur on Indian womanhood and a great wrong and injustice done to the innocent young of the country, and in response to the incessant demands of the enlightened section of those aggrieved communities themselves whose rightly developed moral sense naturally revolts at the practice of such a notorious custom prevalent among the unenlightened of their community and who, with their persuasive method and educative propaganda work among those illiterate, are unable to suppress this vice without further legislation and above all, in deference to my own personal conviction that, in the cause of humanity and justice, we can no longer delay this piece of

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beneficial legislation, a reform by which we can rescue thousands of young, innocent children from a life of immorality and vice, from life-long invalidism, suffering disease and death resulting from infection with venereal disease.

"It is a well-known fact that the devadasis are recruited from various castes among the Hindus having different names in different districts and that their strength is kept up by adoption from other Hindu communities because when the old devadasis become sterile, which they very often are by the nature of their profession, they buy girls from other caste-Hindus and so, every Hindu community at one time or other shares in the degradation and misery of such a life. Of late, there has been an unnecessary quarrel in the Press about the origin of this class because the different communities disown these people. But I may inform the hon. Members that however much the other communities might try to disown them, still none can deny the fact that the devadasis are one of us, and our own kith and kin and are not descended from heaven nor imported from foreign countries to the Hindu temples.

"One point I like to impress upon the attention of the Hindu public is that this practice is prevalent only among certain sections of the Hindus in Southern India, but as it affects the morality, health and well-being of the Hindu society at large, it loses its communal nature and becomes a question of national importance and interest.

"Now the appellation 'dasi', as every one of us here knows, whatever the original meaning might have been, now stands for a prostitute. None of us in the South who are too familiar with their customs can dispute that fact.

"The most pathetic, the most regrettable and the most revolting nature of this custom is that the training for the immoral trade begins for these girls even from their childhood, that is, at an age when they cannot think and act for themselves. As a certain good lady has so feelingly remarked 'it was a wax, a little, tender innocent child in the hands of a wicked power when the fashioning process began,' these innocent girls, both the adopted and the legitimate children of the dasis are taught music, dancing and all other fine accomplishments to make them attractive to vice; and these accomplished girls, well-tutored in the art of evil trade, are taken to the temple and made to undergo a form of nominal marriage with a dagger, with an idol, etc., which ceremony prohibits them from lawful marriage afterwards and gives them a licence to promiscuity. But now-a-days, as the Penal Code prohibits girls of tender age, below 18 years, to be so dedicated, the parents or guardians successfully evade the law by having the ceremony performed after their eighteenth year. You may rightly ask this question, that after the eighteenth year they are majors, and as such are at liberty to choose the life before them; but I may impress upon the hon. Members of this House that they are not in a position to do so, because these victims are taught from their tender age to look upon this practice as their caste duty or dharma and in their ignorance and superstition, imagine also that the Gods will be displeased or out of jealousy will visit them with some punishment, if they do at all marry.

"Such unhealthy and superstitious notions are constantly dinned into the minds of these young girls during their very impressionable age and no wonder then, even after these girls attain their majority, they, of their free

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will, choose a life of shame. What else do you expect from those young women, when even from their childhood they are thus tutored and advised both by word and deed by their superstitious and orthodox relations?

"The most good looking and the most intelligent children of a family in those communities are set apart for this purpose and are thus sacrificed to a most blind and degrading custom. Certainly, we cannot boast of any culture or civilization if some of us in our ignorance of actual facts should try to minimise the evil by consoling ourselves that this obtains only in a small section of the Hindu community with whom no respectable member associates. I wish it were true. I wish that no member of our society associates with these women. Then, there would never have been any necessity for me to move this resolution before this House, but alas! it is otherwise. We know too well they are not allowed to remain as virgins for long. We recognize the evil and it has also been pointed out to us both by our friends and foes in time and out of time. Still some of us who have got both education and enlightenment, knowingly or unknowingly, tolerate a system by which young and innocent children of certain communities, who, if left alone or removed to better environments, would become virtuous and loyal wives, affectionate mothers and useful citizens, are slowly introduced into an evil life which subjects them to very painful, very debilitating, disfiguring and most contagious disease in addition to all the horrors of a prostitute's life. At an age when they are helpless and innocent, these children are allowed to be exploited and initiated into all these unhealthy ideas which, having a demoralising tendency, converts them into mental, moral and physical wrecks.

"This system of dedication that obtains in Southern India resembles in certain respects the 'State regulation of vice' that is tolerated in a few of the European countries, which system, in my opinion, is a much more humane method of tolerating vices. Even against that system, the noble British woman, Josephine Butler, who is a pride to her country and an honour to her sex, had fought ceaselessly till that abominable practice had become eradicated in the year 1886, not only in Britain but in all the other forward countries of the west. This custom of dedication that at present obtains in our temples and even outside, under the cloak of religion and under the guise of custom, is a much more barbarous and iniquitous one, because by State regulation, only adult women, who willingly and with the full knowledge of the life before them take to an immoral life, are made to register their names in the police register. Then they are segregated and subjected to medical inspection and treatment and then certified as to their fitness to carry on their evil trade.

"Mrs. Josephine Butler, the first woman who had the moral courage to break open the conspiracy of silence on this subject and exposed the iniquity of that system, used these arguments that the State, which ought to guard the morals of the individual and the society, by recognising such evil gives a sanction to the practice of vice and thus encourages the immoral traffic in women. As the result of her noble and valiant fight and agitation, the State regulation, a system of tolerated brothels, was abolished in 1886 not only in Britain but also in her colonies. This humane legislation could not touch our temples. Most probably even in those days a few 'pillars of orthodoxy' might have defended this heinous practice on the plea of custom, religion or

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tradition as some had come forward to defend even in 1922 (when a similar measure was taken up by the Legislative Assembly) stating that the abolition of such a practice is likely to wound the pious feelings of the people. The Government being foreign and on account of their avowed policy of religious neutrality could not take a forward step, nor were they interested in such a piece of legislation affecting the morals of different races. That noble woman Josephine Butler, when pleading for the abolition of the State Regulation of vice, characterises that practice as follows:

"This system necessitates the greatest crime of which earth can witness, the crime of blotting out the soul by depriving God's creatures of free will, of choice and of responsibility and by reducing the human being to the condition of a passive, suffering minister to the basest passions."

"When she thought it fit to decri in that soul-stirring appeal a system which subjected only adult prostitutes to the indignity and necessity of registration, medical inspection and segregation, how much more inhuman and barbarous is our practice, by which young, innocent and helpless children are turned into sinners and criminals and then stigmatised and treated as out-castes."

"Here are the impressions of a pure-hearted woman on the devadasis and the treatment given to them:

"So let us deal gently with those who least deserve our blame, and reserve our condemnation for those responsible for the creation of the temple woman. Is it fair that a helpless child, who has never once been given the choice of any other life, should be held responsible afterwards for living the life of immorality to which alone she has been trained? Is it fair to call her by some name which belong by right to one who is different, in that her life is self-chosen? No word can cut too keenly at the root of this iniquity; but let us deal gently with the mishandled flower. Let it be remembered that she is not responsible for what she is."

"However that was not the original idea of the inventors of the devadasi institution as the name dasi itself signifies. The following from a speech of Dr. Besant regarding the origin of dancing class women attached to the temples which exonerates our ancestors from any such evil motive is worthy of our earnest attention

"There was a band of pure virgin devotees attached to the ancient Hindu temples. They used to preach religion like other religious teachers to the common people that resort to the temple for their daily worship. In those days they were held in high esteem and respect and were very well looked after. They would spend their time in doing religious service to the Gods and devotees of the temple as the words 'dasi' itself signifies. They would follow the procession of Gods dressed in the simplest sanyasi garbs and singing pious hymns suitable to the occasion. This is the history and origin of the devadasi class."

"So there are authentic records to prove these dasi girls were pure virgins spending their time in religious study, meditation and devotional service in the temples akin to the Roman Catholic nuns of the present day. Now-a-days we find to our great sorrow that all their accomplishments such as music and dance, are being utilized, in the majority of cases, to promote their evil and immoral trade and to drag the imprudent and the unwary youth of the country into immorality and hence the word 'dasi' has become a term of reproach."

"The agitation in this country for the enactment of this good measure has been started even as early as 1868. In this connexion, it is significant to note that about the same time, the campaign against the suppression of State regulated vice was commenced by that eminent English woman, Josephine

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Butler in England and was carried to a successful termination in 1886. What was easy there has been rendered very difficult here because of its association with religion and the existence of caste in this country.

"In 1906-1907, we find the Central Government referring the matter to the local Government when they had to sign the International convention for the suppression of the immoral traffic. Even then our friend and benefactor Dr. Gour did not keep quiet and pressed this matter upon the attention of the Central Government."

"In 1912, three Bills to suppress this evil were brought by Maneckji Dadhabai, Mudholkar, Madge. Even though there were many supporters for the Bill—in 1914 it was taken into consideration and referred to a Select Committee—it was quietly dropped, on the plea that there were no Hindu homes to lodge these girls that are rescued, but the truth is, we find, on closer study, that the local Government did not send a satisfactory reply."

"Even at that time in 1912, Pandit Mohan Malaviya, the so-called pillar of orthodoxy, to his credit it must be said, has strongly supported this measure in the following terms—

"I hope that not a man in the country will be able to put forward one single text which will justify a thing which is so irreligious and sinful as the dedication of minor girls in a position where they must be compelled to lead a life of sin and shame. My Lord, I hope that all sound men will be united in the desire to support the Government, in any legislation which shall secure that no girls shall be led induced or compelled to take to a life of shame or placed in a position where she may be helplessly led to adopt it until she has attained to discretion; and so far as that is concerned, I hope and trust that the measure will receive the support of all right-thinking men throughout the country."

"Then in 1922, Dr. Hari Singh Gour, the brave champion of the women's cause in this country, moved a similar resolution to mine in the Assembly. The speech he then made, supplemented with facts and figures, accurately and vividly described the evil custom prevailing in the south in its true colours, his strong plea on behalf of those poor girls will do him credit for ever, which speech I read to-day with a feeling of gratitude and intense admiration. Every word of Dr. Gour's speech I am in a position to endorse. Still the Madras and Bombay representatives to the Assembly—I really felt sorry when I read their speech—had accused Dr. Gour, the patriot and saint, of ignorance, inaccuracy and even called him a non-Hindu missionary. This unholy attack on Dr. Gour surely has showed us to a much greater disadvantage to the world than even Miss Mayo's attack on India."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As it is five o'clock, the House will now adjourn to meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow. The hon. Member may continue her speech when the debate commences to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

[4th November 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1057 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1927, page 339 supra.]

I.—Schemes for which plans and estimates are ready and are under the consideration of the Government.

1. Proddatur water-supply scheme.
2. Extension of pipe lines, Negapatam Municipality.
3. Extension of pipe system to Thiyil-Cannanore Municipality.
4. Trichinopoly water-supply improvements.

II.—Schemes for which the preparation of detailed plans and estimates has been ordered.

1. Madura water-works improvements—third stage.
2. Palni water-supply scheme.
3. Tiruppur water-supply scheme.
4. Rajahmundry water-supply scheme.
5. Bezwada water-supply improvements.
6. Hindupur water-supply scheme.
7. Kumbakonam second Bore hold installation of a pumping scheme.

III.—Schemes the investigation of which has been ordered.

1. Cochin water-supply scheme.
2. Mangalore water-supply scheme.
3. Virudunagar water-supply scheme.
4. Walajapet water-supply scheme.
5. Hospet water-supply scheme.
6. Coonoor Mount Pleasant reservoir scheme—Distribution system.
7. Tirupati water-supply improvements.
8. Nellore water-supply improvements.
9. Masulipatam water-works improvements.
10. Guntur water-supply improvements.
11. Vizagapatam water-supply improvements.

IV.—Schemes under the consideration of the Government.

1. Bodinayakanur water-supply scheme.
2. Dharapuram water-supply scheme.
3. Nandyal water-supply scheme.
4. Pollachi water-supply scheme.
5. Palghat water-supply scheme.
6. Srirangam water-supply scheme.
7. Cuddalore water-supply scheme.
8. Tadpatri water-supply scheme.
9. Saidapet water-supply scheme.
10. Tinnevely water-supply scheme.
11. Palamcottah water-supply scheme.

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IV.—Schemes under the consideration of the Government—cont.

12. Improvements to the Nattamaikara well, Dindigul.
13. Improvements to the Adhikarai well, Dindigul.
14. Tiruvannamalai water-supply scheme.
15. Ellore water-works improvements.
16. Adoni water-works improvements.
17. Bellary water-supply distribution system.
18. Periyakulam improvements to filter beds.
19. Salem water-supply improvements.
20. Vellore water-supply improvements.

V.—Schemes in respect of which proposals have been called for.

1. Cuddapah water-supply improvements.
2. Dindigul water-supply improvements.
3. Cocanada water-supply improvements.
4. Erode water-works improvements.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1104 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1927, page 341 supra.]

Statement referred to in answer to clause (e) of question No. 1104.

List of persons sent to prison in connexion with the agitation for the removal of the Neill Statue.

Name.	Particulars of conviction.
1. Subbarayalu Nayudu ...	Three months' rigorous imprisonment; fine Rs. 300; in default three months' simple imprisonment each—15th August 1927.
2. Muhammad Sali ...	
3. Tirumalaisami Nayudu ...	One year's rigorous imprisonment; fine Rs. 50; in default three months' rigorous imprisonment each—18th August 1927.
4. Ranganatha Rao ...	
5. Venugopal Nayudu ...	One year's rigorous imprisonment; fine Rs. 50; in default three months' rigorous imprisonment—18th August 1927.
6. Somayajulu ...	
7. Tiruvengada Naicker ...	Two years' rigorous imprisonment each—22nd August 1927.
8. Arunachala Rao ...	
9. Swaminatha Ayyar ...	Ordered to be detained in the Senior Certified School for four years—8th September 1927.
10. Kanthimathinathan (age 13).	
11. Ganapathi Ayyar ...	Fifteen days' simple imprisonment; fine Rs. 50; in default one week's simple imprisonment—bound over for one year under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.
12. Srinivasa Barathi ...	Do.
13. Ratnasabapathy ...	do.

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List of persons sent to prison in connexion with the agitation for the removal of Neill Statue—cont.

Name.	Particulars of conviction
14. Lokayya Nayudu ...	Fifteen days' simple imprisonment; fine Rs. 50; in default one week's simple imprisonment—bound over for six months—5th September 1927.
15. Ramakrishna Chetti ...	Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment; fine Rs. 50; in default one week's simple imprisonment each—both bound over for one year—6th September 1927.
16. Subbiah Barathi ...	
17. Thangaraju Mudali ...	Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment; fine Rs. 50; in default one week's simple imprisonment each—both bound over for one year—5th September 1927.
18. Arumuga Naicker ...	
19. Iswara Ayyar ...	Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment; fine Rs. 50; in default one week's simple imprisonment each—both bound over for one year—6th September 1927.
20. Manicka Mudali ...	
21. Ammakannu Ammal ...	Detained in Children's Home.
22. Muruga Padayachi ...	Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment; fined Rs. 50; in default one week's simple imprisonment—bound over for one year.
23. Jamadagni Naicker ...	Three months' rigorous imprisonment; fined Rs. 15; in default one week's simple imprisonment—bound over for one year—14th September 1927.
24. Alagappa Pillai ...	Three months' rigorous imprisonment; fined Rs. 15; in default one week's simple imprisonment—bound over for one year—16th September 1927.
25. G. M. Swaminathan ...	Bound over under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, for one year. Committed to jail for one year for failing to furnish surety—16th September 1927.
26. M. Ramaswami Pillai ...	One month's rigorous imprisonment; bound over for one year—21st September 1927.
27. T. R. Sesha Ayyangar ...	One month's rigorous imprisonment; fined Rs. 50; in default one week's simple imprisonment—bound over for one year—21st September 1927.
28. Srinivasa Varma ...	One month's rigorous imprisonment each—both bound over for one year—25th September 1927.
29. Govindarajulu ...	
30. Sriramulu ...	One month's rigorous imprisonment each—all bound over for one year.
31. Gnanasundaram ...	
32. Velusami Raja ...	
33. Kannayya Padayachi ...	
34. Govindarajulu Nayudu ...	

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1121 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1927, page 348 supra.]

1

G.O. No. 183, Finance (Pension), dated 13th August 1921.

READ—the following papers:—

(i)

G.O. No. 122, Finance (Pension), dated 5th March 1902.

ABSTRACT.—Recording letter from the Government of India forwarding copy of correspondence with the Secretary of State for India regarding the grant of compassionate gratuities to the families of deserving Government servants left in indigent circumstances and stating that that Government will be prepared to consider recommendations in cases of a very exceptional character.

(ii)

Letter from A. F. L. BRAYNE, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, dated Simla, the 14th July 1921, No. 944-E.B.

I am directed to refer to this Department letter No. 754-P., dated the 11th February 1902, forwarding correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the grant of compassionate gratuities to the families of deserving Government servants left in indigent circumstances.

2. Up to now, the Compassionate Fund then constituted (of Rs. 22,500 a year, raised with effect from 1918-19 to Rs. 35,000 a year) has been maintained by the Government of India for the services directly under them and those under Provincial Governments. With the inception of the reformed constitution and the introduction of the revised rules relating to expenditure on reserved and transferred subjects which place no limitation upon the powers of local Governments to grant gratuities for the relief of families of Government servants, the Government of India have now decided to deal, by means of an annual grant of Rs. 15,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 20,000 in any single year, only with cases of compassionate gratuities to the families of those Government servants who are paid from central revenues (and from Burma revenues for the time being) and to leave it to the other Provincial Governments to deal with cases of officials paid from Provincial revenues. A copy of the rules followed by the Government of India in considering applications for grants from the Compassionate Fund (which is at present administered by a committee consisting of three Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General sitting at intervals of about three months) is enclosed, as the information may help the Provincial Government to evolve rules for their own guidance on the same principles.

No. 945-E.B.

Copy forwarded to the Accountant-General, Madras.

[4th November 1927]

ENCLOSURE

Rules regulating grants from Compassionate Fund.

The Compassionate Fund is intended for the relief of families of Government servants left in indigent circumstances through the premature death of the person upon whom they depended for support. It is formed by an annual grant of Rs. 35,000 which is cumulative, the unexpended balance of one year's grant being carried forward to the credit of similar expenditure in succeeding years. The maximum limit of expenditure in any single year is Rs. 45,000.

2. The conditions which regulate a grant from the fund are—

(1) Grants from the fund are restricted to cases of an exceptional character.

(2) The deceased officer must have been a meritorious public servant. Unusually meritorious service gives special claim for consideration.

(3) Death due to special devotion to duty establishes a strong claim for consideration.

(4) In more ordinary cases preference should be given to the dependants of officers who have completed many years' service and have just failed to draw their pension.

(5) Other things being equal, preference should be given to those who have been on low rates of pay.

(6) As a general rule a grant should not be given if the salary of the deceased officer exceeded Rs. 750 a month.

(7) Assistance should seldom be given to families of gazetted officers except so far as it may be necessary to assist them to obtain a passage home.

(8) Care should be taken that too many grants are not made to families of officers who have been serving at the headquarters of the Government of India.

3. The rules for sanctioning grants are—

(1) No pension is granted from the fund, but in some cases yearly grants are made for a limited period to defray the expenses of the education of children.

(2) The maximum gratuity payable in any individual case is Rs. 5,000. The precise amount in all cases is fixed according to the number in the family and the necessities of the case, the equivalent of a year's pay of the deceased being considered a suitable maximum in cases in which the circumstances are such as to require liberal treatment, but in most ordinary cases six months' pay is regarded as sufficient.

4. The fund will be administered by a committee appointed by the Government of India which will meet, as at present arranged, once every three months. On receipt of an application in the Finance Department, the facts will be summarized and put up without comment. The committee's decision will be communicated by the Finance Department direct to the Local Government or other authority submitting the application, the department concerned, and the Accountant-General, Central Revenues. If payment is to be made to a person resident in England, the Finance Department will also address the India Office for the payment to be made.

5. Cases relating to grants from the Compassionate Fund will not be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy.

4th November 1927]

Order—No. 183, Finance (Pension), dated 13th August 1921.

Since 1902 the Government of India have been maintaining a fund designed to afford relief to the families of deserving public servants left in indigent circumstances through the premature death of the individual upon whom they depended for support.

2. With the inauguration of the reformed constitution and the introduction of the revised rules relating to expenditure on reserved and transferred subjects, the Government of India have decided to deal only with cases of compassionate gratuities to the families of those Government servants who are paid from Central revenues (and from Burma revenues for the time being). The Provincial Governments will deal with cases of officials paid from Provincial revenues.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided to constitute a similar fund in order to deal with cases such as those referred to above.

4. The general limits of expenditure and the rules governing the grant of compassionate gratuities are contained in the annexure to these proceedings.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
„ other heads of departments under the Finance Department.
„ departments of the Secretariat.
„ the Publicity Officer.

ANNEXURE

Rules regulating grants from Compassionate Fund.

1. The Compassionate fund is intended for the relief of families of Government servants left in indigent circumstances through the premature death of the person upon whom they depended for support. It is formed by an annual grant of Rs. 2,500 which is cumulative, the unexpended balance of one year's grant being carried forward to the credit of similar expenditure in succeeding years, provided that not more than Rs. 1,000 shall be carried on from one year to the other. The maximum limit of expenditure in any single year is Rs. 3,000.

2. The conditions which regulate a grant from the fund are—

(1) Grants from the fund are restricted to cases of an exceptional character.

(2) The deceased officer must have been a meritorious public servant. Unusually meritorious service gives special claim for consideration.

(3) Death due to special devotion to duty establishes a strong claim for consideration.

(4) In more ordinary cases preference should be given to the dependants of officers who have completed many years' service and have just failed to draw their pension.

(5) Other things being equal, preference should be given to those who have been on low rates of pay.

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(6) As a general rule, a grant should not be given if the salary of the deceased officer exceeded Rs. 750 a month.

(7) Assistance should seldom be given to families of gazetted officers except so far as it may be necessary to assist them to obtain a passage home.

(8) Care should be taken that too many grants are not made to families of officers who have been serving at the headquarters of Government.

3. The rules for sanctioning grants are—

(1) No pension is granted from the fund, but in some cases yearly grants are made for a limited period to defray the expenses of the education of children.

(2) The maximum gratuity payable in any individual case is Rs. 1,000. The precise amount in all cases is fixed according to the number in the family and the necessities of the case, the equivalent of a year's pay of the deceased being considered a suitable maximum in cases in which the circumstances are such as to require liberal treatment, but in most ordinary cases six months' pay is regarded as sufficient.

4. The fund will be administered by a committee consisting of the hon. the Finance Member, one other hon. Member of Council and one hon. Minister which will meet once every three months. On receipt of an application in the Finance Department, the facts will be summarized and put up without comment. The committee's decision will be communicated by the Finance Department direct to the authority submitting the application, the department concerned and the Accountant-General. If payment is to be made to a person resident in England, the Finance Department will also address the India Office for the payment to be made.

5. Cases relating to grants from the Compassionate fund will not be submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

(2)

G.O. No. 368, Finance (Pension), dated 7th August 1924.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 183, Finance (Pension), dated 13th August 1921.

Since 1902 the Government of India have been maintaining a fund designed to afford relief to the families of deserving public servants left in indigent circumstances through the premature death of the individual upon whom they depended for support.

2. With the inauguration of the reformed constitution and the introduction of the revised rules relating to expenditure on reserved and transferred subjects, the Government of India have decided to deal only with cases of compassionate gratuities to the families of those Government servants who are paid from central revenues (and from Burma revenues for the time being). The Provincial Governments will deal with cases of officials paid from Provincial revenues.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided to constitute a similar fund in order to deal with cases such as those referred to above.

4th November 1927]

4. The general limits of expenditure and the rules governing the grant of compassionate gratuities are contained in the annexure * to these proceedings.

* Not printed.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
" other heads of departments under the Finance Department.
" departments of the Secretariat.
" Publicity Officer.

II

G.O. No. 170, Finance (Pension), dated 23rd May 1923.

ABSTRACT.—Pension—Compassionate fund—Annual limit of expenditure raised.

Order—No. 368, Finance (Pension), dated 7th August 1924.

Grants from the Compassionate fund constituted in G.O. No. 183, Finance (Pension), dated 13th August 1921, have hitherto been restricted to the families of officers who die while still in service. The Government are now pleased to extend the benefits of the fund to the families of officers who die within six months after retirement.

2. The rules regulating grants from the Compassionate fund, as revised up to date are printed as an annexure to these proceedings.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. B. BROWN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the departments of the Secretariat.
" Accountant-General.
Gazette.

ANNEXURE.

Rules regulating grants from Compassionate fund.

1. The Compassionate fund is intended for the relief of families of Government servants left in indigent circumstances through the premature death of the person upon whom they depended for support. It is formed by an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 which is cumulative, the unexpended balance of one year's grant being carried forward to the credit of similar expenditure in succeeding years, provided that not more than Rs. 5,000 shall be carried on from one year to the other. The maximum limit of expenditure in any single year is Rs. 15,000.

2. The conditions which regulate a grant from the fund are—

(1) Grants from the fund are restricted to cases of an exceptional character and can only be given to the family of an officer who dies while still in service or within six months after retirement.

(2) The deceased officer must have been a meritorious public servant. Unusually meritorious service gives special claim for consideration.

(3) Death due to special devotion to duty establishes a strong claim for consideration.

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(4) In more ordinary cases preference should be given to the dependents of officers who have completed many years' service and have just failed to draw their pension.

(5) Other things being equal, preference should be given to those who have been on low rates of pay.

(6) As a general rule, a grant should not be given if the salary of the deceased officer exceeded Rs. 750 a month.

(7) Assistance should seldom be given to families of gazetted officers except so far as it may be necessary to assist them to obtain a passage home.

(8) Care should be taken that too many grants are not made to families of officers who have been serving at the headquarters of Government.

3. The rules for sanctioning grants are—

(1) No pension is granted from the fund, but in some cases yearly grants are made for a limited period to defray the expenses of the education of children.

(2) The maximum gratuity payable in any individual case is Rs. 1,000. The precise amount in all cases is fixed according to the number in the family and the necessities of the case, the equivalent of a year's pay of the deceased being considered a suitable maximum in cases in which the circumstances are such as to require liberal treatment, but in most ordinary cases six months' pay is regarded as sufficient.

4. The fund will be administered by a committee consisting of the hon. the Finance Member, one other hon. Member of Council and one hon. Minister. On receipt of an application in the Finance Department, the facts will be summarised and put up without comment. The committee's decision will be communicated by the Finance Department direct to the authority submitting the application, the department concerned and the Accountant-General. If payment is to be made to a person resident in England, the Finance Department will also address the India Office for the payment to be made.

5. Cases relating to grants from the Compassionate fund will not be submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

(3)

G.O. No. 214, Finance (Pension), dated 11th July 1925.

The Government are pleased to extend to the families of Local Fund employees in respect of whom pensionary contribution is paid to Government under article 802, Civil Service Regulations, the benefits of the Compassionate fund constituted in G.O. No. 183, Finance (Pension), dated the 13th August 1921.

2. The following note will be added at the end of rule 1 of the rules printed as an annexure to G.O. No. 368, Finance (Pension), dated 7th August 1924.

Note.—Local Fund employees in respect of whom pensionary contribution is paid to Government under article 802, Civil Service Regulations, will be treated as Government servants for the purpose of this rule.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. B. BROWN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

[4th November 1927]

(4)

Statement of grants out of the Compassionate fund for 1924-25.

Serial number and to whom granted.	Amount sanctioned.
	RS.
1. M. Lakshmi Ammal, mother of late M. Raman Menon, Sub-Inspector of Police, North Malabar district.	200
2. T. Rajammal, widow of T. K. Gopalakrishna Nayudu, Typist, Central Issue Branch, Chief Secretariat.	100
3. Kanthammal, widow of R. Rangaswami Ayyar, Head clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools, Madura.	480
4. C. P. Lakshmi Ammal, widow of M. S. Krishna Nayar, Sub-Inspector, City Police.	500
5. P. Ranganatha Rao Nayudu, eldest son of late M.R.Ry. P. Mallikarjuna Rao Nayudu, Sub-Inspector of Police.	516
6. Arputhamariammal, widow of Savarimuthu Thevan, Draughtsman, Public Works Department.	300
7. Muthachiyammal, widow of Mariasusai Mudaliyar, Sub-Inspector of Police.	750
8. Janaki Ammal, widow of Balakrishna Mudaliyar, Head constable.	175
9. K. Venkataswami Nayudu, eldest son of late K. Kuppuswami Nayudu, Taluk peon.	72
10. Nannu Bi, widow of Usman Khan Sahib, Constable	120
11. Widow of G. V. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Forester	300
12. Family of late Imam Khan, Constable	105
13. Balasubrahmanyam, son of late C. Natesa Mudali, Piece-work compositor, Government Press, Madras.	240
14. Mrs. Stracey, widow of Mr. A. E. Stracey, English Head clerk, Chingleput Collectorate.	500
15. Nagammal, widow of Muniswami Nayudu, Head constable, Madras City Police.	210
16. Widow of Devarajulu Nayudu, Head constable, Madras City Police.	252
17. Shahzadi Bee, widow of Abdulla Khan, Senior Durwan, Madras Record Office.	100
18. T. Jagathammal, widow of M.R.Ry. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Sub-Registrar.	750
19. Mina Ammal, widow of Krishnaswami Ayyar, constable	150
20. Mohan Bi Bi, daughter of late A. Kesavaram Lal, attender, Public Works Secretariat.	174
21. Virammal, widow of Rangaswami Nayudu, constable	132
22. Kalliani Ammal, widow of M.R.Ry. M. Sami, Sub-Inspector of Police.	642
23. A. Raghavacharlu, son of late M.R.Ry. A. Venkatarangachari, Health Inspector.	500
24. Miran Bi Bi, widow of Syed Abdul Qadir, constable	240
25. K. Chiyamma, widow of M. Damodaran, Head constable	162
26. Mother and widow of Raman Nambiyar, Head constable	270
27. Mrs. Josephini Letoille, widow of Mr. C. F. Letoille, Teacher, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	400
28. Andalammal, widow of C. Parthasarathi Nayudu, attender, Revenue Secretariat.	144

[4th November 1927]

Statement of grants out of the Compassionate fund for 1924-25—cont.

Serial number and to whom granted.	Amount sanctioned.
	RS.
29. Seethammal, widow of M.R.Ry. T. Krishnamurti Ayyar, Acting Superintendent, Law Department.	1,000
30. Lakshmi Devi Ammal, mother of late B. Guruswami Nayudu, attender, Public Works Department.	100
31. Son of late M. Kanniappan, Binder, Government Press, Madras.	108
32. Widow of Mullankandi Anandan, Warder, Jail Department.	100

Statement of grants out of the Compassionate fund for 1925-26.

Serial number and to whom granted.	Amount sanctioned.
	RS.
1. Zaniab Bee, widow of Ghuffur Baig Sahib, clerk, Government Rayapuram hospital.	250
2. Athilatchmiyammal, widow of P. Muthuswami Nayudu, Bill Collector, School of Arts and Crafts.	144
3. Mrs. Hilda Jeane Orr, widow of Mr. R. G. Orr, Sergeant, Madras City Police.	1,000
4. Ammiabi, widow of Taji Mubammad, Head constable.	200
5. Rasool Bi, widow of Ahmad Khan, Process-server.	90.
6. Thayarammal, widow of P. G. Manikkavelu Mudaliyar, clerk, District Munsif Court, Cuddalore.	264
7. Sambakathammal, widow of M.R.Ry. V. Subbayya Pillai, Acting Sub-Registrar.	360
8. Subbalakshmi Ammal, widow of T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Recordkeeper.	200
9. K. Srinivasa Achari, son of late S. A. Kandaswami Achari, late Sarishtadar, Sub-Court, Kumbakonam.	500
10. Jagadambal Ammal, widow of A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Draftsman, Central Survey Office.	228
11. Dovlath Bi and Fathima Bi, widows of Athanullah Khan, Chobdar, High Court, Madras.	64
12. Kalliani Amma, widow of Sankaran Chetti, constable.	130
13. Akilandam Ammal, widow of T. Gopalaswami Ayyar, clerk, Education Department.	210
14. Thayarammal, widow of M.R.Ry. C. Srinivasa Nayakar, Manager, Insolvency Office, High Court, Madras.	800
15. Widow of Wazirumian Sahib, Head constable ...	162
16. Appachamma, widow of V. Kondal Rao, Head constable.	210

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Statement of grants out of the Compassionate fund for 1925-26—cont.

Serial number and to whom granted.	Amount sanctioned.
	RS.
17. Ramby Amma, widow of Chinna Lobha Lal, Head constable.	162
18. Widow of late M.R.Ry. V. Satyaratnam Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar.	500
19. P. Srinivasan, son of late P. Chakrapani Mudali, Kanakupillai, Madras Taluk Office.	250
20. Saraswathi, widow of A. Mukunda Rao, Head clerk, Taluk Office.	200
21. Widow of Natesa Chetti, Taluk Peon ...	78
22. Kanni Ammal, widow of T. Krishnaswami, Attendant, Dental department, Government Rayapuram hospital.	120
23. Widow of Mr. M. Misquith, Deputy Surveyor ..	135
24. Widow of O. Sebastian, Muchi, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's Office.	300
25. Lakshmi Ammal, widow of M.R.Ry. S. Rajaratna Nadar, Clerk, Law Secretariat.	150
26. Sitalakshmi Ammal, widow of A. Krishna Ayyar, Acting Deputy Inspector of Schools.	400
27. Widow of M. S. Parthasarathy Mudali, Foreman, Government Press.	300
28. Widow of Sheik Imam, Head Constable ...	372
29. B. Padmavathy, widow of M.R.Ry. B. Dasappa, Sub-Inspector of Excise.	420
30. Ranganayaki Ammal, widow of D. Kesava Pillai, clerk, Chief Secretariat.	270
31. Widow of Mubammad Ibrahim, Head Constable.	180
32. Daughter of late T. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Accountant, Central Survey Office.	250
33. Widow of P. Kesavan Nayar, Clerk, District Munsif's Court.	210
34. Widow of Parthasarathi Nayudu, Constable, Madras City Police.	180
35. Widow of Balaraju, Constable ...	100
36. Ali Bibi, widow of Sheik Nizam, Head Constable.	210
37. A. Mangammal, widow of A. Vakulabiraman, Deputy Nazir.	200
38. Annapurni Ammal, widow of R. Sitarama Ayyar, clerk, District Court.	200
39. Andalammah, widow of A. Ratnavelu Mudali, Head Constable.	250
40. Magdaline Fernandez, widow of Mr. D. Fernandez, Surveyor.	400
41. Parmavati Ammal, widow of P. Raghavalu Nayudu, piece-work compositor, Government Press.	250
42. V. Sundara Amma, widow of M.R.Ry. V. Raghavayya, Manager, District Police Office, Nellore.	300

[4th November 1927]

Statement of grants out of the Compassionate fund for 1925-26—cont.

Serial number and to whom granted.	Amount sanctioned.
	RS.
43. Rahman Bi, widow of Adam Khan, Constable ...	250
44. Parvati Ammal, widow of G. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Head Clerk, District Forest Office, Salem.	100 per annum for 4 years.
45. Sons of the late M.R.Ry. N. A. Kesava Mudaliyar, Computer, Central Survey Office.	20 per mensem for 1 year and 10 per mensem for 2 years.
46. Widow of Mr. L. D. DeRozario, Sub-Registrar ..	250
47. Sons of the late M.R.Ry. P. Narasinga Rao Nayudu, Manager, District Police Office, Kurnool.	20 per mensem for 6 months and 10 per mensem for 4½ years.
48. Daughter of late K. Kondayya, Peon, Excise Department.	Rs. 5 per mensem for 6 years.
49. Nur Jahan Begum Sahiba, widow of Khan Sahib Muhammad Kutbuddin Sahib Bahadur, Superintendent, District Jail, Madura.	Rs. 25 per mensem for 2 years and Rs. 10 per mensem for one year.
50. Subhan Bi Bi, widow of Muhammad Ebrahim, Constable.	132
51. Family of the late M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao, Shorthand Instructor, Police Training School.	600 plus a recurring grant of Rs. 60 per annum for 3 years
52. Rabia Bi, widow of Jamal Sahib, Constable ...	100
53. Durgammal, widow of Venkataswami, Constable.	100
54. Papathiammal, widow of Vedachala Mudaliyar, Constable.	150
55. Mazubi, mother of late Syed Vozir Sahib, Constable.	150
56. Fatma Bibi Sahiba, widow of Amir Sahib, Constable.	150
57. Sons of the late Mr. J. H. Cooper, Inspector of Police.	234 per annum for a period of 2 years.
58. Kathiya Bi, widow of Moideen, Constable ...	150
59. Andalammal, widow of M.R.Ry. P. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Head Clerk, District Forest Office, East Salem.	200
60. Rukmani Bai, widow of J. Subhakara Ayyar, Reader, Insolvency Office, High Court.	250
61. Widow of M.R.Ry. C. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, Taluk Head Accountant.	300
62. Makthumsa Bibi, widow of S. Asharaff Khan, Amin, Munsif's Court, Palghat.	250
63. M. Venkamma, widow of M. Narayanaswami, Constable.	150

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Statement of grants out of the Compassionate Fund for 1926-27.

Serial number and to whom granted.	Amount sanctioned.
	RS.
1. Rahiman Bi, widow of Mohammad Ibrahim, Peon, High Court.	70
2. Muniammal, widow of Murugesu Pillai, Constable.	100
3. Widow of M.R.Ry. P. Sriramulu Mudaliyar, Sub-Inspector of Police.	300
4. Widow of M.R.Ry. P. G. Subramania Ayyar Avargal, Government School of Commerce, Calicut.	500
5. Widow of Srinivasulu Nayudu, Head Constable.	150
6. Widow of Muhammad Khasim, Peon, Excise Department.	90
7. Muhammad Oonisa Begum, widow of Abid Hussain, Physical Training Instructor, Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	264
8. Akilammal, widow of A. Mullari Rao, Clerk, Deputy Inspector's Office, Negapatam.	200
9. Mrs. R. Mahoney, widow of Mr. C. Mahoney, Sergeant, Madras City Police.	840
10. Krishnammal, widow of Perumal Nayudu, Peon, Excise Department.	108
11. Ammani Ammal, widow of C. Subbayya Mudali, Process-server, District Court, Chingleput.	90
12. Habina Bee, widow of Muhammad Miskin, Head Constable.	150
13. Widow of M.R.Ry. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Head Clerk, Court of Small Causes.	480
14. Sons of late M.R.Ry. V. Gurumurthi Ayyar, Clerk, High Court.	500
15. Widow of Chandrabhan Singh, Constable ...	132
16. Widow of M.R.Ry. K. G. Venkatanarayana Ayyar, Sub-Inspector of Police.	400
17. Widow of Mr. Muhammad Sarvar Sahib, Forester.	480
18. Widow of M.R.Ry. K. Ranganathaachari, Inspector of Police.	700
19. Widow of M.R.Ry. R. Ganesha Ayyar, Sub-Registrar.	390
20. Widow of B. M. Pais, Forest Guard ...	108
21. Widow of M.R.Ry. V. R. Sundaresa Ayyar, Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	400
22. Widow of Mr. H. Harris, Overseer, High Court, Madras.	470
23. Widow of M.R.Ry. T. V. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar, Clerk, Education Department.	200
24. Widow of A. Surya Rao, Head Constable ...	156

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Statement of grants out of the Compassionate Fund for 1926-27—cont.

Serial number and to whom granted.	Amount sanctioned.
	RS.
25. Son of the late M.R.Ry. C. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Head Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Vellore.	400
26. Daughter of late Kisa Venkanna, Head Constable.	140
27. Family of late M.R.Ry. C. R. Madhava Rao, Sub-Registrar.	600
28. Widow of S. E. Kuppuswami Nayudu, Clerk, Union Board Office, Tiruttani.	291
29. Widow of M.R.Ry. A. Rajappa, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.	600
30. Zynab Bi, widow of Vali Ahamed, Head Constable.	228
31. Widow of Bankah Singh, Golla, Huzar Treasury, Nellore.	192
32. Widow of Adikesavalu Nayudu, Constable ...	162
33. Widow of Shamsher Khan, Lock Superintendent, Public Works Department.	162
34. Widow of K. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, Registration Clerk.	228
35. Widow of K. Kannan, Process-Server ...	180
36. Widow of T. V. Naganatha Ayyar, Clerk, District Court, Trichinopoly.	200
37. Widow of M.R.Ry. K. Ganapati Buther, Assistant, School of Arts and Crafts	300
38. Widow of V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Registration Clerk.	200
39. Widow of Vijiam Nayudu, Constable ...	168
40. Widow of Syed Shah Ali Puram Sahib, Attender, Institute of Commerce, Madras.	150
41. Widow of Khaja Mohideen, Constable ...	200
42. R. Chengayya Chetti, brother of late R. Narayanaswami Nayudu, Head Constable.	250
43. Widow of S. Rajaram Ayyar, Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Srirangam.	200
44. Widow of S. Subbarayalu Chetti, Museum keeper and Librarian, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	267
45. Widow of T. A. Adaikalanathan, Head keeper, Marine Aquarium.	267
46. Widow of Joseph Pinto, Head Constable ...	186
47. Son of late M. Swaminatha Mudaliyar, Piece-work Compositor, Government Press.	200
48. Widow of K. Narasimham, Head Constable ...	210
49. Widow of M.R.Ry. T. A. Soundararaja Ayyangar, Clerk, Civil Veterinary Department.	267½
50. Widow of V. Govindarajulu, Machine minder, Government Press.	120
51. Widow of P. Govindarajulu Nayakar, Electro-type Government Press.	100

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Statement of grants out of the Compassionate Fund for 1926-27—cont.

Serial number and to whom granted.	Amount sanctioned.
	RS.
52. Daughter of late P. Vasu, Constable ...	100
53. Widow of M.R.Ry. P. G. Ranganatha Ayyar, Mechanic, Department of Industries	450
54. Widow of M.R.Ry. A. S. Balakrishna Mudaliyar, late Accountant, District Board Engineer's Office, Cuddapah.	343½
55. Widow of M.R.Ry. A. Swaminatha Ayyar, Draftsman, Public Works Department.	260
56. Ammiabi-bi, widow of Mr. Syed Abdul Rahim Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	300
57. Widow of S. Venkataswami, Forest Guard ...	216
58. Widow of S. Narayanaswami, Head Constable ..	300
59. Parvathi Ammal, widow of R. Krishna Ayyar, Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Tirupattur.	350
60. Widow of M. Srinivasa Nayakar, Piece-work Compositor, Government Press.	150
61. Son of late M.R.Ry. C. Mahalinga Ayyar, Revenue Inspector.	250
62. Widow of Sher Ali Baig, Forester ...	250
63. Widow of Muhammad Gayaz-ud-din Sahib, Head Constable.	250
64. Widow of C. C. Daivasigamani Mudaliyar, Computer, Government Press.	400
65. Widow of P. Kanakayya, warder, Central Jail.	170
66. Widow of P. V. Gurubrahmam, Clerk, Public Works Department.	350
67. Widow of M. Vaithyanatha Ayyar, Clerk, Tanjore Collectorate.	250
68. Widow of P. R. Sesha Ayyar, Police clerk ...	400
69. Widow of M.R.Ry. M. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, acting Taluk Head Accountant.	500
70. Widow of P. C. Rajamannar Nayudu, Rubber-stamp maker, Government Press.	150
71. Widow of V. Manicka Nayudu, Amin, District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly.	200
72. Family of late Sheik Nathad, constable ...	200
73. Widow of T. S. Subba Rao, Forester ...	250
74. Ponnammal, widow of T. S. Subramanya Ayyar, clerk, Settlement office.	20 per mensem for two years.
75. Widow of M.R.Ry. P. D. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	200 in lump sum and an annual grant of Rs. 100 for four years
76. Widow of M.R.Ry. T. R. Duraiswami Ayyar, Draftsman, Public Works Department.	300
77. Widow of M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Rao, Taluk Head Accountant.	500

[4th November 1927]

Statement of grants out of the Compassionate Fund for 1926-27-- cont.

Serial number and to whom granted.	Amount sanctioned.
	Rs.
78. Widow of A. S. Muthuswami Ayyar, Computer Draftsman, No. VI Survey Party.	150
79. Widow of Abdul Karim Sahib, shroff, Huzur Treasury, Saidapet.	200
80. Ammakannu Ammal, widow of V. G. Ratnam, Draftsman, Central Survey Office.	96
81. C. Seshamma, widow of M.R.Ry. C. Ranganatham, Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	400
82. Elizabeth Parsons, widow of late Mr. C. H. Parsons, Police Sergeant.	300
83. Widow of V. Ranga Rao, Head clerk, District Magistrate's Court, Udipi.	600
84. Daughter of late Ahmad Kutti, head constable.	3 per mensem for five years.
85. Sons of late K. Koyannu, head constable ...	372 payable in half-yearly instalments.
86. Children of Narayanaswami, constable ...	5 per mensem for three years.
87. A. Ponnammal, widow of J. Arogyaswami Pillai, clerk, Public Works Department.	237

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide question No. 1125 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1927, page 349 supra.]

Manufacture of clothing for prisoners.

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

(a) what the value of cloth used for clothing the prisoners in all the jails in 1926 was;

(b) what portion of this clothing was manufactured within the jails of the Presidency;

(c) what was the value of yarn used in manufacturing this cloth; and

(d) what part of the yarn so used was manufactured within the jails of the Presidency?

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1128 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1927, page 351 supra]

G.O. No. 436, Revenue, dated 8th March 1927.

The Government have had under consideration the question of amending the rules for the levy and revision of ground-rent in the towns other than Madras City of this Presidency. The rules which are now in force are

[4th November 1927]

contained in Board's Standing Order No. 21. It has been represented to the Government that these rules are too rigid and that they require revision particularly in the direction of abandoning the attempt to obtain the equivalent of the whole freehold value of a building-site in the shape of an economic ground-rent. In the vast majority of cases, the Government find that the ground-rent to be charged under the rules on a piece of building-site newly assigned in a town has to be estimated by a series of elaborate and largely arbitrary calculations. There is therefore room for a very large amount of error to creep into the calculations; but as under the rules now in force the Government are actually endeavouring to levy a 'rack-rent' as ground-rent, there are no means by which such errors can be corrected when the lands are disposed of. The application of this principle at the time of the revision of ground-rents and the claim which has to be made in the shape of an increase in the ground-rent under the rules now in force for the whole of the unearned increment which has accrued to the rental value of the land is open to similar objections. Such an attempt to take the whole of the unearned increment cannot but hamper the development of building-sites and discourage enterprise and industry. Moreover, it is exceedingly difficult in practice to calculate the amount of unearned increment accruing to the rental value of the land, and to distinguish it from the increment which has accrued as a result of the enterprise of individuals. The Government have already recognized the undesirability of attempting to take the whole of the unearned increment in G.O. No. 1016, Revenue, dated 29th June 1923, in which they have deliberately held in the case of Vizagapatam that ground-rent was to be revised at resettlement in such a way that only one-half of the unearned increment would be represented by the increase in ground-rent. For these reasons the Government consider that the ground-rent rules should be amended.

2. The Government have recognized the principle that, while municipal councils are entitled to a large share in the increment in land values, which is due to the development of urban life in the towns, the Government should collect for themselves only an assumed agricultural assessment on the land. Municipal councils in this Presidency have already power granted to them under the District Municipalities Act, to secure that share to which they are entitled in the increment in land values by the levy of a property-tax on the annual value of lands situated within municipal limits. The Government therefore consider that, in all cases in which land outside the limits of Madras City is sold subject to the payment of ground-rent, the assumed agricultural assessment should be taken as the ground-rent due to the Government and the land should ordinarily be sold in auction subject to the payment of this ground-rent. The assumed agricultural assessment is at present fixed at the rate of Rs. 6-4-0 an acre, but this rate will be revisable for each district at the resettlement of the district in accordance with the principles governing the revision at the resettlement of the assessment on agricultural lands.

3. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit for the approval of the Government suitable amendments to the Board's Standing Order to give effect to this order.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, all Collectors.

Copy to Local Self-Government Department.

[4th November 1927]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1133 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1927, page 353 supra.]

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to 30th June 1927.

District.	Taluk.	Number of villages.	Settlement non-current.			Revenue demand for fasli 1336.
			From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).	Total number of years.	
	Tanjore	155	..	..	..	Rs. 7,09,651
	Papanasam	138	..	..	..	8,17,903
	Kumbakonam	137	..	..	..	9,87,106
	Mayavaram	178	..	..	..	9,16,711
	Shiyali	80	..	..	..	4,72,809
	Nannilam	229	1923-24	1952-53	30	12,98,096
	Negapatam	138	..	..	..	6,74,728
	Tirutturaippundi	132	..	..	..	6,13,177
	Mannargudi	139	..	..	..	6,37,732
	Pattukkottai	59	..	..	..	1,05,310
	Arantangi	54	..	..	..	77,126

Calendar of original surveys, revision surveys and resurveys corrected up to 30th June 1926.

District.	Taluk.	Government village.		Year of completion.		
		Total number.	Area in square miles.	Original survey.	Resurvey or revision.	
Tanjore.	Tanjore	155	355	1890	1918	(Portion)
	Papanasam	138	215	1888, 1890	1922	(")
	Kumbakonam	137	204	1888	1918	(Portion)
	Mayavaram	178	283	1888	1922	(")
	Shiyali	80	171	1888	1916	
	Nannilam	229	291	1889	1922	
	Negapatam	138	240	1889	1920	
	Tirutturaippundi	132	479	1890	1921	
	Mannargudi	139	289	1888	1922	
	Pattukkottai	59	351	1889-90	1917	
	Arantangi	54	266	1889	1922	

4th November 1927]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1134 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1927, page 353 supra.]

From the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 618/27, C.E.P., dated the 25th March 1927.

[Legislative Council question No. 574—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao—Expansion of irrigation under Muniyeru project.]

It is understood from the Superintending Engineer, Bezvada Circle, that plans and estimates for the formation of a reservoir at 24/2 of the Muniyeru main channel in Kondur limits of Nandigama taluk, Kistna district, have been prepared and that the financial aspects of the scheme called for from the Collector are awaited. The Collector has informed the Superintending Engineer under date 16th March 1927 that he has referred the question to the Board of Revenue for orders and that his reply will be sent on receipt of the Board's orders.

2. No information is available whether the ryots of the dry lands proposed to be brought under this reservoir have offered to pay some contribution towards the cost of the work. It is understood that the ryots concerned will readily contribute towards the cost and that if such contribution is forthcoming, the scheme would be a paying one. The Superintending Engineer has also addressed the Collector to ascertain and report what contribution can be expected from the ryots.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1149 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1927, page 365 supra.]

The representative referred to is apparently M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Murugesu Mudaliyar. He was elected as Director of the Vellore Trading Union in the North Arcot district in the general body meeting held on 17th February 1924 and in the Directors' meeting held on the same date he was elected as Secretary. He was the President of the District Council of Supervision in the year 1926-27 and he is now a member of the Executive Committee. His position in the Vellore Supervising Union and in the District Council was only as representative of the Trading Union. The position held by him in the District Council and in the District Bank is as below :—

	District Council.	District Bank.
1923-24 and ...	Secretary.	Treasurer from 7th May 1922 to 18th November 1923.
1924-25		Director from 21st September 1924 to 15th February 1925.
1925-26 ...	President.	Vice-President from 15th February 1925 to 12th October 1925.
		Secretary from 10th January 1926.

2. An enquiry under section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act has been made as preliminary to liquidation.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 5th November 1927.

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

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.L.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Macmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N.	Muthalakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur K. N.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. O. R.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Raja of Ramnad.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.	Ramanath Guenka, Mr.
Chambers, Mr. G.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Seturatham Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Foulkes, Mr. E.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Hall, C.B.S., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. B.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Kadir Sahib.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Mahmud Bohamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C.	Venkataramana, Mr. B.
	Venkiah, Mr. S.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Goidapalli.
	Zamindar of Seithur.

[5th November 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. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Criminal Justice

Alleged statement by the accused in the Neill statue cases about Colonel Neill's barbarities.

* 1167 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the accused in the cases known as Neill statue cases in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court stated that their sole reason for attacking the said statue was that Colonel Neill had committed the worst barbarities during the troubles of 1857?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to say that he is not aware why these young men are attacking this Neill statue?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I am now aware from the perusal of various journals and communications that have appeared in the newspapers what the reasons are that have been alleged by various publicists.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Will the hon. Member kindly state what the reasons are as he understands from the papers?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“So far as I am able to understand, though I have not bestowed much attention to the matter, Neill is alleged to have been guilty of certain unjustifiable acts about 70 years ago.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“According to those young men, may I know what the acts are?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I do not know, Sir.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Will the hon. Member be pleased to say whether he ever tried to ascertain the truth of the allegations?”

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

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he has no desire to ascertain authoritatively what has been said by these accused in view of the fact that there is a great deal of public opinion on the side of these young men?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“What the young men have stated in court is not the most important aspect of the matter. I shall anyhow acquaint myself with what these young men have said.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Has the hon. the Law Member perused the debate in this Council?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Not yet, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Has the hon. Member perused at least the judgments?”

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

Trial of the accused concerned in the Neill statue cases.

* 1168 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, on 6th September 1927, Mr. C. Manickam Pillai, the Prosecuting Inspector, said in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court that he had been instructed to ask the Court to give rigorous imprisonment to the accused concerned in Neill's statue cases;

(b) whether the Government have given any such instructions to the Inspector; and

(c) if the answer to question (b) above is in the negative, who else has given such instructions?

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

(b) No.

(c) The Government have no information.

Travelling allowances to Assessors and Jurors in Sessions cases.

* 1169 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the batta and travelling allowances paid to the Assessors and Jurors in Sessions cases;

(b) the batta and travelling allowances paid to the last class of witnesses in Civil cases;

(c) whether the persons concerned in clause (a) are of superior status to men concerned in clause (b); and

(d) whether anything will be done to remedy the anomaly, if any?

A.—(a) Jurors and Assessors who are not public servants are paid travelling allowance and batta at the rates allowed to witnesses of the second class attending criminal courts. These rates are prescribed in rule 87 of the Criminal Rules of Practice.

(b) A statement is attached.

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Class of witnesses.	Travelling allowance.			Allowance for subsistence and for other expenses not exceeding per diem.
	By rail.	By road.	By sea or canal.	
Fourth class.	Third-class fare.	Two annas per every ten miles or if witness is unable to walk one anna per mile.	Actual expense passage.	RS. A. P. 0 12 0

(c) In view of the fact that anybody can be summoned as a witness Government are unable to understand the question.

(d) Government do not consider that any anomaly exists.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ In clause (a) I was asking with regard to the batta paid to the assessors and jurors, and in clause (c) I was asking whether the persons concerned in (a) are superior to those in clause (b). Clause (b) refers to witnesses summoned in civil cases. The answer is ‘ In view of the fact that anybody can be summoned as a witness Government are unable to understand the question.’ I am asking whether assessors and jurors summoned are of superior status.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Not necessarily.”

Alleged circular by the District Magistrate of Tinnevely to Subordinate Magistrates.

* 1170 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate of Tinnevely has issued a circular to all Subordinate Magistrates in the district directing them to remand to jail the accused in criminal cases when they are committed to sessions, irrespective of the cases being bailable or not; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to instruct the District Magistrate to withdraw the circular?

A.—(a) A copy of the circular^a issued by the District Magistrate, Tinnevely, is attached.

(b) The Government see no reason to order the withdrawal of the circular in question.

Estates Land Act

Amending Bill to the Estates Land Act.

* 1171 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the sub-committee appointed by the committee to draft the amending Bill to the Estates Land Act based on its decisions has sent its report with the draft Bill;

(b) if not, when the same is expected;

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 553 infra.

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(c) when the Government are likely to introduce the Bill in the Council; and

(d) who the members of the sub-committee are?

A.—(a) & (b) The sub-committee's report with the draft Bill is still awaited.

(c) It is not possible to give any date.

(d) (1) The Advocate-General.

(2) M.R.Ry. P. Venka'aramana Rao Garu.

(3) M.R.Ry. T. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Does the hon. the Law Member know that he made a promise to this House that this Bill will be introduced in August?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I said, if I distinctly remember, that ‘ If the committee's work is completed, as I hope it will be completed before August, the Bill will be introduced.’ We have not got the sub-committee's report on the draft Bill. After the draft Bill is received and Government consider it, it will be introduced.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Does the hon. Member think that the chances of completing the report are so remote that now after six months it is not possible even to guess it?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The labours of the committee were very protracted and the hon. the Advocate-General, the Government Pleader for the time being and Mr. T. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar are going into the matter. So far as I was able to ascertain from the Advocate-General, the report will reach in the course of a week. Then the Government will have to consider the matter. As soon as Government have made up their mind, the Bill will be introduced.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Is it not a fact that this House was made aware that the Bill would be introduced in August last?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ As a matter of fact, one hon. Member of the committee—the hon. Member from Ganjam—has made this abundantly clear at every stage of the committee's proceedings. I think he lost no time to make the members of the committee individually and collectively aware of that promise and the necessity of expediting the matter?”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Since he has studied the subject, will the hon. Member see that it is introduced before his term of office expires?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I do not know when my time is.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I know if it will be introduced in the January meeting?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The hon. Member from Ganjam who is now cognisant of the result of these questions and answers will perhaps be willing to forgive me if I do not make a definite statement. The hon. Member knows quite as well as I do that the Advocate-General expects to finish his scrutiny almost immediately. Government will then have to consider it and introduce the Bill.”

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Since my information is that he has finished the Bill, I am putting the question."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am glad to hear this."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know whether the Government will take into consideration at once?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is our idea, Sir."

Irrigation

Purchase of machinery for the Mettur project.

* 1172 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that two concrete placing machines have been ordered in connexion with the Mettur Project and, if so, what is the price of each;

(b) how the contract was entered into for the purchase of these machines, whether any tender was called for and if so, in what countries, and from what firms, and how the advertisement for the tender was made;

(c) whether the purchase was made through the High Commissioner or direct by the Madras Government and if it was through the High Commissioner, what hand the High Commissioner had in settling the contract;

(d) whether it is a fact that the particular concrete laying machines were designed by Mr. Roberts, and if so were these designs circulated to the different manufacturers either in England or in America or in Europe and if such circulation was made, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of companies to whom the designs were circulated; and

(e) when the Local Government was appraised of the necessity for the purchase of these machines?

A.—(a) No order for concrete placing machines has yet been placed.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (ii) (b) of his question No. 466 (answered on 27th August 1927).

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government have dropped the question of purchasing these machines; if not, when they propose to do so?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" They have not dropped the idea. They have not come to any conclusion. They have not placed the order."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if Mr. Roberts is sent to get some estimates and plans for concrete placing machines?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Perfectly accurate."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May we know whether Government are considering as to the desirability of purchasing these machines?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The question has not yet been considered by the Government."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In view of the fact that this small question has taken a good deal of attention of the House, may I know if the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to place the matter for discussion by the House before the Government finally decide the matter."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We cannot give an undertaking."

Repairs to the Manur channel and Manur anicut.

* 1173 Q.—Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: With reference to the answer given to question No. 348 answered on 27th August 1927, regarding repairs to the Manur channel and Manur anicut, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any further report from the Collector of Tinnevely about the question of collection of contribution;

(b) when they will execute the necessary permanent repairs to the Manur channel and anicut in Tinnevely district; and

(c) whether they have any objection to execute the necessary repairs first and then decide the question of collection of contribution afterwards?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question will be further considered when they have received the further report called for from the Chief Engineer.

(c) The Government have told the Chief Engineer to proceed with urgent ordinary repairs that are within his powers of sanction. The larger question of the improvement of the anicut and channel must await the Chief Engineer's report.

Repairs to the Manur channel.

* 1174 Q.—Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: With reference to the answer to question No. 346 answered on 27th August 1927, stating that remission was given in the case of the following seven villages under the Manur channel for fasli 1336 :—Manur, Mavadi, Madhavakurichi, Terkupatti, Ettangulam, Aiyankulam and Mayamankurichi, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is water in the tanks in these villages and if so, how many days' supply of water each tank has got at present;

(b) if there is no water in them sufficient to raise a crop in khar, what steps the Government have taken to fill these tanks; and

(c) when they intend carrying out the necessary repairs in this urgent matter?

A.—(a) The Government do not know.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to his question No. 1173.

Reintroduction of the Irrigation Bill.

* 1175 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government intend to reintroduce the Irrigation Bill;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for keeping it back?

[5th November 1927]

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 349 answered on 27th August 1927.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to His Excellency the Governor's address to the Legislative Council on 24th January 1927.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Government has got any idea of re-introducing this Bill at all ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We cannot give an answer to that question inasmuch as it is fairly clear now that none of those consulted say that the Bill should be introduced in its original form with provisions including the Taxation Bill clause and the rule-making clause. Government have, therefore, to consider and reconsider their position very carefully before they make up their mind on the matter."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Have not the Government considered and reconsidered till now ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir. We have not come to any conclusion as yet."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Has there been any correspondence after the Irrigation Conference at Ootacamund between this Government and the Government of India on this Bill ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am not aware, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does the Government want to wait till they have a sufficient majority in this House ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" In one sense it would be accurate to say that we have already a majority. But this is not a matter dependent on such consideration. The Government consulted the Leaders of the Opposition and all the interests concerned because they wanted to take the House with them in as large a measure as possible."

Construction of shutters in the Godavari anicut.

* 1176 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of shutters in the Godavari anicut was reported against by the Engineer concerned ;

(b) whether the report made on the subject will be placed on the table ;

(c) what the reasons given by the Engineer for not recommending the construction of shutters on the Godavari anicut are ;

(d) what the estimated cost for the construction will be ; and

(e) what the probable area that might be irrigated by the extra water that may be retained by the shutters is ?

A.—A copy * of the Chief Engineer's letter on the subject is placed on the table. The proposals recommended by him will be considered as a Part II scheme for next year.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 553 infra.

[5th November 1927]

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I was asking whether the present shutters could be provided with something to lift them promptly. I refer the hon. Member to page 21 of to-day's Questions and Answers where the answer deals with the improvement of shutters and not increasing the height."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Hon. Member will see from paragraph 2 that in January 1924 the Superintending Engineer was asked to report on the benefits of the higher falling shutters. He reported that what was wanted was improvements to lift the shutters more speedily. In the light of these observations, recommendations have been made and the Chief Engineer has recommended that those recommendations should be carried out."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. Member recognize that the attention of the Chief Engineer was more directed towards the lifting of the shutters and not increasing the height ? In the report he did not give any reasons for avoiding higher shutters."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" All the aspects of the question were considered. Higher lifting machinery or the method of shifting it more speedily was what was wanted. The Chief Engineer has come to the conclusion that the latter method should be tried. We have no reason to think that he has not paid attention to the other aspect of the matter."

Mr. B. VENKATARAMANAM :—" ఇంజనీరు రిపోర్టులో కారణములు పూర్తిగా యవ్వక 'would be of very little use' అని వ్రాసినారు. ఈ విషయమై పేము యెక్కువ ప్రభావముగా నున్నాము గాన పూర్తి అయిన కారణములతో సరిఅయిన రిపోర్టు తెప్పించేదా ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I have no objection to pursue that course, Sir."

Legislative

Appointment of Council Secretaries.

* 1177 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to section 52 of the Government of India Act, why no Council Secretaries have been appointed under each hon. Executive Councillor and Minister ?

A.—Under section 52 (4), the appointment of Council Secretaries is not obligatory but is a matter within the discretion of His Excellency the Governor.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" The Council passed a Rs. 100 out motion in discussing the question regarding the Council Secretaries. May I know whether the Government have taken it as a censure motion or a token motion ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I believe there was no grant for the Council Secretaries. I advise the hon. Member to frame a question and assure himself of the facts."

[5th November 1927]

Police*Alleged murder of a village peon near Mudala Modai.*

* 1178 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a person who was formerly a village peon was murdered by the side of a river at about 8 p.m. near Mudala Modai in Palghat taluk in June last;

(b) whether the Government have received the report referred to in the answer to question No. 358 answered on the 27th August 1927;

(c) who were the police officers that investigated into the case;

(d) from whom the police took statements in the course of that investigation;

(e) whether the evidence in the case implicated or cast suspicion on any rich and influential person in the locality as having abetted the murder; and

(f) whether the Government are prepared to depute a responsible police officer from outside Malabar to inquire into the case?

A.—(a) Village servant Vallithodi Sekhara Menon was attacked and killed in a field in Muthalamada amsam at night on 10th June 1927.

(b) Yes.

(c) The District Superintendent of Police, Malabar, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palghat, the Inspector of Police, Palghat, and the Sub-Inspector of Police, Kollengode.

(d) A list^a of persons from whom statements were taken is attached.

(e) No.

(f) No.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"In answer to clauses (c), (d) and (e) a list, of 73 persons who were examined is given. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any evidence against any person was collected by the police during the investigation by the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Inspector of Police and the Sub-Inspector of Police? Was any person implicated by the evidence that was collected by them?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Statements are made to the police with the ulterior object of bringing home the guilt to somebody. I cannot follow the trend of the question. Somebody must have been implicated in these enquiries. If my hon. Friend says definitely what he wants, I can give the answer."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"From the answer it will be seen that the investigation and enquiry was made by the Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Inspector of Police and the Sub-Inspector of Police and yet nothing has come out of it. May I know why Government refuses to depute an officer, a responsible officer from outside the district?"

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 554 infra.

[5th November 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Evidences of this kind may or may not have brought home the guilt to anybody or group of persons and it may be that the evidence was discordant or nebulous or there is no chance of a conviction. In these circumstances, Government cannot say, 'Put some other officer outside Malabar'."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the report received from the Collector?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have no objection to acquaint myself with the facts if the allegations are correct."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Can the hon. Member tell us even now what is the substance of that report?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Not now; I have not got it at once. I shall consider the question of making it available to the House later on."

Collections for the police sports at Mangalore.

* 1179 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House a full detailed statement of the collections for the police sports at Mangalore held on the 12th October 1927 and also the expenditure and to state—

(a) whether the collections were made by all classes of police, including even constables and head constables;

(b) whether a minimum subscription of Rs. 5 was fixed; and

(c) whether collections were made from all parts of the district?

A.—Same as that of No. 1180.

Collections for the police sports at Mangalore.

* 1180 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House a full detailed statement of the collections for the police sports at Mangalore held on the 12th October 1927 and also the expenditure and to state—

(a) whether the collections were made by all classes of police, including even constables and head constables;

(b) whether a minimum subscription of Rs. 5 was fixed; and

(c) whether collections were made from all parts of the district?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I cannot understand the meaning of the answer, 11-15 a.m.
'Government have no information'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member cannot now be given an opportunity to express his surprise at the answers given by the Government. He has now got only an opportunity to put his supplementary question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, the Government may not have full information, but when they give a sort of fictitious answer, I only wish to draw the attention of the House to the terms used by the Government."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to draw the attention of the hon. Member to put his supplementary question, if any."

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Railways

Waiting room for third-class passengers at Jalarpet station.

* 1181 Q. Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the third-class waiting shed at the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway junction at Jalarpet consists of only a roofed area without any protection from sun and rain, on three sides, and whether it is next to a large open place;

(b) whether there are no railings separating this area from the railway platform and whether there is nothing at present to prevent little children from being crushed by trains if the children stray away from their mothers, even for a few yards;

(c) whether it is a fact that while there are separate luxurious waiting rooms for first and second class ladies there is no separate waiting room for Indian ladies travelling in the third class;

(d) whether it is a fact that the few benches provided in the waiting shed are always occupied by Railway Police constables and that the women get no decent sitting accommodation on benches;

(e) whether the object of a small separating wall in the middle of the open waiting shed is for people to migrate from one half to the other according as the storms or sun's rays attack this half or the other half of this shed; and

(f) whether passengers are put to risk and discomfort in having to huddle together, without any privacy for women, in the fairly cold weather now prevailing at nights absolutely exposed to chill winds from all the three sides?

A.—The Government have no information. The hon. Member is advised to address the Railway Advisory Committee.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"The answer is, 'the Government have no information. The hon. Member is advised to address the Railway Advisory Committee.' Sir, the Railway Advisory Committee is notoriously inactive in all these matters. It is a matter concerning the life and death of passengers."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member giving information?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"No, Sir, I am asking the hon. the Law Member in a matter like this where the safety of Indian passengers, especially the third-class passengers, is concerned, why the Government will not write to the railway administration to take proper steps?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As is well known, the Government of Madras are not in charge directly of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. No doubt, the Government are interested and deeply interested in the health and comfort of the inhabitants of this Presidency and the travelling public. But there has been brought into existence a separate body composed of officials and non-officials, viz., the Railway Advisory Committee, to consider these matters. If, for instance, it is suggested that the Advisory Committee is either inactive or apathetic, then it may be a case for the Government to do something. At the present moment, the normal method is to move the Railway Advisory Committee as suggested in the answer."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I am quite aware of all the things which the hon. the Law Member said. Will it not certainly have a better effect on the railway administration, if the Government moved in the matter? It is a matter of absolute importance that a proper railway waiting room should be put up at the station."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid I cannot allow the hon. Member to proceed."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Does not the Government recommend members for nomination to these various committees?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Government appoint members to the Railway Advisory Committees."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"While they have such a right, will not the Government press on these railways to carry out these reforms?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"When it is necessary."

State Prisoners

Release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

* 1182 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the very weak state in which the health of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon is at present; and

(b) whether the Government are prepared to release him at least for reasons of health?

A.—(a) The Government understand that Mr. Narayana Menon is in good health.

(b) The question does not arise.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a statement made by Rev. Andrews that Mr. Narayana Menon was in a very weak state of health recently?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"This morning his weight is 116 lb. We have ascertained that his health is all right."

General

Relations between Heads of departments and M.L.C.'s.

* 1183 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table—

(a) all the orders and instructions issued by Government between 1923 and 1927 regulating the relations between the Heads of departments and District Collectors and Members of the Legislative Council; and

(b) the verbatim proceedings of the Collectors' Conferences held at Ootacamund from 1925 to 1927 with the final orders of Government thereon especially on matters relating to the Irrigation and Resettlement Bill and the amendment of the Co-operative Societies and Local Boards Act?

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- A.—(a) A copy^a of G.O. No. 785, Public, dated 18th August 1926, is placed on the table of the House.
- (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to questions No. 239 put by Mr. J. A. Saldanha and answered on 20th August 1925 and No. 511 put by Mr. D. Narayana Raju and answered on 18th October 1927.

Land Acquisition

Acquisition of lands for the Mettur project.

* 1184 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed orders that the lands acquired by the Government for the Mettur project will be leased to owners on a rental of 4 per cent on the purchase money paid by the Government till the lands are actually taken up for use;

(b) whether the lands have been so leased, except in cases where the owners did not want them;

(c) whether the lands have been leased in any case to those who are not owners even if the owners were willing to take them on lease; if so, in how many cases and why;

(d) whether they have received a petition dated 28th June 1927 from one R. Venkatesa Ayyangar of Pennagaram, Salem district, stating that, though he sent a draft lease deed and the lease amount as desired by the Special Deputy Collector, he was not given the lease of lands acquired from him in Thinnapatti village of Bhavani taluk, Coimbatore district;

(e) whether the Special Deputy Collector after receiving the money order and the lease deed signed by the petitioner directed the petitioner to appear before him in person on 20th May 1927;

(f) whether on 22nd May 1927 he passed an order that the land had already been leased out to the petitioner's tenants on condition of their giving up the lands if the petitioner desired;

(g) whether he wanted the petitioner to appear before him in the first week of June 1927 and when the petitioner appeared on 4th June 1927 the Special Deputy Collector said that the petitioner should settle the matter directly with the tenants; and

(h) whether they have passed any orders on the petition, and if so, to what effect?

A.—(a) At the end of 1925 the Government approved a proposal that about 1,000 acres of land in the Bhavani taluk which was being acquired for the project might after acquisition be leased to the ryots who had raised crops on it to enable them to harvest the crops. The lease was to be subject to the condition that the land would be vacated as soon as the crops had been harvested and in any case before 15th February 1926. The Government have so far issued no other orders on the subject.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 555-556 infra.

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- (b) The Temporary Collector who was on special duty for the acquisition of land for the Cauvery (Mettur) Reservoir project reported that land acquired but not immediately required by the Public Works Department was being leased to the previous owners on an annual rental fixed at 4 per cent of the amount awarded as compensation for the land under the Land Acquisition Act.
- (c) The Government have not the information.
- (d) to (g) A petition containing such allegations has been received.
- (h) The Government have declined to interfere on behalf of the petitioner. The Government propose to issue orders that when the lands are not immediately required they may be leased to the former actual occupants or cultivators who may not always be the former owners.

Land Revenue

Extent of cultivated lands in certain villages of Mangalore and other taluks.

* 1185 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to give the information with regard to

(a) the total acreage of each of the villages mentioned below, and of the area cultivated therein;

(b) the maximum extent of lands reserved in the past, say about ten years ago, for grazing in the said villages; and

(c) the extent now left after assignments, if any, in respect of each of the following villages:—

1. Baindoor	}	Kundapur taluk.
2. Kirimanjeshwar		
3. Gangolli		
4. Kundapur Kusba		
5. Kotathattu	}	Udipi taluk.
6. Balakudru		
7. Varampally		
8. Udipi Town		
9. Udayavar		
10. Pangal		
11. Padubidre	}	Mangalore taluk.
12. Moolky		
13. Surathkal		
14. Ponambur		
15. Mangalore municipality	}	Kasaragod taluk.
16. Koipady		
17. Ujar-Uluvar		
18. Ednad		
19. Ichlampadi		
20. Hosdrug		
21. Nilesishwar		
22. Chervattur		
23. Tirkarpur, North		
24. Do. South		

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) Information has been called for and will be laid on the table.

Minor Irrigation

Repairs to the Maluvambattu tank.

* 1186 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 530 given on 24th March 1927,—

(a) whether the Maluvambattu tank is the only source of supply to Radapuram tank;

(b) whether there is a river channel feeding Radapuram tank and whether the same is now in disrepair;

(c) whether this state of disrepair is due to the neglect by the ryots themselves;

(d) whether it is a fact that more than 50 acres of dry land will be converted into wet if the Maluvambattu tank is repaired;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is a difference of opinion on this matter between two Executive Engineers;

(f) whether in the circumstances Government have sought the opinion of an independent engineer before arriving at a decision in the matter;

(g) whether it is a fact that the previous Executive Engineer has given it as his opinion that the repair of the Maluvambattu tank will not affect the supply of Radapuram tank; and

(h) whether Government will be pleased to make proper enquiries into the matter and pass revised orders?

A.—(a) A tank can hardly be the source of supply to another tank particularly if it be in ruins as the Maluvambattu tank is.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (h) of question No. 305 answered in question No. 478 on 28th October 1925.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) & (f) The Government are not aware of any difference of opinion between Executive Engineers on the subject of the probable ayacut of the tank if repaired.

(g) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Collector's report laid on the table of the House on 24th March 1927 with the answer to question No. 530.

(h) On the information before them the Government regret they are unable to act upon the hon. Member's suggestion.

Public Service

Pay of attenders, muchis, etc.

* 1187 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the scale of pay of attenders, muchis and peons in the Revenue Divisional offices and also in the offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools;

(b) whether the attenders and muchis do the same work as clerks in Government offices; if not, what is their work;

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(c) whether the pay of attenders and muchis was revised at any time when the pay of clerks was raised by successive stages from Rs. 15 to the present scale of Rs. 35 to Rs. 60; and

(d) whether the Government are prepared to give any increase of pay to the muchis and attenders?

A.—(a) Attenders and peons—

Rupees 15–20 in Madras City.

Rupees 12–18 in the mufassal.

Muchis (in Revenue Offices only)—

Rupees 20–25 and Rs. 12–18.

(b) No. Paragraph 10 of Board's Standing Order No. 160 gives the duties of Revenue Department attenders. There appears to be no departmental standing order laying down the duties of attenders in the offices of Deputy Inspectors of Schools; they are intended for the same sort of work as that prescribed in Revenue offices.

(c) Their pay was not revised when the clerks' pay was raised from Rs. 15 to 20; but it was revised when the clerks' pay was raised from Rs. 20 to 35.

(d) No.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“The answer to clause (c) is, ‘their pay was not revised when the clerks' pay was raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20; but it was revised when the clerks' pay was raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.’ May I know by how much their pay was raised?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“The present rates are given on the paper. If the hon. Member wants to know the old rates, I must ask for notice.”

Interchange of clerks between Madras City and mufassal offices.

* 1188 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(1) to call for and lay on the table a statement showing the names of Matriculates and School Finals appointed, if any, from 1921 forwards till the October 1927 as upper Section clerks and Superintendents, whether acting or permanent, in the various departments of the Secretariat and Office of the Board of Revenue with their qualifications, duration of service, and the special reasons for such appointments;

(2) to state

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table all the orders issued by them from 1st October 1919 till 1st October 1927 on the exchange system of clerks between the mufassal Collectors and the Secretariats with a statement of action taken by them on each individual case during the said period of eight years;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Tanjore Collectorate Matriculates have been promoted to act as Deputy Tahsildars ignoring the superior qualifications of senior B.A. and F.A. Revenue subordinates with expert settlement training retransferred to the Collectorate of Tanjore in 1924 after being trained in the Revenue Secretariat for five years between 1919 and 1923;

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(c) if the answer be in the negative, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a detailed explanatory report from the Tanjore Collectorate on the working of the above exchange system and lay it on the table with their remarks?

A.—(1) The Government regret they are unable to impose the task of collecting these particulars on the departments concerned.

(2) (a) The following orders^a are laid on the table:—

G.O. No. 603, Public, dated 28th October 1919.

G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated 10th September 1923.

G.O. No. 1295, Revenue, dated 17th August 1925.

G.O. No. 369, Public, dated 28th April 1927.

The latter part of the question is not understood.

(b) The question assumes that superior academical qualifications and Secretariat experience entitle the possessor to preference in promotion to executive posts in the district. This is not the case. Such promotion is made with reference to length of service and the manner in which work has been performed provided certain prescribed qualifications are satisfied.

(c) The question is not understood.

Village Establishments

Reinstatement of village officers in Kistna district dismissed during the non-co-operation days.

* 1189 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many village officers who were dismissed in the Kistna district for political reasons during the non-co-operation days have applied to be reinstated;

(b) how many have been reinstated;

(c) how many have not been reinstated; and

(d) whether it is a fact that, in the case of these dismissals, the hereditary claims of successors have been cancelled?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have no particulars about such cases but it may be pointed out that in a district where village offices are hereditary as in Kistna a dismissed village officer cannot, after the office has been filled up, be reinstated otherwise than on appeal as provided for by law: and that the offices must in the ordinary course have been filled up and the time for appeal must have expired long ago in these cases. Further, as regards the point referred to in clause (d) of the question, Act VIII of 1922 was not extended to the Kistna district.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether, in view of the fact that the times spoken of in clause (a) were exceptional, he does not consider it desirable to call for the details of information asked for in clauses (a) to (c)?”

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

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 557-562 infra.

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know if the Government are aware that these dismissals arose out of the resignations of the officers as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government and so any appeal by the parties when that policy was in existence is out of the question altogether?”

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know why the hon. the Revenue Member is not prepared to give any chance to those concerned in the matter?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“Not admissible by law, Sir.”

Pay of village officers.

* 1190 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money saved by the cutting down of the pay of village officers and the village menials on account of the last reduction of pay;

(b) what the cost of pay of the restored village officers and village menials is; and

(c) what the increased cost will be in case village officers and village menials are given the pay they received before the reduction?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not yet the final figures but when the Madras Village Officers' Restoration Act, 1926, was given effect to, the understanding was that the total cost of the revised village establishment at the revised rates of pay allowing for the payment of jamabandi allowance to menials only should not exceed the total budget allotment for the village establishment for 1926-27.

The savings then estimated as likely to be realized by the revision of the pay of village officers and menials amounted to about Rs. 8,99,000. The cost of the restored village offices was estimated at about Rs. 10,25,000.

(c) The question presumably refers to the village establishment as it stands after the restoration. The Government are awaiting the report of the Board of Revenue about the number of village officers and menials actually restored. On the information now available with the Government, the increased cost would be roughly about Rs. 10,62,000.

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM:—“ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమునకు సొమ్ము తగ్గినదిగా 1927-28 వ సం॥లో వానికి అధమము పూర్వపు జీతములు యిచ్చుటకు యెర్పాటు చేయదురా?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I do not see how this is connected with the question on the paper. In any case, the answer is in the negative.”

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Water-rate*Water-tax paid by the Tinnevely Mills, Ltd.*

* 1191 Q.—Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the original value of the share in the Tinnevely Mills, Ltd., and what is its present saleable market value;

(b) whether the Government have considered the desirability of fixing the water-tax in proportion to the rise in the value of shares;

(c) whether any report has been received from the Collector of Tinnevely regarding the lease amount to be fixed in the renewed agreement and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table of this House;

(d) whether the Government have accepted the Collector's recommendation and if not, what are the grounds under which the Government have differed;

(e) how they came to fix a different amount and what is the amount proposed to be fixed;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Mill authorities crossbund the Tambraparni river by means of sand bags and divert the entire volume of water to their own reservoir up the hills, thereby causing hardship to the ryots lower down especially to those of Mannarkoil and Vagaikulam villages in Ambasamudram taluk even in seasons of very low supply; and

(g) if the answer to (f) is in the affirmative, what steps have been taken by the Government to redress the grievances of the ryots?

A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the share values, face or market, other than that contained in the Stock and share lists published in the newspapers.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The Government do not propose to publish the report. They did not agree in or accept all its recommendations.

(e) The Government continued the system already in force by which a fixed charge per spindle working subject to a minimum charge was levied. The rate adopted in renewing the lease was 12 annas per spindle subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 24,000 per year as against 7 annas, 3 pies per spindle working and a minimum charge of Rs. 7,500 in the previous lease. The number of spindles worked during 1926-27 was 43,076.

(f) & (g) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

Forests*Cultivable lands included in the Reserve Forests of South Kanara.*

* 1192 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government has received the information with reference to clause (a) of question No. 763 regarding cultivable lands included in the reserve forests of South Kanara, answered on 31st March 1927 and if so, what it is; and

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(b) whether the Government has taken any and, if so, what steps to assign such areas and preferably to the poor?

A.—(a) Yes. The information^a asked for is appended.

(b) A copy of the Chief Conservator's report on the subject is placed on the Council Table.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"In view of the fact that there are as many as 604 acres of cultivable lands in the district and in order to avoid these being frittered away, may I ask the Government whether they will be prepared to consider a definite policy of assigning these lands, first of all, to the depressed classes for cultivation, secondly to a class of peasant proprietors on the lines of the land policy enunciated in Ceylon lately by that Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire why no applications have been received for assignment of disafforested lands? Will the Government enquire why applications are not being received?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is an impossible task for Government, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"The schedule gives reference only to those lands fit for paddy cultivation. May I know whether the Government will enquire as to the lands fit for other cultivation, and, if necessary, take the advice of the Agricultural Department in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The hon. Member's suggestion will be considered."

Jails*Weight and diet of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.*

* 1193 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has obtained the information said to have been called for in the answer to question No. 166-A^b answered on the 26th August 1927, about the weight and diet of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon and if so, what are the replies to the several clauses of that question; and

(b) whether any special diet has been given to M. P. Narayana Menon after the August session of the Legislative Council and if so, for what period?

A.—(a) Yes; the answers to the several clauses of question No. 166-A are as follows:—

(a) 142 lb.

(b) 111 lb. (on 12th September 1927).

(c) 127 lb.

(d) The medical authorities recommended special diet on the following dates:—

Twenty-ninth October 1923; 23rd November 1923; 7th December 1923; 7th February 1924; 22nd February 1924; 12th May 1924; 12th June 1924;

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 562-564 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix VII on page 564 infra.

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10th November 1924; 9th December 1924; 24th August 1925; 31st December 1926; 31st January 1927; 14th February 1927.

(e) For a fortnight and at times for a month; the following were his weights on the dates given below :—

	lb.
25th October 1923	124
27th April 1924	115
24th May 1925	132
6th December "	124
20th "	120
11th April 1926	112
1st August "	119
7th November "	104
19th December "	102
16th January 1927	112
27th February "	120
8th May "	106
17th July "	108
31st "	108
14th August "	108

(f) The periods during which special diets were denied to him are noted below with the highest and lowest weights during such period :—

(i) From January 1925 to August 1925—132 lb. and 124 lb. respectively.

(ii) From September 1925 to December 1926—125 lb. and 102 lb. respectively.

(a) Milk, mutton, eggs and fish.

(b) & (i) He was last given some extra diet for a fortnight in September 1927 and his weight on 12th September was 111 lb.

(b) Yes; he is now on special diet and this will be continued as a permanent measure.

Labour

Condition of labourers in plantation in Malabar, etc.

*1194 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to question No. 167 of Mr. J. A. Saldanha answered on the 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have been informed that the deficiencies noted by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tellicherry, have been remedied;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the recent report of the Subdivisional Magistrate on the subject;

(c) whether the periodical inspection of estates by the Subdivisional Magistrates is insisted upon; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, how many times during the last five years inspection of different estates has been conducted by the said officers?

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4.—(a) & (b) No. Report from the Commissioner of Labour is not due till 15th December.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have not the information required.

Finance

Utilization of the surplus in the current budget.

*1195 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a surplus of Rs. 4+32 lakhs of a recurring nature and Rs. 249 lakhs of a non-recurring nature in the current budget; if not, what the correct figures are;

(b) whether the Government intend to allot any portion of the surplus to give relief to the people in any of the following matters :—

(i) Court-fees,

(ii) stamp fees,

(iii) prohibition,

(iv) registration fees; and

(c) if so, how far in each of the above matters?

4.—(a) The figures quoted are correct. The sum of Rs. 249 lakhs non-recurring includes the opening balance of about Rs. 2 crores.

(b) & (c). No provision has been made for a reduction of court-fees or stamp duties or for the introduction of prohibition measures. The question of reducing registration fees and meeting the consequent loss of revenue from the amount released by the remission of the Provincial contribution is under consideration.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b) (i), may I know whether Government have arrived at any decision regarding the restoring of old rates of court-fees below Rs. 1,000 as per the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member at the time of the budget discussions? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has to address his supplementary question to the hon. the Finance Member? ”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—“ Regarding the restoring of court-fees to the old level, the hon. the Law Member, in the course of the budget discussions, gave an assurance that he would consider the cases of court-fees below Rs. 1,000 which deserved consideration. May I know whether Government have arrived at any conclusion or decision regarding this promise or assurance? ”

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—“ No, Sir.”

Education

Government Muhammadan College.

*1196 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the English branch has not been opened in the Government Muhammadan College this year as promised during the last budget discussion;

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(b) whether the hon. the Minister is aware that if the Government desires to develop the Government Muhammadan College into a fully equipped first-grade college in accordance with the wishes of the Muslim community it is highly necessary to open at least the Philosophy branch along with the English branch next year if it is not possible to open the Mathematics and Science branches at the same time;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Lecturer in History in the Government Muhammadan College is to be sent to England on deputation for higher studies; and

(d) if this is true, whether the Government do not consider it highly desirable to send also the Muslim Assistant lecturers in English and Philosophy in the department on deputation to England for higher studies in their respective subjects?

A.—(a) The question of making provision for the teaching of English for the B.A. classes in the Government Muhammadan College is under examination by the Director of Public Instruction and will be considered in connexion with the budget estimate for 1928-29.

(b) The Government have sanctioned the opening of History classes in the B.A. course in the College from the current academic year. The question of opening classes in Philosophy will be considered after more experience has been gained as to the popularity of the College.

(c) The question is under consideration.

(d) The question will be considered when the need arises.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether he considers the Muhammadan College is very popular? The fact that a large number of Muhammadan students are seeking admission in Madras colleges other than the Muhammadan College shows that the Muhammadan students are not taking kindly to that college."

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know, Sir, the number of students in the four classes in this Muhammadan College?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I shall call for the information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the answer, 'the question of opening classes in Philosophy will be considered after more experience has been gained as to the popularity of the College', may I know what tests have been applied to come to a conclusion with regard to the popularity of the College?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The popularity of the College will be judged by the number of students that attend the classes in the College."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether he will be pleased to give us the number of students in the College?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid I cannot give that information offhand. As I said, I shall call for that information."

[5th November 1927]

Local Boards

Levy of tolls by the Tanjore District Board.

* 1197 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have exercised their powers under section 201 of Act XIV of 1920, and made any alteration in schedule IV of the said Act, and if so, when the said alteration was placed before the Legislative Council; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that the Tanjore District Board is levying toll at 4 annas on carts, whereas the schedule fixes only 3 annas?

A.—(a) Yes; rule 26 (1) of the schedule was altered. The alteration was placed before the Legislative Council on 14th February 1921.

(b) The District Board levies tolls at the maximum rates specified in rule 26 (1) of schedule IV of the Madras Local Boards Act.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister why a toll of three annas is mentioned in the schedule even in the Government edition of the Act, if the schedule has been amended?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Evidently, it is a printer's mistake in the schedule. I shall see that it is corrected when the next edition is issued."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how the people are to know that they are to pay four annas?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is what I said. A correction slip will be issued to rectify the printer's mistake."

Municipal Councils

Vice-Chairmanship of the Chidambaram Municipal Council.

* 1198 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the Vice-Chairmanship of the Chidambaram Municipal Council which fell vacant in November 1926, remains unfilled by election;

(b) whether any and if so, what steps have been taken by the Chairman for the election of a Vice-Chairman as required by section 13 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920;

(c) whether there is no time-limit for holding the election;

(d) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the inordinate delay that is being caused in this matter; and

(e) whether it is intended to fix a time-limit for holding the election?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware of the reasons. A report has been called for from the Chairman.

(c) & (e) Under rule 1 of the rules for the election of chairmen and vice-chairmen of municipal councils, the chairman should convene a special meeting for the election of a vice-chairman on the date of occurrence of the vacancy or on a date within seven days of such occurrence.

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- (d) The matter was incidentally referred to in a representation received from certain councillors regarding the failure of the chairman to convene a special meeting on 25th April 1927 in response to a requisition made by eleven of them.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I ask the hon. the Chief Minister to state whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken by him to call upon the Chairman to expedite the holding of an election of Vice-Chairman ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The Chairman has been asked to hold an election. ”

Alleged irregularities in Chidambaram municipal election.

* 1199 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council sent a communication to Government on or about the 30th September last either by wire or letter touching an election held on the 30th idem alleging the commission of some irregularities at the said election ;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the table ;

(c) what was the action taken by Government on the said communication and the authority under which such action was taken ;

(d) whether the Government consulted the Law officers of the Crown to ascertain if they had the power to direct the Chairman not to open the ballot boxes nor declare the result of the election ;

(e) whether the Government are aware that at the instance of one of the candidates the Additional District Munsif of Chidambaram issued an *ex parte* *ad interim* injunction order on the very date fixed for scrutiny of ballot papers and declaration of result against the Chairman restraining him from opening the ballot boxes, and that thereafter on hearing full arguments the said Munsif cancelling his order dissolved the injunction ;

(f) whether the Government have since recalled their order issued to the Chairman ;

(g) whether the Government have received any representations against the Chairman touching his conduct in the matter of election ; and

(h) whether it is intended to pass orders directing the Chairman to declare the result of the election held on the 30th September last leaving it open to the aggrieved persons to seek redress in an election tribunal ?

A.—(a) Yes. The Chairman's telegram was received on 1st October 1927.

(b) No.

(c) With reference to section 34 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 31 of the election rules, telegraphic orders were issued to the Chairman to submit immediately a full report on the matter keeping the ballot box unopened.

(d) No.

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- (e) The Government are not aware that the *ad interim* injunction order issued by the District Munsif was *ex parte*. They understand from a petition received from the plaintiff in the suit who was one of the candidates at the election that the injunction order was dissolved on 4th October 1927 on the Chairman filing the telegram from the Government directing him to keep the ballot box unopened.

(f) No.

(g) Yes.

- (h) The Chairman has been asked to report immediately what orders were passed by the District Munsif on 4th October 1927 and to report the result of the suit (which was said to be posted for hearing on 14th October 1927) with a copy of the judgment of the District Munsif. The Chairman's report is awaited.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I ask the hon. the Minister to state the reason why the Government are unable to place the telegram on the table ? ”

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

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Is it a fact that the telegram does not state the real state of things ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Evidently, the hon. Member knows more about it than I do. ”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the fact that this answer to the question was sent on 27th October 1927, may I ask whether, since the answer was drafted, a copy of the order of the District Munsif dissolving the election has been forwarded to the Government ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I cannot say that off-hand. ”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I ask the hon. the Minister to state whether since 27th October 1927 the Government have not considered the matter and passed any order rescinding their earlier order ? ”

Administration of the Chidambaram municipality.

* 1200 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that since January last representations have been made to Government against the present Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council ;

(b) the nature and particulars of the allegations and charges made against him ;

(c) whether any officer was deputed to investigate into and report on, the allegations contained therein, and if so, the name of the officer and the nature of the report submitted by him ;

(d) whether the Collector of South Arcot has made any report to Government about the unsatisfactory condition of the municipality ;

(e) whether having regard to the administration of this municipality, it is intended to dissolve and reconstitute it ; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the connected papers ?

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A.—(a) Two representations were received in May 1927 from certain municipal councillors.

(b) The main allegations against the Chairman were:—

- (1) that he failed to hold monthly meetings of the Council;
- (2) that serious acts of fraud had been committed in respect of items of expenditure said to have been sanctioned in the meetings, dated 22nd and 30th November 1926;
- (3) that he failed to convene meetings in response to requisitions made by certain councillors;
- (4) that he refused to allow certain councillors to inspect municipal records; and
- (5) that at a meeting held on 12th May 1927, after the lapse of more than three months, a number of items of expenditure though incurred without the previous sanction of the Council, were not placed before it.

(c) No officer was deputed to investigate into the matter.

(d) The Collector has remarked on the administration report of the municipality for 1926-27 that faction in the Council is growing worse and hampering the administration considerably. No other special report has been received from him.

(e) There is no such proposal at present.

(f) No.

11-30 a.m. Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know from how many councillors the representations were received?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"From certain municipal councillors."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Their names?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot give it off-hand."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"In view of the serious nature of the allegations in clause (b), may I ask the hon. Minister to depute a special officer to investigate into them?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government will decide what steps they will take in the matter, after having received the explanation of the Chairman of the Municipal Council."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to clause (d), may I ask the hon. Minister to lay on the table the remarks of the Collector on the administration report of the municipality?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not prepared to lay it on the table, Sir."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I know the reason therefor?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They are confidential communications between the Collector and the Government."

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Agriculture

Opening of a poultry farm at Perinthalamanna.

* 1201 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a proposal from one Rao Sahib C. Karunakara Menon and a resolution passed at a meeting of the Depressed Classes Society at Perinthalamanna on the 7th October 1927 for the opening of a poultry farm at that centre near Calicut; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to encourage such an industry for the benefit of the depressed classes?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question of developing the poultry industry of this Presidency is receiving the attention of the Government and it is proposed to open a poultry section at Hosur shortly.

Provision of libraries and laboratories at Agricultural stations.

* 1202 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Agricultural stations are equipped with suitable libraries and laboratories?

A.—None of the experiment stations are equipped with libraries. Farm managers depend for literature upon the library at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, from which selected publications are circulated.

The plant-breeding stations at Coimbatore and in the districts are furnished with laboratories.

Co-operative Societies

Working of the 'depressed classes' co-operative societies.

* 1203 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Assistant Registrar, Madras, was appointed as Chief Inspector mainly for the improvement of the 'depressed classes' societies in the year 1920; and

(b) whether Government will be pleased to state—

(i) the number of 'depressed classes' societies, their working capital, overdues to the Central Bank and members' overdues as on June 30 of 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1927;

(ii) the number of societies inspected by the Assistant Registrar, Madras, in the years 1921-22, 1923-24, 1925-26, and 1926-27; and

(iii) the number of inspection reports made by the present officer, either as Chief Inspector or as Assistant Registrar, to the Central Financing Bank and those made to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the years above referred to?

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"The Government say that they have no information. Is it that the work of the officer is so bad that the hon. Minister does not want to give information?"

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The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It does not mean that."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it a fact that the Committee on Co-operation when they were in Madras received any number of complaints about the very inefficient work of this officer and even made very serious charges against him?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member says so, it may be."

Excise

Temperance movement in the Presidency.

* 1204 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the sort of investigation is regarding the temperance movement in this Presidency which is said to be in progress in the answer to question No. 74 answered on 23rd August 1927;

(b) by whom this is made;

(c) when the investigation was started; and

(d) when it is likely to come to a close?

A.—(a) With the object of encouraging the temperance movement (by which is understood temperance in the consumption of alcoholic liquor) the possibility of introducing experimentally in selected areas the following measures is being investigated:—

(1) A system of selling arrack in sealed bottles of two sizes only.

(2) The abolition of the foreign liquor taverns.

(3) The abolition of the fixed fee licences for the sale of foreign liquor and the substitution of a system of licence fees which will depend upon consumption.

(4) The prohibition of the sale of cheap foreign liquor.

The possibility of increasing the duty on arrack to a uniform rate of Rs. 10-10-0 per proof gallon throughout the Presidency is also being investigated.

(b) The Commissioner of Excise.

(c) & (d) The investigation was started in July 1927. It is not possible to say when it will be completed.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Does the hon. the Minister for Public Health think that the Commissioner of Excise is the only proper man to investigate the matter? Why should he not appoint a committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Commissioner is obviously the only competent man to do this at present."

Mr. J. A. SALDAMHA:—"May I enquire whether this scheme includes any restrictions on sale of liquors in clubs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer is there, Sir."

[5th November 1927]

Closing of arrack and toddy shops.

* 1205 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to do anything more in the current year in the direction of prohibition besides closing arrack shops in the five taluks for a further period of two years from 1st April 1927; and

(b) if so, whether any such experiments have been started in any other areas?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 74 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 23rd August 1927.

Prohibition of the import and sale of liquor.

* 1206 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what statistics and materials the Government have collected in regard to prohibition of the import and sale of liquor in this province; and

(b) when the Government expect to come to a decision on the subject?

A.—(a) An estimate of the probable cost of introducing a policy of total prohibition in two selected districts.

(b) It is not possible to say when the Government will arrive at a decision on the subject.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health, with reference to the answer to clause (a), what is the estimate which has been arrived at with regard to the import and sale of liquor in two selected districts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"We have not got the final figures yet."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what the preliminary figures are?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The matter is so complicated that it has got to be examined with reference to various questions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If at all I understand the answer as given here, it means that an estimate has been made with regard to the probable cost of introducing a policy of total prohibition in two selected districts. May I know what that estimate is?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The estimate we have got is an estimate I made first, but it has got to be examined by the Commissioner."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"According to you, what is the estimate, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am afraid I cannot give the information now."

[5th November 1927]

Fisheries*Fishing operations conducted by the fishing trawler "Lady Goschen".*

* 1207 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 230 given at the Council meeting on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) how many hours was the trawler under steam from the time she left anchorage to the time she came back to port after fishing was over ;
 (b) what is the total distance travelled by her during this trip ;
 (c) what is the amount of total charges incurred under "running" and "maintenance" on account of this trip ;
 (d) whether the period of "three hours" mentioned in the reply given to me on 26th August 1927 was the time taken for actual fishing operation not including the time taken by the trawler to get on to the fishing grounds and to return to port with her catches ;
 (e) if the answer to clause (d) is in the negative, whether the time taken for her voyage to and from the fishing grounds is to be left out of account when the commercial value of this experiment is under consideration ;
 (f) whether Government have enquired from the Government of Bombay about the commercial value, if any, resulting from the trawling experiments which they conducted some years ago, and the reasons why they abandoned these experiments ; and
 (g) what is the total expenditure incurred till now on account of this trawler under running and maintenance since her arrival in India in 1926 and what is the money value of the services rendered by her on a commercial basis ?

- A.—(a) Seventeen and a half hours, including the time of voyage and the time taken for mending nets.
 (b) 4¹/₂ miles.
 (c) Rs. 160-12-0 made up of—

	RS.	A.	P.
Running charges	61	13	0
Maintenance charges	98	15	0

- (d) The period of "three hours" was the time taken for one single successful haul. It excludes the time taken for the voyages which is four hours.
 (e) The trawler is only exploring the trawl grounds, testing methods of capture, etc., and is now used for collecting data regarding the possibilities of trawling.
 (f) The results of the experiments are recorded in a report published by the Bombay Government.
 (g) The expenditure till the end of September 1927 is as follows :—

	RS.
Running and maintenance charges—	
(a) Coal	9,110
(b) Establishment and other maintenance charges	53,430
Total	62,540

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It is not possible to estimate the money value of the fishing work which is now of an experimental character designed to ascertain fish and fishing ground.

An estimate of the money value of the other services rendered by her is as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Salt transport work	5,192	8	0
Pearl fishery work	21,600	0	0
Total	26,792	8	0

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire, having regard to the fact that the trawler is working at a loss, what steps the Government are taking to make it a paying concern?"

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is a matter for the future. The trawler was bought for experimental purposes to see what we can do, and we want some more time before we can think of the operations of the trawler as a paying proposition."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What experiments have actually been made and with what result?"

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The trawler has been out and has done trawling work in several places. Besides that, it has collected specimens of various organisms, food fish and so forth."

Medical

Distribution of religious pamphlets among the in-patients of the Rayapuram Hospital.

* 1208 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that literature belonging to the religion to which the Superintendent belongs is distributed freely and profusely amongst the in-patients of the Government Hospital at Rayapuram, although a very large majority of the in-patients belong to other religions and if so, why ?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask if the Government have since received a report on this matter?"

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask, Sir, in case the report discloses that the allegation made herein is proved, whether the Government will be pleased to put an end to this practice of distributing Christian literature profusely among non-Christian patients in the Government Hospital at Rayapuram?"

THE HON. THE PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the question is hypothetical."

[5th November 1927]

Acquisition of lands for the extension of the Government hospital at Calicut.

* 1209 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have come to any and, if so, what conclusion regarding the acquisition of lands and buildings in Calicut for the extension of the Local Government Headquarters Hospital; and

(b) whether in deciding the question they have taken into consideration the following facts, viz.—

(i) that the proposed acquisition will lead practically to the abolition of the Mission Girls' High School and the boarding house attached to it;

(ii) that the property proposed to be acquired has been in the possession of the Mission for more than ninety years, and that the Mission has several sacred associations connected with them;

(iii) that the Girls' High School buildings and the Boarding home have been used by the Mission for educational purposes for more than sixty years;

(iv) that the Government Headquarters Hospital, if extended to the lands proposed to be acquired, will seriously interfere with worship in the Mission church;

(v) that there was a proposal to acquire a part of the property in question in 1920-21, and that it was to give up in consequence of the objections raised by the Mission then; and

(vi) that there are lands elsewhere to the east of the Government Hospital which could be conveniently acquired for the proposed extension of the hospital?

A.—The question is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"There is one answer given to half a dozen questions . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may put a supplementary question. I cannot allow him to comment on the answer given."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am asking for a specific answer to each of the questions?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

[For further starred questions vide page 476 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**General***Formation of an Andhra province.*

1210 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Central Government asked this Government for their opinion on the formation of an Andhra province?

A.—No.

[5th November 1927]

Land Revenue*Conference of Collectors.*

1211 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the object of calling a Conference of Collectors is;

(b) who the officials and non-officials were that assembled at the last Conference;

(c) whether the subjects that came up before the Conference were discussed informally or whether any decisions were arrived at; and

(d) whether these decisions, if any, are binding on the Government or whether they serve to guide their policy?

A.—(a), (c) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to questions No. 239 put by Mr. Saldanha and answered on 20th August 1925 and No. 8 put by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi and answered on 23rd August 1927.

(b) A list* of officials who attended the last Conference is appended. No non-officials attended it.

Village Establishments*Dismissal of village officers in East Godavari who resigned during the non-co-operation days.*

1212 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of village officers in East Godavari who resigned in 1921 and 1922 on account of the non-co-operation movement; and

(b) how many of them were dismissed for the same reason?

A.—(a) & (b) No such particulars were recorded or are now available. It would probably be a matter of dispute in some cases whether or no a resignation or dismissal was "on account of the non-co-operation movement."

Zamindars*Zamindaris in the Presidency.*

1213 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of zamindaris in the Province;

(b) the extent of land under them;

(c) the extent of land under cultivation in zamindari estates;

(d) the same under wet cultivation;

(e) the population living in zamindari estates;

(f) the revenue collected from all sources by the zamindars;

(g) the total peshkash paid by them; and

(h) whether any and if so, what amount of the revenues collected is spent for the benefit of people from whom the revenue is collected?

[5th November 1927]

A.—(a), (b), (e) & (g) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (a), (b) & (c) of question No. 500 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd March 1927. The list will be ready shortly.

(f) & (h) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (d) of question No. 500 mentioned above.

(c) & (d) Statistics are not compiled for estate areas separately. The question is being examined whether the figures wanted by the hon. Member could be easily compiled from available records and, if this should prove to be the case, a statement will be prepared and laid on the table.

Irrigation

Conference at Ootacamund regarding the Irrigation Bill.

1214 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any conference held at Ootacamund regarding the Irrigation Bill in the last summer;

(b) if so, what the points considered at the Conference were; and

(c) what conclusions were arrived at thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The members present expressed their views on the problem concerning which His Excellency the Governor, as stated in his address to the Legislative Council on 24th January 1927, wished to ascertain the views of the Council.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 349, clause (a), answered on 27th August 1927.

Police

Strength of the Police for the last 20 years.

1215 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the Police in each of the last 20 years;

(b) the total number of crimes in each of the last 20 years; and

(c) whether the 100 men found in excess of the sanctioned strength in the previous year were absorbed?

A.—(a) & (b) Statistics are given in the statement* attached.

(c) Not completely. There were still 33 men to be absorbed on 30th September 1927.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Use of cement in the construction of the Mettur dam.

* 1216 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the reply to question No. 448 answered on 22nd March 1927—

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at, with regard to the construction of the Mettur dam with concrete in cement or rough stone in *surki* mortar; and

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 565 infra.

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(b) if the answer be in the affirmative, whether Government will be pleased to place the concerned Government Order on the table of this House?

A.—Yes. It has been decided to construct the dam of cement in concrete. A copy of G.O. No. 1815 L, dated 22nd August 1927, will be laid on the table.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know when the Government Order will be laid on the table?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is being printed."

Cost of constructing the Mettur dam.

* 1217 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of constructing the Mettur dam with—

(i) concrete in cement,

(ii) rough stone in *surki* mortar; and

(b) whether Government will be pleased to lay the official estimate in each case on the table of this House?

A.—It is not possible to give figures for the comparison which the hon. Member desires. The sanctioned estimates provided for a dam of cyclopean masonry in *surki* mortar and a reservoir with an effective capacity of 82,000 m.c.ft. The revised estimates provide for a reservoir with an effective capacity of 93,500 m.c.ft. to enable us to impound the full quantity permissible under the agreement with Mysore. Figures have not been worked out for the cost of the larger dam if built of cyclopean masonry in *surki* mortar. Apart from extra dimensions, the figures in the sanctioned estimates for construction in *surki* would also have to be altered because it has been found that adequate quantities of lime would not be available so near to the dam as was originally expected. The revised estimates show a gross increase of 105 lakhs over those sanctioned; but it is not possible to say even approximately how they would compare with revised estimates for a dam of the dimensions now proposed, constructed of rough stone in *surki* mortar. The papers containing the sanctioned estimates have already been laid before the House. The revised estimates which have only recently been received from the Engineer-in-Chief cannot be laid on the table at present.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to (i) and (ii) of clause (a) may I know the cost for 100 or 1,000 cubic feet built of lime or cement?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Capital outlay on the Mettur project.

* 1218 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state having regard to the increase in the cost of the Mettur project from the sanctioned estimate—

(a) what the financial return of the project is with reference to the increased outlay proposed to be incurred by Government;

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(b) what is the final decision arrived at in this matter by Government;

(c) whether he will be pleased to lay the papers on the table of this House;

(d) whether the Board of Revenue had been consulted in the matter of the increased outlay; and

(e) whether he will be pleased to lay the report of the Board on the table of this House?

A.—(a) to (c) It is not at present possible to say how the financial returns will work out. The increased storage will make possible more irrigation: and the revenue estimates are under revision.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“Arising out of the answer to questions (a) to (c), may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the second crop area in Papanasam, Tirutturaiipundi and one or two other taluks in the Tanjore district will be increased?”

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

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“May I ask the hon. Law Member to state whether some water at least will be allowed to Salem and Trichinopoly?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Not as at present advised, Sir.”

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“May I ask the hon. the Law Member what the ground is on which he objects to allowing water to these districts, though according to agricultural experts nearly 5 lakhs of acres should be brought under cultivation in Salem and 2½ lakhs in the other district, to avert famine conditions?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“That matter has been explained already on the floor of this House.”

Irrigation cess in the area commanded by the Mettur project.

* 1219 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the rate of irrigation cess that is proposed to be raised in the new area commanded by the Mettur project;

(b) what is the present average rate per acre in the Tanjore delta;

(c) whether it is the intention of Government to raise the existing rate in the Tanjore delta to the rate proposed for the new area; and

(d) whether the proposed rate will be exclusive of all taxes and cesses leviable?

A.—(a) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Part III of the financial forecast of the project printed at page 191 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, Volume XXV. The revenue estimate is at present being scrutinized by a Special Revenue Officer with the object of enabling the Government to arrive at a decision as to whether it has to be modified in any way.

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(b) If the hon. Member refers to irrigation cess, his attention is invited to the standard water-rates printed at page 2 of Board's Standing Orders, Volume II.

(d) Irrigation cess does not include any other cess or tax.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know if the Mysore agreement does not restrict the area of irrigation to 301,000 acres?”

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know how it is possible to have increased irrigation?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I do not believe that that deals with second crop.”

Damages caused by the erosion of the Vennar bank.

* 1220 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total acreage of wet land, extending from Kachamangalam anicut to Thundarayan Padugai in the Tanjore taluk, Tanjore district, on the southern bank of the Vennar, which has disappeared in consequence of the erosion of the bank of the river; and

(b) what steps have been and are being taken by the Executive Engineer, Vennar division, and his staff, to protect the bank against such erosion?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Malabar Affairs

Prosecution of persons concerned in the Malabar rebellion.

* 1221 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the District Magistrate of Malabar referred to in the answer to question No. 190 answered on the 26th August 1927 about further prosecutions of persons concerned in the Malabar rebellion and if so, what are the answers to the several clauses of that question; and

(b) whether the Government have arrived at any decision on that report and if so, what it is?

A.—(a) Yes; the information asked for is given below:—

Question.	Answer.
Clause (a) of question No. 190, whether the prosecutions of persons charged with offences connected with the rebellion in Malabar have ended.	No.
Clause (b) if not, how many such prosecutions have yet to be conducted, against whom and for what offence.	A list ^a is laid on the table.
(b) The Government do not at present propose to drop prosecutions still to be conducted.	

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Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"In answer to clause (b), the Government say that they do not at present propose to drop prosecutions still to be conducted. In the answer to clause (a) a list of 137 names is given against whom prosecutions have yet to be conducted. I want to know whether the Government propose to prosecute all the persons included in the list or whether they propose to prosecute only some of them whose prosecution they have decided upon?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The latter would be the case. The cases will have to be considered. It will be remembered that most of the persons have been accused of murder, rape, robbery and offences of that kind. How many of these will be prosecuted will depend on the nature of the cases themselves."

Navigation

Capital outlay on the Buckingham Canal.

* 1222 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : With reference to question No. 42 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the capital outlay of Rs. 90,55,326 on the Buckingham Canal includes the cost of silt clearing for the past 47 years from 1880 to 1927;

(b) if not, what is the amount spent on silt clearing alone during the past 47 years exclusive of the said capital outlay of Rs. 90,55,326;

(c) whether Mr. N. P. Ayyar in his scheme offered to maintain the canal in a navigable condition all through the year on an annual Government contribution of Rs. 50,000 only if the scheme was sanctioned;

(d) whether his scheme was recommended by the Chief Engineer and whether he will place the Chief Engineer's report, dated 18th October 1926, on the table;

(e) what were the Government's grounds for concluding that Mr. Ayyar's scheme was a speculative venture and who it was that gave such an opinion;

(f) whether after the Government Order of 5th November 1926 negating Mr. Ayyar's scheme the Law Member held out further hopes to Mr. Ayyar of passing his scheme and if so, why he did so; and

(g) whether the Government now propose to reconsider the possibilities of Mr. Ayyar's scheme?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Information is not available and could not be compiled without undue labour.

(c) Mr. N. P. Ayyar calculated that the recurring cost of maintenance, to be paid for by Government, would be Rs. 57,000, but he asked also for large capital expenditure.

(d) The Government are not prepared to place the Chief Engineer's reports on the table or to indicate their nature.

(e) The Government based their conclusion on Mr. Ayyar's own figures.

(f) No.

(g) No.

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Police

Alleged ill-treatment of three Neill statue satyagrahi prisoners.

* 1223 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that three Neill statue satyagrahi prisoners were being closely hand-cuffed and held by the policemen by long iron chains as they were escorted to the Egmore Railway Station;

(b) whether the policemen who gave that treatment to the satyagrahis acted under the orders of their superiors;

(c) which particular superior officer is responsible for that treatment;

(d) whether the Government intend to adequately punish the Police officer or the policemen concerned for giving such treatment to the satyagrahis; and

(e) whether the Government intend instructing the police to treat the satyagrahi prisoners like European prisoners?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(d) Government can make no pronouncement until the information called for is received.

(e) It is not clear to what alleged differential treatment the hon. Member refers.

Alleged obstruction of traffic during His Excellency's visit to South Kanara.

* 1224 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to hold a full and open enquiry into the obstruction and holding up of traffic on the public roads during the visit of His Excellency the Governor to South Kanara district?

A.—The Government have no official information in regard to the alleged obstruction and holding up of traffic. They are awaiting a report which has already been called for.

Recruitment of Deputy Superintendents of Police.

* 1225 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the authority that selects candidates for the direct recruitment of Deputy Superintendents as also the Circle Inspectors of Police;

(b) how many candidates have been recruited for each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 in each case;

(c) the reason why no Oriya candidate has been selected as Deputy Superintendent of Police in any year;

(d) how many Oriya candidates have applied for the recruitment of Circle Inspectors of Police;

(e) the result of the selection of candidates according to their vernaculars; and

(f) why in the notification calling for candidates, preference was given to candidates whose vernacular is Telugu?

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- A.—(a) His Excellency the Governor and the hon. the Law Member from a list drawn up by the Staff Selection Board in respect of Deputy Superintendents of Police, and the Inspector-General of Police in respect of Circle Inspectors of Police.
- (b) Deputy Superintendents of Police—

						Number recruited.
1925	...	...	...	...	...	1
1926	...	...	...	...	...	4
For 1927	...	...	...	...	...	one will be recruited.

Circle Inspectors—

1925	...	...	...	...	...	1
1926	...	...	...	...	...	2
1927	...	...	...	...	...	6

- (c) One Oriya candidate was selected in 1926, but he was declared unfit for service by a Medical Board.
- (d) & (e) The Government have no information; they have called for it.
- (f) It was particularly in the Telugu country that the Inspectorate required reinforcing.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"In answer to (b), it is stated that one will be recruited for 1927. May I know when?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I believe on the 23rd of November."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With reference to the answer to (c), may I ask whether the candidate was found fit by one of the Civil Surgeons?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am not aware, Sir. I must ask for notice."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I request the hon. the Law Member to enquire whether it is so?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Appointment of Inspectors of Police.

* 1226 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received last month for the posts of Inspector of Police notified by the Inspector-General of Police in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(b) how many of the applicants were asked to come to Madras for a personal interview and how many came accordingly;

(c) what sort of examination they were subjected to, for how long and by whom;

(d) how many persons were selected and how many of them were Telugus; and

(e) what was the necessity to call such a large number of persons to Madras and subject them to so much expense, inconvenience and disappointment when the number of appointments to be made were so few and when preference was to be given to Telugu candidates?

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A.—(a) to (c) & (e) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(d) Six were selected for appointment. It is not known how many of them are Telugus. The information has been called for.

Regulation of motor traffic in the City.

* 1227 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table information regarding the following:—

(a) the number of casualties in the City of Madras and in the mufassal by motor accidents during 1925-26 and 1926-27;

(b) the steps taken to prevent the casualties and to meet the additional cost, if any, incurred by the Government;

(c) whether any extra police were sanctioned for and appointed for the purpose; if so, the number of hands newly employed for the purpose and the manner in which they were employed to meet the situation;

(d) whether there was an interview between the Inspector-General of Police and the Law Member in Ootacamund during the last season regarding the proposals to regulate motor traffic in the City of Madras; and

(e) if so, what is the result of the interview?

A.—(a) (i) *Madras City*—

						Number of deaths.
1925	...	...	...	...	...	23 (out of 409 accidents).
1926	...	...	...	...	...	25 (out of 406 accidents).

Figures for the official years are not available.

(ii) *Mufassal*—

1925-26	...	...	...	...	94
1926-27	...	...	...	...	149

(b) (I) *Madras City*—

The number of traffic points in the City has been increased from 35 to 65 and additional staff has been employed to man them. The additional expenditure on this account is being met by Government.

The following proposals are under consideration:—

(i) that no bus should be registered or allowed to ply for hire in the City of Madras which does not form part of a fleet of at least eight buses either owned by one individual or controlled by a company;

(ii) that all buses registered in the City of Madras as vehicles of public conveyance should be insured under a policy including "third party risk."

(II) *Mufassal*—

A proposal for the employment of additional staff for the regulation of motor traffic in Madura Town is under consideration.

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- (c) *Madras City*.—An additional Police staff of 2 Crown sergeants, 11 head constables and 55 constables has been appointed for traffic control in the City. The sergeants are intended for point checking purposes and controlling the speed of motor vehicles. Three head constables are for scriptory and supervisory work and four constables for process service work. The rest are for duty at the various traffic control points.

Mufassal.—Extra Police have not so far been sanctioned in the mufassal for this purpose.

- (d) & (e) There were informal consultations between Members of Government and the heads of the department on the subject.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of the question, may I ask whether any steps have been taken by the hon. the Law Member or the Government to put down open corruption practised by these constables, head constables and sergeants in some cases, who, regularly to my knowledge, receive mamool of one anna or two annas or three annas morning and evening, and whether the Government have called for a report on the matter and propose to take any steps to see that these regulations are not set at naught by a corrupt police?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am glad the question is put in that form. Such allegations are made in the newspapers and it will be of great advantage if one of the persons who have been either witnesses or themselves have been victims of these solicitations would complain about it. At present, there is a vague suspicion in regard to this matter and the matter is being enquired into, but it is a pity that practically no complaint has reached either the Government or the constituted authorities on this matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In view of the fact that I travel daily to this House in a bus and see the corruption practised every day, may I ask the hon. the Law Member to take notice of that and call for a report?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"This information will be borne in mind."

Collections for the Police Sports at Mangalore.

* 1228 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House a statement showing—

- (i) (a) the several items of receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Police Sports held in the several headquarters of the districts in the Presidency in the last five years; and
 (b) the authority or order of Government under which collections of money are permitted from the public; and
 (ii) to state—
 (a) what safeguards have been provided for checking the collections and expenditure without embezzlement and misuse or collection by abuse of power; and
 (b) whether the order of Government, if any, authorized any specified individual officers or servants to collect money from the public?

A.—Same as that of Question No. 1229.

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* 1229 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House a statement showing—

- (i) (a) the several items of receipts and expenditure in connexion with the police sports held in the several headquarters of the districts in the Presidency in the last five years; and

(b) the authority or order of Government under which collections of money are permitted from the public; and

(ii) to state—

(a) what safeguards have been provided for checking the collections and expenditure without embezzlement and misuse or collection by abuse of power; and

(b) whether the order of Government, if any, authorized any specified individual officers or servants to collect money from the public?

- A.—(i) (a) 1. Government grant.
 2. Subscriptions by members of police.
 3. Do. public.

Statements of receipts and disbursements in regard to subscriptions collected from the public in aid of District Police Sports are published in the district gazettes, to which the hon. Member is referred.

- (b) G.Os. Nos. 82, Judicial, dated the 20th April 1921 and 303, Judicial (Police), dated the 6th June 1924 are laid^a on the table.

(ii) (a) No safeguards other than those referred to in the Government Orders laid on the table have been provided by Government. They have no information whether the Inspector-General of Police has prescribed any safeguards. A report has been called for.

(b) Yes.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask whether under the powers of this Government Order, even constables and head constables and sub-inspectors are authorized to collect subscriptions from all over the district?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As stated in the answer, the Government have called for a report on this matter and they will see for themselves what has been done. If they think that anything unusual or inexpedient has been done, they will take steps."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Apart from specific cases, I wish to ask whether these people are allowed to collect subscriptions under the Government Order?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Government Order speaks for itself."

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Collectorates.

Employment of Tahsildars, etc., for more than three years in the same station.

* 1230 Q.—MR. SYED TAJUDIN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to call for a District statement of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars having lands and houses in the districts and taluks wherein they are employed for a period of more than five years and lay it on the table; and

(ii) whether the Government will call for a statement showing the aggregate period during which the office of Hazur Sarishtadar has been held by the present incumbents in each of the Tamil District Collectorates with their names and qualifications, beyond the prescribed period of three years fixed by Government in reply to Question No. 489, dated 28th October 1925?

A.—(i) The hon. Member is referred to the establishment lists of the various Collectorates copies of which are in the Secretariat Library and may be perused by the hon. Member in accordance with the rules at page 125 of the Legislative Council Manual, Volume II.

(ii) Information up to the 1st April 1927 is available in the establishment lists above referred to.

Number of probationary Revenue Inspectors promoted to the grade of Deputy Tahsildar.

* 1231 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to give the number of the probationary Revenue Inspectors appointed in each district since the year 1917 and the number of them who have been promoted to the grade of Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrates and the highest service in each of the districts of the officer who has not yet been raised to that grade.

A.—A statement * is appended showing

(1) the number of probationary Revenue Inspectors appointed and confirmed in each district since 1911 when the system of appointing probationary Revenue Inspectors was introduced; and

(2) the number of them who have been promoted to the grade of Deputy Tahsildars or Sub-Magistrates and above.

The Government have not similar information separately for the period from 1917 or in respect of the length of service of the officers referred to in the last part of the question.

Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks

Location of the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nuzvid at Vuyyur.

* 1232 Q.—THE ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any definite conclusion has been arrived at on the representations and the deputations awaited during March last regarding the location of the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nuzvid at Vuyyur, and that of the newly formed taluk; and

* Printed as Appendix XII on page 572 infra.

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(b) whether any mahazar and petitions have been received by the Government?

A.—(a) No conclusion has yet been reached. The matter is in correspondence between the Collectors and the Board of Revenue.

(b) Yes, but not recently.

Irrigation Cess Fund

Report on the administration of Irrigation Cess Fund.

* 1233 Q.—MR. SYED TAJUDIN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for and lay on the table the reports on the administration of the Irrigation Cess Fund during 1925-26-27 and why it was not extended to the Tanjore district?

A.—Copies * of B.P. Nos. 51, Press, dated 10th September 1926 and 53 Press, dated 12th September 1927, which contain the reports on the working of the Irrigation Cess Fund, during 1925-26 and 1926-27 are laid on the table.

These cess funds are voluntary institutions and have arisen in the past where the ryots interested have joined together and agreed to their formation. Where they no longer exist, they have ceased either through the ryots being no longer willing to contribute or through Government's undertaking the work (that the fund was constituted to carry out) after a reclassification and resettlement of the lands affected. There used to be similar funds in some villages of the Tirutturaippundi and Mannargudi taluks in the latter half of the last century but they were wound up before 1900 for what reason exactly the records so far traced do not show.

Land Assignment

Proposed assignment of lands in Pallalakuppam village for missionary enterprise.

* 1234 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a tract of land several hundreds of acres in extent, in Pallalakuppam village and its neighbourhood in the Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, has been surveyed and divided into blocks, for being made over for missionary enterprise;

(b) whether the making over of such a large area to foreign missionary bodies was objected to by the ryots of the villages concerned and whether the objections were overlooked by the then District Collector; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of dropping the proposal?

A.—(a), (b) & (c). The Government are not aware of any such proposal.

* Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 572-579 infra.

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Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir. No such grant can be made except under the orders of Government. It has to come to Government in any case."

Public Service

Communal representation in the Judicial Department of Northern Circars.

* 1235 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the proportion of the various communities in the grades 180—10—240, 125—5—150, 80—4—120, 60—4—80, 35—35—1½—50—1—60, the vacancies that have occurred in the above grades for each of the years from 1922 up to now and how they were filled up and the proportion of the various communities separately for each of the years from 1922 up to now, from the various districts in the Judicial Department in the Northern Circars; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the head of the department and the District officers to maintain the proportion of castes ?

A.—(a) The only statistics that have been compiled on the subject are those that have been placed on the table of the House in the annual returns prescribed by G.Os. No. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922, No. 563, Public, dated 21st July 1923 and No. 348, Public, dated 13th April 1926. The Government regret they cannot undertake to prepare now fresh statistics on a different basis.

(b) The question is not understood as the Government is not aware of any proportion that has been prescribed for maintenance.

Cantonments Act

Constitution of a Cantonment Board at Poonamallee.

* 1236 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the reason why a Cantonment Board was not constituted in Poonamallee; and

(b) whether the Government propose to constitute a joint board for the cantonments of Poonamallee and St. Thomas' Mount ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to section (ii) of the Cantonments Act, 1924, under which the decision whether there should be a board or not in any cantonment rests with the Governor-General in Council.

Co-operative Societies

Number of co-operative societies in Madras City.

* 1237 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative societies in the City of Madras on 30th June 1927 ;

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(b) the number of societies for Government servants and people's banks paying their own contributions for audit, as on 30th June last ; and
(c) the number of societies for depressed classes on same date ?

A.—(a) to (c) The information has been called for.

Increasing overdues in the co-operative societies in Madras.

* 1238 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Christian Central Bank has been asking the Registrar of Co-operative Societies about the increasing overdues in the societies in the City of Madras and whether the Central Bank also complained about inefficient supervision by the Assistant Registrar ever since 1923 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Christian Central Bank demanded enquiries under section 36 of the Co-operative Societies Act in respect of about six societies and that the Assistant Registrar took over 18 months to furnish reports for these six societies ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in one of these six societies there was a misappropriation of funds (cash balance) to the extent of Rs. 600 and whether it was due to the lack of supervision by the Assistant Registrar ;

(d) whether this instance of misappropriation was taken to the notice of the Registrar by the authorities of the Central Bank and whether the Central Bank stated that the misappropriation was solely due to the indifference of the Assistant Registrar in not visiting the society often ; and

(e) whether the Central Bank had the inspection made by its own staff and whether as a consequence they brought to light many grave irregularities in the working of the societies under the charge of the Assistant Registrar, Madras ?

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

Co-operative credit societies for Muslims.

* 1239 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any co-operative credit societies in this Presidency established for the benefit of, and managed by, Muslims ; and if so, their number and the areas in which they are situated, as also the present condition of each ;

(b) whether it is a fact that co-operative movement has made little or no progress in the midst of the Muslim society during all these many years ;

(c) whether the Government has at any time inquired into the causes of the failure of co-operative movement among Muslims and whether any steps have been taken hitherto to make the movement popular among Muslims ;

(d) whether it is a fact that no Muslim has been appointed to serve on the Co-operative Committee, and if so whether the Government will consider the necessity of appointing at least one Muslim on the said Committee ; and

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(e) whether the Government will consider the necessity of appointing a special Muslim officer to popularize and further the development of co-operative credit societies in the Muslim community in this Presidency and with a view to carry on an intensive propaganda in this direction?

A. (a) There are 24 co-operative societies solely for and entirely managed by Muhammadans. A list of them is appended. The Government have no information as to the present condition of each of these societies.

(b) No. The number of Muhammadan members of co-operative societies is increasing as shown below:—

1923	...	...	...	...	31,430
1924	...	...	...	...	37,854
1925	...	...	...	...	42,874
1926	...	...	...	...	45,980
1927	...	...	...	...	49,117

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (1) and (2) of question No. 437 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 22nd August 1924.

(d) Yes; the Government do not think it necessary to appoint one.

(e) The Government do not consider that there is any necessity to employ a special officer.

Industries

Aid to cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 1240 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government did not accept the suggestion of the Director to reconsider the Government Order in which it was held that cottage industries for the purpose of aid under the State Aid to Industries Act should be taken to mean industries conducted only for the benefit of the workers in their homes and not industries carried on partly for the benefit of the middle-men;

(b) whether the Government recognize that this view of the matter has defeated the very purpose for which the aid is intended; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, why there are no applications for aid?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1082.

(b) The Government do not think that their view is inconsistent with what is ordinarily understood by the term 'cottage industries'.

(c) The Government have no information as to the causes.

11-45
a.m.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether he still thinks that cottage industries means industries carried on individually?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not follow the significance of the question."

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"The interpretation put on the term 'cottage industries' seems to go very much against the middle-men. Does the hon. Minister think that without the middle-men it will be possible to carry on the trade?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not say so, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Does he not at least now recognize that the scarcity of applications is due to the non-recognition of the middle-men?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think so, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"May I know what the difficulty is for accepting the suggestion of the Director of Industries?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"People engaged in the cottage industries are not likely to be benefited."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Is not the Minister aware that in legislation, certain expressions or words are clearly defined?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I should think so, Sir."

Survey of cottage industries.

* 1241 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) in which other districts besides Cuddapah and Bellary the cottage industries are surveyed;

(b) in what time it is proposed to complete the survey; and

(c) whether any action has been taken on the survey already made?

A.—(a) The survey in the Kurnool district is nearing completion. It is the intention to carry out the survey in all the districts of the Presidency.

(b) It is expected that the survey will be completed by the end of June 1928.

(c) Report on the Cuddapah survey has been published for general information and criticism. Recommendations made therein will be taken up for examination immediately on receipt of views of the officers who have been consulted.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Does the hon. Minister think that it would be possible to complete the investigation earlier?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Not earlier, Sir."

Industrial schools under Government control.

* 1242 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of industrial schools now working under the Government control;

(b) where they are located;

(c) the nature of the subjects taught in each;

(d) the number of students in each in 1926-27;

(e) whether it is intended to open any new industrial schools; and

(f) if so, where?

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- A.—(a) to (d) The information called for is contained in Appendix I to the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending 31st March 1927.
- (e) & (f) The question of opening industrial schools for the West Coast and the Ceded districts is under consideration.

Amendment of the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 1243 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at regarding the amendments to the State Aid to Industries Act so as to bring the cottage industries within its scope; and

(b) whether a conference of certain Members of this House will be called for to ascertain their views regarding further amendments?

A.—(a) The draft of an amendment to the Act calculated to enable the cottage industrialists to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Act was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 1st November 1927.

(b) When further amendments are taken up, the suggestion will be considered.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire whether in view of the want of a clear definition of ‘cottage industries’ the Act so far as it goes, is of little or no use at all to cottage industries? Is the hon. Minister aware of this and if so, what amendments does he propose?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The hon. Member is judging in advance, Sir.”

Veterinary

Breeding bulls maintained by Government.

* 1244 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many breeding bulls and buffaloes, respectively, are being maintained by Government during the last ten years to serve private owners and at what places;

(b) whether any private owners of breeding bulls are subsidized by the Government and if so, how many and at what places; and

(c) whether the Government have collected information regarding number of sires maintained by the Government and the number of private owners of sires subsidized in England during 1926–27?

A.—(a) & (b) Statements ^a are appended.
(c) No.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to the answer to clause (c) of this question, may I know why the information has not been called for?”

^a Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 580–581 infra.

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The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the answer given to clauses (a) and (b), the Government think that it is not necessary.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“Does the hon. Minister for Development propose to carry on the administration of the departments under his control without ascertaining what is done in other countries in similar matters?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“There must be some limits to any enquiry.”

Alleged supersession of the claims of seniors in the Veterinary College.

* 1245 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that about 22 of the senior Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have been superseded by juniors by the promotion of the latter to the selection grade;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these 22 officers had acted in the higher grade of the Veterinary Inspector on Rs. 150–5–200 before the abolition of that grade;

(c) whether some of these 22 officers had also completed their Post-graduate course;

(d) what are the reasons for the supersession of the claims of these senior and duly qualified officers; and

(e) whether the Government will take steps to see that justice is done to these officers whose claims have been overlooked or ignored?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Their work was not satisfactory.

(e) The Government are satisfied that the merits of the various officers are considered in making these appointments.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“In view of the answers to clauses (a) to (c) of this question, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to call for the papers and reconsider the case of these people?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“It is open to them to appeal.”

Excise

Cancellation of the liquor licence given to Mr. Erampally Pacher of Calicut.

* 1246 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Mr. Erampally Pacher of Calicut was given a foreign liquor licence in the year 1912–13;

(b) whether a boundary was fixed, comprising mainly the French territory for the location of the shop;

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(c) whether his licence was cancelled after the expiry of a few months and the liquor, etc., stocked in the shop were confiscated and sold to Messrs. F. N. Heerji & Co., for a nominal sum;

(d) whether the same licence was resold to another in a subsequent auction; and

(e) whether since then Mr. Erampally Pacher has sent any petition praying for the return of the amount of his confiscated goods as per the actual value shown by the records, and what action the Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information asked for.

(e) A petition from Erampally Pacher was received by the Government in February 1927 and it was summarily rejected under the Memorial Rules as it was unintelligible and contained language which, in the opinion of the Government, was disrespectful.

Medical

Organization of the clerical staff of State hospitals in Madras.

* 1247 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a committee has been appointed to report on the organization of the clerical staff of the State hospitals in the Madras City; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay the report of the committee on the table of this House?

A.—(a) The Surgeon-General appointed a committee consisting of the Superintendents of the important State hospitals in the city to examine and report on the organization of the clerical and other non-medical staff of the hospitals.

(b) No.

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—“May I know why the Government would not lay the report of the committee on the table of this House?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“It is the report of a departmental committee.”

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—“Though it is a departmental committee, the labours of that committee were concerned with the reorganization of the clerical staff and not with any departmental secret.”

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

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—“May I know if the hon. Minister will be pleased to give any reasonable reasons for not laying the report on the table of this House?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“It is a report made to the Surgeon-General and not a report to the Government.”

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Public Health

Free distribution of quinine in malarial areas.

* 1248 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the House the order of the Government as to the malarial areas in which quinine is proposed to be distributed free, and the agencies through which it is to be distributed?

A.—No orders have yet been passed by the Government in the matter.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health why the Government have not yet passed orders in the matter? It was more than a year ago that the Government decided to distribute quinine free.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The point that remains yet to be settled is the selection of the agency for the free distribution of quinine. It is a matter of a very complicated nature.”

MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“Is the hon. the Minister for Public Health aware that there is great hardship caused by this delay and will he, therefore, expedite the orders of Government?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“They will see to it that no avoidable delay is caused.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister for Excise approximately how long it will take him to get through this business?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I expect to come to a conclusion before very long.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Will it take two months, Sir?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Possibly Sir.”

Hunger strike in the Leper Asylum at Chingleput.

* 1249 Q.—DR. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the inmates of the Leper Asylum at Chingleput have gone on hunger strike;

(b) if the answer to the above clause is in the affirmative, the reasons for the hunger strike;

(c) how many inmates of the Asylum have left the Asylum subsequent to the strike;

(d) who is the Superintendent in charge of the Asylum and what is his experience of Asylum management;

(e) whether the Surgeon-General held an enquiry in the affair, and, if so, what are his findings; and

(f) whether the Government propose to take any steps to get back the inmates that have left the Asylum?

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- A.—(a) Yes; about 20 per cent went on strike.
 (b) To protest against a change of diet.
 (c) One hundred and three.
 (d) The Rev. F. Wilson has been acting as lay Superintendent for about a year.
 (e) Yes. The findings of the Surgeon-General on the spot were that the strike had its origin in the abolition of a custom whereby surplus rice in considerable quantities was sold to uninfected villagers and the money so realized utilized in many cases in purchasing liquor.
 (f) The question will be considered.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Leper Asylum at Chingleput is a Government institution or a missionary organization ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ The building belongs to the Government, but it is being managed by the Mission.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Who pays for the management, Sir ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Both the Mission and the Government.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ What is the proportion, Sir ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am unable to give the answer.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know, Sir, what the qualification of Rev. Wilson is to conduct that institution ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ He is a Reverend Dr.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Is a Reverend Dr. a fit person to be in charge of these poor patients ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am not quite certain how this question could arise.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I should like to know who introduced the change in the diet.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is regarding the hunger strike in the Leper Asylum. I am not quite certain how the question of management, etc., would arise. A supplementary question must arise out of a matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given. Therefore, it must arise out of the question itself.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I want to trace the guilt to the Government or the Mission.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will kindly point out how his question arises.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Sir, the hunger strike is precipitated by the management under which these people are put.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The better course is to put another question as regards the management.”

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know, in view of the question and answer. . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ A question never arises out of the answer given. The rule says: ‘ Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.’ Therefore it seems the matter regarding which a supplementary question is to be put must be a matter contained in the question itself. That is my tentative ruling. If any hon. Member has any doubt on the point, I have no objection to hear him.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Most certainly, if I may say so. Sir, the rule says :

‘ Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.’ ”

“ Sir, I submit, with some trepidation because you have already given your tentative ruling, that the matter of fact may, for the first time, arise in the answer. Supposing a question is asked: What are the circumstances under which an officer did such and such things? In that case, the fact arises only for the first time in the answer. I submit, the uninterrupted practice of this House has been that so far as the matters of fact are contained in the answer, for the purpose of further elucidating that matter of fact the question is put in a supplementary form. Otherwise, if it is to be confined only to the questions themselves, the questioner is in the best position to elucidate a matter of fact. The elucidation has got to take place naturally with regard to matters of fact which are not in the possession of the questioner. Now, if the question of fact is only to be contained in the question, the questioner is the best authority for the question of fact which the questioner makes himself responsible for. So, the real point for which questions are asked is that, when matters of fact are stated either briefly or incompletely or without all relevant matter, it should be open to this House to put supplementary questions in order to help the Government and the House to have matters of fact referred to in the answer for the first time, further elucidated. I submit, with some confidence, although you have given a tentative ruling, that the other interpretation practically makes supplementary questions ineffective.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ For the present the question may proceed.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (f) of this question, may I ask whether the Government are aware that these unfortunate inmates are willing to come back on almost any conditions, and if so, whether the Government are prepared to take them back and not be vindictive against them ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ As far as it is possible, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know why the change of diet was introduced ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Because it was considered by the medical experts that the diet usually given to them was not suitable.”

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is this new diet adopted in the other Government Leper Asylums?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know where the inmates of the Chingleput Leper Asylum are at present?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot give the information."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know what the qualifications of the permanent Superintendent are?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not think the question is relevant."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I know whether any steps have been taken by this Government to get the Leper Act which provides for compulsory segregation extended to this province?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The Government do not propose to take any steps in the direction indicated."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I know why the Government do not propose to get the Act extended to this province and what their difficulties are?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think I have already explained that matter, Sir. Experts now consider that compulsory notification and segregation are not only useless, but dangerous."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether it is advisable to flood the city with these lepers who have come down from Chingleput?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think it arises out of the answer given."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"But, Sir, they are at present in Madras round about the toddy shops endangering the public health of Madras. Since the hon. Minister happens to be in charge of Excise also, I thought he could look into both." (Laughter).

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Sir, on previous occasions, it was mentioned in this House that it was not possible to get the Leper Act extended to this province as they had not the necessary buildings to accommodate the lepers compulsorily segregated and that they were awaiting the construction of the Leper Asylum at Tirumani. But now the hon. Minister says that segregation is both dangerous and useless. May I know what his source of information is and whether it is authentic?"

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Municipal Councils

Appointment of Mr. J. D. Ryan as acting Municipal Engineer, Trichinopoly.

* 1249-A Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) (a) whether before his taking charge of his work as acting Municipal Engineer Mr. J. D. Ryan was asked by the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, to produce the last order he received from the South Indian Railway Company;

(b) under what circumstances Mr. J. D. Ryan's selection was not approved by Government; and

(2) to place on the table of this House copies of

(a) the last order from the South Indian Railway produced by Mr. J. D. Ryan at the request of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly;

(b) the Chairman's letter to the Secretary to the Government, Local Self-Government Department, disapproving of the choice by the Municipal Council of Trichinopoly of Mr. J. D. Ryan as acting Municipal Engineer;

(c) the reply of the Secretary to the Government, Local Self-Government Department, disapproving of the choice by the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, of Mr. J. D. Ryan; and

(d) the resolution of the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, at a meeting subsequent to that in which Mr. J. D. Ryan was elected, re-affirming its choice and stating the grounds therefor?

A.—(1) (a) Yes.

(b) His previous record was not satisfactory.

(2) The Government do not propose to lay the papers on the table.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education what objection he has to laying on the table the papers mentioned in clause (2) of this question?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"They are confidential communications from the Engineer concerned of the South Indian Railway Company."

[For further starred questions, vide page 503 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Construction of a new building for Dharapuram District Munsif's Court.

1250 Q.—Mr. S. V. VANAVUDAIYA GOWNDAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) for how long the District Munsif's Court of Dharapuram is being held in a rented building and what is the monthly rental for the same;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the said rented building is situated in a congested and unhealthy locality;

(c) whether any provision has been made in this year's budget for the construction of a new building for the said court; and

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(d) if no such provision has been made, whether the Government will be pleased to make provision at a very early date for the construction of a new building?

A.—(a) From 1921; Rs. 60.

(b) The Government are aware that the building is inconveniently situated in a busy part of the town.

(c) No.

(d) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Irrigation

Extent of lands irrigated by the Godavari river.

1251 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of land that is irrigated by the Godavari river;

(b) the total extent of land that is irrigated for the second crop in each of the years from 1910-11 to 1925-26; and

(c) why the water is not supplied to the total extent of land classed wet for the second crop?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to statements E-III and E-IV appended to the Administration Reports of the Irrigation Department.

(c) Water can only be supplied to the extent to which it is available.

Improvements to the Manniar irrigation.

1252 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manniar river which irrigates thirty-four thousand acres of land in Kumbakonam taluk has no independent irrigation source and that it depends mainly on the drainage water;

(b) whether it is a fact that the original head of Manniar was at Coleroon further up Tiruvadi and the same got silted up;

(c) whether the Government are aware that for the last half a century the Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineers have been evolving different plans and estimates for the improvement of the irrigation source and that nothing has been done till now; and

(d) whether their attention has been drawn to the Report of the Cauvery Committee with regard to the improvements of the Manniar irrigation; and if so, whether they will kindly state what action they have taken thereon?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Cauvery Committee reported to this effect.

(d) An estimate for a proposal to give an extra supply to the Manniar from the Coleroon has been prepared and is now with the Chief Engineer.

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Plans and estimates for restoring the head of the Manniar river.

1253 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintending Engineer, Tanjore Circle, has prepared plans and estimates for restoring the head of the Manniar river but that the same is being delayed for want of sanction by Government; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that the Manniar Mirasidars Association has undertaken to put up a korambu, if necessary, at times of scarcity of water at the head of the Coleroon river and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to sanction the taking up of the work on hand at once and provide for the cost of the same in the coming budget?

A.—(a) An estimate has been sent to the Chief Engineer but has not yet reached Government.

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

Gazetted officers employed on the Mettur Irrigation Project.

1254 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement giving the names of the several gazetted officers employed at present on the Mettur Irrigation Project, the duties they are engaged in, how many hours of actual work on the average they have, and whether any of them have been appointed in anticipation of the duties that have not yet matured; and

(ii) to state—

(a) in what stage the various works connected with the project are;

(b) the actual expenditure and the approximate estimated expenditure thereon; and

(c) what steps are being taken to keep this Council and the public informed of the progress of the works periodically?

A.—(i) A statement^a showing the names of the gazetted officers, and the work for which the senior officers have been appointed, is appended. All have a full day's work, and many work overtime. None have been appointed till required.

(ii) (a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the progress report for the quarter ending 30th June 1927 which has been published. The report for the next quarter ending 30th September 1927 has been received from the Engineer-in-Chief and will be published as soon as the subsidiary report about land acquisition, etc., is received.

(c) Two annual reports are received, one for the calendar year and the other for the official year. The former is embodied in the annual budget memorandum of the Finance Department. The report for the official year is placed before the Finance Committee and then on the Council Table.

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Navigation*Maintenance of the Buckingham canal.*

1255 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the Buckingham canal is maintained at so much loss every year;

(b) the annual charges, receipts and losses each year since this canal was opened to the public or for such of the years for which accounts are available;

(c) whether the proposals made by Mr. N. P. Ayyar in 1925 will be placed on the table;

(d) whether the loss sustained in growing year after year; and

(e) whether Government expect to make this scheme profitable; and, if so, when?

A.—(a) It has not been possible to raise revenue sufficient to meet the annual charges; but the Government are now considering the question of raising the fees. The canal is important for the fuel supply of Madras and must be maintained.

(b) Figures have been given in the reply to Mr. Koti Reddi's question No. 594.

(c) Yes.

(d) It has increased in most of the last ten years, as the figures referred to in (b) will show.

(e) It is proposed to deepen the canal—and it is hoped to be able to increase receipts—but it cannot yet be said whether there is any prospect of making the canal as a whole profitable.

Police*Alleged obstruction of traffic when His Excellency the Governor visited Mangalore.*

1256 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the alleged obstruction of traffic by the police along certain public roads in South Kanara by which His Excellency the Governor was to pass or was expected to pass during his tour in South Kanara from 10th to 15th October 1927, for more than an hour and even for hours before His Excellency was expected to pass along those roads;

(b) under what authority such obstruction was carried out;

(c) what the number of police was, that was employed for keeping order for a distance of about 65 miles along which His Excellency passed on the 10th October and in the town of Mangalore and what the extra cost involved thereby was; and

(d) whether the obstruction was stopped on protest from some individuals on the 13th October and that without causing any inconvenience to His Excellency the Governor driving along the roads on that date and the next two days?

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A.—(a) The Government have seen a report in the newspapers regarding the alleged obstruction of traffic.

(b) to (d) The Government have no information and have already called for a report.

Industries*Silk industry in Bhadrachalam Agency.*

1257 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 255, answered on 27th August 1927, whether he is prepared to place on the table any report received by him regarding the silk industry in Bhadrachalam Agency in East Godavari in 1912?

A.—A copy * of G.O. No. 3417, Revenue, dated 12th November 1912, is placed on the table of the House.

Medical*Introduction of the village aid scheme in this Presidency.*

1258 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a report has been called for from the Surgeon-General on the scheme of village medical aid through schoolmasters as worked out successfully in some parts of the Bombay Presidency; and

(b) whether the same will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy b of a note on the village aid scheme in force in the Bombay Presidency is placed upon the table.

STARRED QUESTIONS**Irrigation***Widening the bund on the left bank of the Vennar.*

* 1259 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a raised bund on one side of the Akhanda Cauvery in the Tanjore taluk is the only means of communication open to the ryots of Budalur, Ayyanpuram, Koirapatti, Vinnanurpatti, Soundarayan padugai, Kangiampatti, Marneri and Kadambangudi, all in the Tanjore taluk, for carrying the produce from the fields on or near the left bank of the Vennar to their respective villages, or for driving the cattle for ploughing or for carting manure;

(b) whether the Executive Engineer, Vennar Division, had a scheme three years ago to broaden the bund and make it a regular road extending from Budalur to Thohur and to acquire lands for the purpose;

* Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 583-587 infra.

b Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 588-596 infra.

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(c) whether it is a fact that mirasidars of the abovementioned villages have been regularly paying the road cess during the past seven years but that no attempt has been made to improve communication between the villages and between them and the railway stations; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the present Executive Engineer, Vennar Division, has issued orders prohibiting the use of the abovementioned bund for carts and cattle?

A.—The Government have no information.

Police

Number of murders in South Kanara in 1921, 1922 and 1923.

* 1260 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of murders and attempts at murders in South Kanara in 1921, 1922 and 1923;

(b) the number detected out of these so far;

(c) the number committed to sessions; and

(d) the number convicted?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

Public Works

The statue of Colonel Neill.

* 1261 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the statue of Colonel Neill was erected;

(b) by whom;

(c) at what cost; and

(d) under whose control the statue is at present?

A.—(a) In 1860.

(b) By a committee which collected public subscriptions for the purpose.

(c) Apparently Rs. 12,000 but the Government have no precise information.

(d) Under the control of the Government.

Co-operative Societies

Working of the supervising unions in the City of Madras.

* 1262 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been made that the few supervising unions in the City of Madras are not working well owing to various reasons such as absence of funds, requisite establishment, etc;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar, Madras, has only some 60 societies for close supervision as against 400 to 600 in the mufassal, and whether it is a fact that many of these societies are for Government servants and others who pay audit fees and have enlightened men on their boards of management; and

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(c) whether it is a fact that there are serious irregularities in the working of several of these 60 or so societies and whether the irregularities have not been rectified by the Assistant Registrar?

A.—(a) No such complaints have been received by Government.

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

Public Health

Drainage schemes in the Municipalities.

* 1263 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has recognized the great necessity for proper drainage schemes for all the Municipalities that have water-works;

(b) how much amount is proposed to be spent for the construction of drainage schemes in Municipalities during the current year; and

(c) what the Municipalities selected for the purpose are?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c)—

		Budget estimate for 1927-28.	Revised estimate for 1927-28.
		RS.	RS.
(1) Madura Drainage Scheme (under execution).	Grant ...	1,50,000	1,50,000
	Loan ...	1,50,000	50,000
(2) Acquisition of sanitary lanes as a preliminary to the introduction of a drainage scheme in Kumbakonam.	Grant ...	20,000	20,000
	Loan ..	2,00,000	2,00,000
	Total ...	5,20,000	4,20,000

Annual visit of the epidemic of plague to certain villages in Madura district.

* 1264 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that plague has been frequently visiting Uttamapalaiyam, Chinnamanoor, Bodinayakkanur, Kombai, Kumbum and Gudalur in Madura district;

(b) the number of attacks and deaths in each village annually from 1920 to 1927;

(c) in what part of the year the epidemic generally visits the abovementioned places and in what month the epidemic is in the increase;

(d) what attempts have been made by the Government every year to counteract the spreading of this epidemic;

(e) what amount has been spent by the Government in the matter of improvement of sanitation and employment of additional special medical staff; and

(f) whether the Government have made any investigation into the matter?

A.—The detailed information required by the hon. Member has been called for.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Pests to the groundnut crops in South Arcot district.

1265 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that pests have recently crept in, damaging the groundnut crops of the South Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the district of South Arcot is one of the largest groundnut producing districts in the Presidency; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to remedy the evil?

A.—Information has been called for.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

1266 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the Conference convened to consider the changes to be embodied in the Amending Bill to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act met;

(b) what were the subjects discussed at the Conference;

(c) what were the subjects on which there was informal agreement; and

(d) when the Amending Bill is likely to be introduced?

A.—(a) On the 11th and 12th July 1927.

(b) The chief subjects discussed at the Conference were—

(1) Retention of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

(2) Diversion of surplus funds of endowments.

(3) Position of maths.

(4) Position of communal temples

(5) Composition and functions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, their division into judicial and administrative functions.

(6) Position of excepted temples.

(7) Composition of temple committees.

(8) Levy of contribution from maths and temples.

(9) Alienation of service inams of dancing girls.

(c) No precise statement can be made. The Conference was called in order to consider the views of its members, not to record decisions.

(d) The Hindu Religious Endowments Board is now drafting the Bill. The Bill will be introduced as soon as its provisions have been settled.

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Introduction of the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, in this Province.

1267 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of introducing the provisions of the Mussalman Wakf Act No. XLII of 1923 into this province; and

(b) if so, what is the result of their consideration?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 666.

II

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

STATEMENT RE THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY CYCLONE IN NELLORE, ETC., PLACES.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Sir, I have been asked whether I would make a statement regarding the damage caused to Nellore and Guntur districts on account of the recent cyclone and the relief measures taken by the Government so far. I much regret that the information in the possession of Government is extremely meagre, but what it is I give to the House. We received on the 3rd a telegram from the Collector despatched from there on the 2nd, in which he said that Nellore was in the centre of the cyclone, that extensive damage had been caused and that there was complete disorganization. Government replied asking for particulars and placing Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Collector for immediate measures of relief. As no further information was received yesterday, Mr. Stokes, the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, left for Nellore last night. Government have received no further information up to the present moment. But now that Mr. Stokes has gone there, we hope to hear further details in a day or two. As regards Guntur, we have received no report of any special damage. I am not aware that there is any reason to suspect that there has been any damage there. If any hon. Member is in possession of such information, I shall be thankful if he brings it to my notice."

12 noon.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"In Cuddapah, Sir."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"We have got two reports from the Collector and it appears that the damage was not very extensive there. The reports will be published."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In one of the local papers it has been stated that there has been a loss of 200 lives in Nellore? Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to say whether it is a fact?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot say. All the information that I am in possession of I have already given."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the Government to issue a Press communiqué as soon as they are in full possession of facts?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"As soon as we are in possession of full information, we shall certainly issue a Press communiqué."

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* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to intimate to the Collector to look after the comforts of the villagers also ? "

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have not the slightest reason to suppose that the Collector is not doing his best as regards the villagers also ? "

III

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* TUTICORIN HARBOUR WORKS.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the necessity of suspending dredging and other operations in connexion with the Tuticorin Harbour Works pending the decision of Government on the recommendations of the Committee appointed in England to consider the feasibility of the project and other points connected. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know whether it is not a fact that the hon. Member wanted a similar consent in the August meeting of the Council regarding the same motion and I could not then give consent because there were other urgent motions already booked for a number of days. "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Yes, Sir, I had an occasion to move that. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Therefore, the matter was urgent then. If the hon. Member had not moved it even in the October meeting which lasted from 18th to 23rd of that month, I wish to know how the matter is now urgent. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I point out that the matter has become more urgent now. " (*Laughter*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has to give reasons for the urgency. "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Greater urgency arises this way. First of all, I put a question the other day and it was answered. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" On what date was the question answered ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Three or four days ago. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has not chosen to move the motion since then ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I had a communication from my friends only yesterday. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member proposes to discuss the necessity of suspending dredging work, it must be a matter of recent occurrence. Suspending operations cannot be called a matter of recent occurrence. "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" That work has been pending for some time. I understand that the work has been resumed again, two days ago. I have got definite information as to that. That is the reason why I have to move this motion. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know when the dredging operations were commenced ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Only two days ago they were re-started. About a month ago they were suspended to some extent. "

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to understand that statement. I do not want any qualified statement saying that they were suspended to some extent. Was it a thorough suspension ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Some sort of suspension was going on. "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I desire to point through you to the House that it is not a question of any urgency. Dredging operations have been going on for some years. A committee was recently appointed. Some questions were asked a few days ago relating to the report of that committee. That report has not reached us yet. We have received a cablegram suggesting that the report has been forwarded. The dredging operations have never been wholly suspended. No doubt, they were kept in abeyance partially. We do not know whether the statement that there has been a recommendation to draft the scheme is correct. In any case, the Government do not consider the case urgent and at the present moment, we cannot give any answer. There is no question of urgency about this matter, and I submit that this is not a motion which invites the application of Standing Order 20 which relates to adjournment motions concerning a definite matter of urgent public importance. "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, it is not for the Government to say whether a matter is urgent. It is for you to say whether the matter is urgent or not. I venture to think that the very admitted fact which the hon. the Law Member has mentioned in the course of his submission to you, namely, that the dredging operations were partially suspended some months ago of course, I quite appreciate the inability of the hon. the Law Member to say anything more on the subject now, in order to contradict the statement of my hon. Friend from South Kanara, viz., that those operations have been renewed, that fact constitutes in this matter the urgency required for a motion of this kind to be discussed by this Council. Apart from that, I humbly beg to submit to you, Sir, as you are a lawyer, that a cause of action may be a continuing action, and luckily, there is no limitation for such actions so far as this Council is concerned. Here it is the persistence of the Government in carrying on the dredging operations in spite of the fact that the report of the Special Committee appointed for this purpose has not been received which may pronounce the scheme financially unsound. Government say they have not received the report. We have no other remedy except to move this motion. If the report is received in the meantime, they can forward it to us with the action taken on the matter. The urgency is due to the persistence of the Government in carrying on this work in spite of the opinions of several Members of this House and, if as many as twenty Members rise in their places and say that the matter is urgent and of recent occurrence, unless on the face of it, it is so absurd that you should not call it either urgent or of recent occurrence, then, I submit, it is for this House to take it up for discussion and vote upon it. This is a scheme which involves some crores of rupees of the tax-payers' money, and we are anxious that this matter should be discussed on the floor of this House. I expected the hon. the Law Member to welcome this opportunity, and he would have done so, if he had realized, as we do, that this matter is very urgent and that there will be no other opportunity for us to discuss this matter as we may not meet till January. I therefore submit in all humility and with some confidence that you, Mr. President, will be pleased to give us this opportunity to discuss a matter on which we know there is a strong feeling in every section of the House. "

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Far be it from me to arrogate to myself a decision of this matter. I only placed before you certain considerations tending to show that there is no urgency about it. My hon. Friend, the Member for the University, says that the hon. Member from South Kanara had made certain allegations. The hon. Member Mr. Saldanha, further says that he had received a letter which makes him imagine (*Voices—'believe'*) that renewed energy had been imported into the dredging operations which were suspended previously for some time. That again is not a matter which will invite, I more humbly submit, the application of the rules relating to the subject."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"This is what happened after the August meeting. As stated by my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, when he asked for permission to move an adjournment motion, he was informed that there was no time. After that we waited on a deputation before the hon. the Law Member and we urged that even under the then existing conditions it was not desirable that further operations should be continued. That was the time when we knew nothing about what the recommendations of this Committee were going to be. Our representations were communicated to the Port Trust authorities and the work was suspended. I do not mean to say that it was done as a result of our representations, but on the ground, I am not disputing that ground now, that the dredger was going to be overhauled. Sir, a few days ago, we put a question as to whether the operations were still going on, whether they were going to be suspended or whether they were going to be resumed. Then it was said on behalf of Government that the operations will be suspended only to the extent to which Government have already suspended them. That was the answer given by the hon. the Law Member and his attention was particularly drawn to the cable received from the Chief Engineer who was in charge of the Harbour Works and he was asked whether he had read that cable containing the opinion of the expert engineers and how they could override the opinions of those expert engineers which practically condemned the present scheme. Even when the cost was increased from 40 to 57 lakhs the people of Tuticorin feared—and it was quite a legitimate fear—that the cost was very high and beyond the financial capacities of the port."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is going into the merits of the question."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"No, Sir. I am only pointing out the urgency. When the present scheme was practically condemned and another scheme was suggested which would cost 160 lakhs of rupees, now, Sir, the necessity for suspending the operations on the present scheme became much more urgent. It seems very likely therefore that the scheme on which the Government have now embarked will have to be scrapped and I say it would be the highest possible folly to still further spend money on a scheme which a committee of experts have condemned. I have received a telegram stating that the dredging operations have just been resumed. That is the position in which we stand at present. If the Government had kept the operations in abeyance even before this cable, we would have expected, all reasonable persons would have expected, that operations would still be kept suspended, pending the receipt of the report of the special Committee and the deliberations of the Government on that Committee's

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report and the conclusion they may come to on that matter. There is greater urgency to suspend work now than there was before."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I understand that Mr. Saldanha and Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar have information to the effect that there has been a recent resumption of the dredging and other operations which had been suspended. This motion is intended to discuss this matter of recent occurrence, but to make it apply to it, an amendment is necessary. The motion may be amended as follows : 12-15 p.m.

That the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the resumption of the dredging operations in connexion with the Tuticorin Harbour Works.

Will the hon. Member move the motion in the amended form ?

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am thankful to the hon. the President for the suggestion, and I agree to the altered form."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I find that the motion as amended is in order. I wish to know whether any hon. Member has any objection."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I object, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House."

"As more than twenty hon. Members have risen in support of the motion, I declare that the hon. Member has the leave of the House to move the motion and that it will be taken up for discussion at 2-30 p.m. to-day."

IV

DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"With reference to the suggestions made by you yesterday, Sir, regarding the continuous sittings of the Legislative Council in February and March 1928 I have to state that my party would feel it highly inconvenient to adopt that arrangement."

V

PETITION TO THE COUNCIL *re* TUTICORIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I rise under Standing Order No. 71 to present a petition from certain merchants, property holders, boat owners and other citizens of Tuticorin regarding the Tuticorin Harbour scheme. The petition relates to the matter which will be discussed this evening in the form of an adjournment motion. The petition is addressed to the hon. Members of the Legislative Council including the hon. the President. It has been signed by 200 persons and is couched in very respectful and temperate language. It cannot be in more respectful and temperate language." (*Laughter.*)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Will the hon. Member read that portion of the petition which contains the prayer ?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Paragraph 22 of the petition which contains the prayer reads thus :

"Whilst vehemently protesting against the projection of a harbour at Hare Island on the ground that the present scheme as devised and planned by Mr. Bristow is an uncertain and expensive operation without there being any compensatory advantages but pregnant with dire consequences to the present port and town of Tuticorin, the public of Tuticorin including the merchants

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are not against the development of a deep water harbour at Tuticorin provided (1) that is a remunerative undertaking, (2) that the position of the town and port remain as it is, (3) that it receives adequate State support so that port dues are not unduly increased as to divert a portion of the present trade elsewhere and (4) that Government before embarking on such a scheme give a definite assurance that all possible railway facilities will be given to the port to encourage trade and that they will once for all put a stop to all artificial devices adopted by the South Indian Railway to divert traffic from its natural outlet, viz., Tuticorin.

"The petitioners conclude by saying,

'The public of Tuticorin therefore respectfully appeal to the members of the Legislative Council to kindly see that their legitimate grievance in a matter of so vital importance as the present Tuticorin Harbour scheme be redressed.'

VI

THE TUTICORIN PORT TRUST ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I have the honour to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was put and adopted.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was put and adopted.

The question that the preamble do stand part of the Bill was put and adopted.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I now move that the Bill be passed into law. The Act was passed as early as 1924. Since then, there has been continuous agitation for the representation of the Tuticorin Indian Chamber of Commerce on this Port Trust. This Bill seeks to give that chamber three representatives on the Port Trust, the same number which the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce has got. I am glad that Government have accepted this Bill and I hope that the Bill will be passed unanimously by the House. I have therefore great pleasure in moving that the Bill be passed into law."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I second it."

The question that the Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924, be passed into law was put to the House and adopted.

The Bill was passed into law.

VII

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

DEDICATION OF GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN TO TEMPLES—*cont.*

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, before continuing my speech from where I left yesterday, I could request you to be good enough to allow me to exceed the usual time limit in speaking on this resolution.

"Sir, I was referring yesterday to the discussion in the Legislative Assembly on Dr. Gour's Bill. During that discussion it was stated that 'the Penal Code enactment prohibits the dedication of girls below the age of 18 years and the

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religious tenets prohibit that practice above that age' and so they who defended this infamous institution, tried to impress upon the audience there was not much need for any more legislation. I may inform the hon. Members of this House that the above statement was not founded on facts because, to my personal knowledge, the law has been rendered ineffective by the guardians or the parents of the girls waiting till the completion of the eighteenth year and then dedicating them to the temples. Many a girl has been brought to me for a certificate to say that the girl has attained 18. So the religious tenets which had enjoined dedication before the girl attains puberty had failed to arrest the practice. Therefore, I like to impress upon the Government, with all the emphasis I could command, that any amount of age-limit will not do these people any good, so long the temple sanctions such a vicious practice, so long these communities, the *dharmakarthis* and the general illiterate public imagine that Gods in the temples want these *dasis* for service. I will repeat once more that any amount of outside legislation or Penal Code amendment will not take us one step further unless the temples are reformed.

"Then again, who is to enforce the law and bring the offenders to the Magistrate? I am afraid the further amending of the Penal Code will give only more power to the police resulting in useless litigation and in the oppression of the weak without any proportionate good resulting from it, while we want a law to prevent minor children being kept with immoral mothers. I may point out, in this connexion, that in England even before 1885 a mother who was living a life of immorality would not be entitled to the guardianship of her child. The Court of Chancery had laid it down repeatedly. We want a similar provision in the law here also to prevent dedication of girls that may take place outside the temples.

"The hon. the Law Member, Mr. S. R. Das, in his reply to the hon. Mr. Ramdoss has asked him 'to move the people of Madras to institute vigilance associations, to see that prosecution in every case of dedication is launched against the person who dedicates as well as the persons who obtain possession of girls, etc' for which we require an enlightened public opinion, any number of devoted social workers, the co-operation of the community and the temple authorities. Unless all these co-operate, such moves on our part will never solve this problem of dedication, as it has been proved by our experience. All this, in my opinion, is a round about and ineffectual way of tackling this problem, at any rate in our Presidency.

"So, the remedy I suggest is this. The temples have allotted lands to these families which they have been enjoying from time immemorial as a hereditary right in lieu of their service in the temples. So, even when the women become sterile they go to the extent of buying girls from other communities and dedicating them to enjoy the benefit of those lands and also there is a superstitious notion prevalent among the people that the Gods will visit them with some punishment if they do not continue the practice. In most cases it is ignorance combined with poverty that seems to be responsible for such a thing. I think if these lands could be permanently settled upon them without any expectation of service in return, automatically they will be forced to give up this abominable custom. That is what they have done in some of the Native States, for example, Mysore. The Mysore Order says:

'The Government now observe that whatever might have been the original object of the institution of Deva-dasis in temples, the state of immorality in which these temple servants are now found, fully justifies the action taken by them in excluding the Deva-dasis from every kind of service in sacred institutions like temples. . . .

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'When land or other inams, if any, have been specially granted to any individuals for Tafe service in temples and title-deeds have been issued in the name of such individuals, the Government direct that such inams be confirmed under Rule VIII, Clause F, of the inam rules to the holders thereof as permanent and alienable property, subject to the payment of quit-rent as laid down therein. The quit-rent thus imposed will be credited to Government and an equivalent amount will be granted as cash inam to the temple concerned'.

"I may point out for the benefit of the non-Hindu Members of this Council that these women do not belong to the brothel class and that they are only the victims of tradition, custom or a mistaken religious fervour and that there is no innate tendency in them to vice. There have been a few good and pure women in these communities who, dedicated though they may be, in spite of their caste laws and their early training, when they have the singular fortune of coming across suitable mates, make faithful wives and model mothers even in the absence of the marriage bond, which is a proof of what healthy associations and change of surroundings can do even for these adult women and how the divine element in the human soul asserts itself sometimes in spite of training and environments. But, alas these virtuous few form a small percentage of the total number.

"The unholy feature of this institution is that the Hindu temples holding out inams or salaries for such dedication creates an impression in the minds of the ignorant people that impurity and immorality in a particular caste is no sin, no crime, so long they undergo the ceremony of dedication. In temple dedication two factors stand out pre-eminently which differentiates it from prostitution tolerated in other countries. First of all, these innocent children are made victims and are prepared for an immoral life by a course of training from their early days. Secondly, the temple and the illiterate Hindu public are responsible for developing a kind of mentality in those children which makes them, when they grow to be women, view a criminal, unholy and anti-social act, an act productive of the most virulent diseases to the individual and the community, and the practice of which demoralises the individual in every way, as a hereditary right and a caste *dharma*.

"In this connexion, I may bring to your notice resolution of the Geneva Convention on Children, the principles of which were agreed to by all civilized nations.

'Men and women of all nations recognizing that mankind owes to the child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it their duty that beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality or creed, the child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.'

"So, are we justified in keeping indifferent over a matter which concerns the health and happiness of so many of our young, innocent girls? Is not what we are practising a worse form of infanticide? This evil custom is tolerated by our society, as having the holy sanction of our temple. Is it not a worse form of sati? More than that, is it not a 'hygienic mistake', 'a social injustice', a moral monstrosity and a religious crime and as such, does it not deserve condemnation from every right-minded person, from every parent and above all, from the State, because it is the duty of the State, as the guardian of the people, to suppress evil wherever found, under any circumstances? So I expect all patriots and great and good people of this land to bring about speedy legislation to suppress this notorious and barbarous practice which is revolting to our sense of justice and morality and to our feelings of humanity.

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"Again, we all know how sexual promiscuity, either in men or women, is condemned by all religions and by all good people of any country or race, and in our own country, chastity in women has been looked upon as the supreme virtue of womanhood and even supernatural powers have been ascribed to such virtuous women by our poets and philosophers. Under such conditions, it surpasses my understanding how sexual promiscuity in a certain class of women has been regarded by the majority of our people as a caste duty and as a thing sanctioned by our religion and as such tolerated even within the precincts of our holy temples, and again it is beyond my comprehension how in a country which can boast of innumerable saints, sages and rishis, who in their lives have demonstrated to us how much continence in sexual matters contribute to one's physical, mental health and vigour, irresponsibility in vice has been ignored and even encouraged in men to the detriment of the individual and of the future race.

"Again, modern science has proved that continence is conducive to the health and well-being of the individual, the family and the future race and that sexual immorality just like any other anti-social habit like theft, drink and murder is productive of much harm to the individual and to the community. Statistics in other civilized countries reveal that venereal disease, the produce of sexual promiscuity, is responsible for more than 50 per cent of child blindness and deafness and for a large percentage of insanes and imbeciles in the country and for many of the disabling diseases such as paralysis, liver, kidney and heart diseases in the old as well as in the young. In women it accounts for 50 to 75 per cent of abortions, miscarriages, sterility and in the chief cause of most of the gynec disorders in our family women. Above all, it is a racial poison—capable of being transmitted to one's children the second or even the third generation. Knowing, as we do, the very serious and far-reaching nature of venereal diseases which affect the guilty as well as the innocent women and children and which are the invariable accompaniments of a prostitute's life, how could we have the heart to remain indifferent to the fate of thousands of our young, innocent children who are wantonly introduced into such an evil life through the apathy of our society and ignorance and superstition of a certain section of our people? Mrs. Rolfe, the delegate sent to this country by the British Social Hygiene Council, to study the prevalence of venereal diseases in this country, addressing the members of the Rotatory Club in Calcutta, has remarked that they are four times more prevalent here than in England and Wales and that the condition is very serious. When it is so, you can very well imagine the heavy toll by means of disease and death that our people have to pay every year to the unchecked prevalence of these baneful diseases. The prohibition of drink is in the hands of the Government while this reform is in our hands which is as necessary and as precious, if not more, to the well-being of the individual and the community, and by granting the one which is in your power, make yourself worthy of the other."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit. I will advise her to bring her speech to a close very soon, since the House will adjourn at 1-30 p.m. and there will be opportunity for the resolution being disposed of in this sitting of the Council."

* Dr. (Mrs.) MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I am finishing, Sir."

[Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi] [5th November 1927]

"Dr. Sapru in 1922, speaking on behalf of the Government during the introduction of Dr. Gour's Bill (which Bill by the by was passed unanimously by the Assembly) stated that the initial difficulty in giving effect to such a resolution was to find a home for those women who were thus rescued. Perhaps he might have been under the impression that these women lived in the temple premises, but we know that they have their own homes and we have no right to dislodge them from their places, but only, we have to provide them with some means of livelihood by settling these lands in their names, as they have done in Mysore. As for providing a safe place for these minor girls, there ought not to be any difficulty in these days, as we have already a number of homes in Madras which are taking girl orphans, the destitute, the delinquents and even girls rescued from brothels. As it is, we are treating the end of the disease, not the beginning, not the root cause of the disease, which is not a wise plan. Even supposing that a special home is necessary for this type of girls, I feel most strongly from the health, moral and humanitarian point of view that some of the money proposed to be spent upon the blind, the deaf, the lunatics and upon the venereal campaign could be profitably and easily diverted in this direction because preventing healthy children, healthy in mind and body, from becoming the victims of the above disabilities is a 'much wiser', a much saner and a more far-sighted policy than allowing them to get diseases and then seeking the remedies, which remedy in most cases comes too late and does not consequently cure their deep-rooted ailments. In the words of that famous French woman, Madame de-witt Schlumberger who was engaged in a similar kind of rescue work in France the moral rescuing of each young girl, of whom they have made a good woman, is a small but useful stone for constructing the magnificent moral edifice which must be rebuilt.

"In this connexion, I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House that, in social legislation, the European countries have taken a very forward step. Are we, whose ancestors had practised the highest ideals of sexual purity which human nature is capable of and had attained the utmost height of spirituality, to be left behind and pointed out as a morally backward race? I feel sure that every Hindu remembers the story of the Rishi Viswamitra, how the great Rishi had to forego so much of his spiritual power and thus fell in the estimation of the Devas because he yielded to the amorous solicitation of the most beautiful woman, Menakai?

"To be worthy of our past records and to deserve well of the present, let us blot out this evil once for all from our midst and put an end to this legitimate agitation that was started even as far back as 1868 by all high-minded Hindus, by our patriots and benefactors of society, again and again to be taken up only to be discussed and then shelved aside on some excuse or other, owing to the apathy of the local Government and the timidity of the Central Government to interfere with our social matters.

"Now, may I appeal to you in the name of humanity, in the name of justice and on behalf of the thousands of our young innocent girls who are sacrificed on the altar of immorality and vice, that Madras may take the lead in enacting a permanent measure to put a stop to this evil, as even it has taken its first place in the granting of political rights to its women, a status unequalled in the history of any other nations in the world. Let that spiritual fire which is your glorious heritage be kindled in your breast to burn up this sin. Let your righteous indignation result in determined efforts to

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blot out on the face of this earth the most heinous sin that ever was committed in the name of the holy and in the name of religion, a religion advocating such virtues as Bramacharya, self-control, continence as conducive for the proper growth of the human mind and the human intellect and for the attainment of the worldly fame and heavenly bliss, which grand truths came into light in the West only a few years before.

"Again to those hon. Members who love and serve Christ, I will remind them of His love which, it would seem, went forth in preference to the tax-gatherers, to the sinners, but whose words severely and mercilessly rebuked all accused of injustice, and also I will appeal to our Mussalman friends to be true to their prophet's injunctions that impurity and irresponsibility in both men and women are to be condemned by all. Hence I will in all humility ask them to follow the lead given by the worthy Mussalman representatives in the Council of State who have unanimously supported the resolution of the hon. Mr. Ramdoss.

"So let that honour of being the first Council to dictate to the Central Government a practical policy to save the girls and children of this land from an evil life and lead them to good, let that unique honour and that sacred responsibility, be yours."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Sir, I have great pleasure to rise and lend my most sincere and honest support to the resolution so ably and so eloquently moved by my hon. Friend, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. This inequitable social custom, the institution of Devadasis, is to the highest degree revolting to all sense of decency and morality. Our negligence, culpable negligence, and apathy in tolerating this vicious custom for so long is, I am sure, enough reason and a valid one to put an end to this inhumanity on the part of men towards women and bury it in the limbo of pre-historic and forgotten things. Sir, I was taken to task by one or two hon. Friends for whom I have great respect that, as a scion of a ruling family and as such, a pillar of the Church and the State, I should not lend my support to this irreligious piece of legislation. Sir, it would be rather an uncomfortable job to be a pillar of a Hindu temple at the present time. If to be an aristocrat is to be an impossible and illogical anachronism, I refuse to be an aristocrat. Whenever we are out to right a social wrong, the cry is raised that our religion is in danger. Sir, let not this man-made law, this ingenious system devised to satisfy the animalism of man at an age when man was the Lord of Universe and women were his chattels, be allowed to sully the sanctity, the sacro-sanct character of God-made laws. Sir, if any religion insults half of her children, the better half in this connexion, in this fashion, if any religion does not satisfy conscience and truth, it is not a religion worth following and it is not worth the paper it is written on. If any one is serious enough to say that Hinduism sanctions such an inequitable custom, I can assure him that he knows about our religion—our great and glorious religion, as a donkey knows the binomial theory. Sir, I do not want to dilate anymore upon this unsavoury subject. I appeal to the chivalry of all my hon. Friends to lend their unanimous support to this resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that
*this Council recommends to the Government to undertake legislation or, if
 that is for any reason impracticable, to recommend to the Government
 of India to undertake legislation at a very early date to put a stop to*

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the practice of dedicating young girls and young women to Hindu temples for immoral purposes under the pretext of caste, custom or religion.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad has given notice of an amendment, very late last evening. It runs thus:

'For all the words coming after the word "practice" in line 4 substitute the words "of immorality among young girls and women dedicated to Hindu temples under caste, custom or religion".'

"I wish to know whether any hon. Member objects to this amendment being taken up for consideration. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—'I object'.) Since objection is raised, I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House." (Voices: 'No'.)

The hon. Member has not got the leave of the House.

"Mr. P. Anjaneyulu has just handed over to me another amendment. He wants that in line 3 for the words 'for immoral purposes' the words 'which has generally resulted in exposing them to an immoral life' should be substituted. I wish to know whether the hon. Member has got the permission of the House."

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the question to the House whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House." (Voices: "Aye".)

"The hon. Member may move his amendment."

* MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Sir, first of all, I should thank the House for giving me leave to introduce this amendment, though I gave notice of it at a late stage. I move that:

'In line 3 for the words "for immoral purposes" the words "which has generally resulted in exposing them to an immoral life" be substituted.'

"I beg to submit, Sir, that this is merely a verbal amendment. As the original proposition stands, it is liable to be misconstrued by a section of the House and by others outside, as though the dedication, itself is for an immoral purpose, which is never the intention of the dedication as far as I know. Those who are conversant with the dedication also know that it is never the intention. The dedication is made merely with a view to make them lead a life of piety. These girls are dedicated to temples when they are ten or twelve years, at any rate, not more than 14, before they taste the fruit of the forbidden tree of knowing what is good and what is evil, when their souls are innocent and pure. They were originally sent to be brought up in an atmosphere of purity and religion and innocence, so that they might be fit to be in the temple and lead their lives in the service of the temple. That was the original idea of the Sastras with which the dedication ceremony was associated. But as time went on, of course, this good, age-long custom has probably developed into a very bad one. Now we see that, as a by-product, as it were, of this dedication ceremony, they supplement or complement their emoluments from the temple with life of a questionable character. Therefore, what was originally an institution intended to be pure and to allow these girls to lead a pure life has now degenerated into a vicious practice. Therefore it is that, with your permission and with the permission of the House,

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[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

I wish to introduce the words 'which has generally resulted in exposing them to an immoral life' instead of the words 'for immoral purposes.' I hope that in that form, it will not interfere with the susceptibilities of the orthodox Members of this House and will speak out the truth. And in the name of truth and in order that there might not be any misunderstanding, I beg to move this amendment."

* MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is

'that for the words "for immoral purposes" the words "which has generally resulted in exposing them to an immoral life" be substituted, in line 3 of the resolution".'

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amended resolution is now for the discussion of the House."

* MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution as it stands amended. All honour is due to Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi for having taken up this purity campaign in right earnest and for piloting this resolution through this Council. Prostitution is no doubt an ancient evil, as old as humanity itself, and as long as human nature continues to be what it is, it will be an inevitable evil too. But public opinion outside India as well as in India has been steadily asserting itself in favour of eliminating this evil from civilized society. In India we have had the anti-nautech movement. As far back as 1905, the executive committee of the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund unanimously decided that no nautch performance should be held in connexion with the entertainments to be given to their Royal Highnesses. The practice of patronising dancing girls on marriage and other occasions has died out in many places. In cities like Calcutta and Bombay, legislation has been passed for the suppression of immoral traffic in girls, keeping of brothels, etc. It is high time, therefore, to put a stop to this immoral practice, above all, in temples which must be places of purity. Why should we sanctify vice by giving it the cloak of a religious custom and allow persons like Miss Mayo to hold us up to ridicule for tolerating such a sinful practice in the temples? As the result of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi's speeches and articles in the press, the agitation conducted by the Women's Indian Association and the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi during his recent South Indian tour, public feeling on this matter has been stirred up sufficiently in this province. The vote of this House on this resolution which, I daresay, will be unanimous will, I hope, be sufficient to make this Government tell the Government of India that public opinion is quite prepared for such a resolution, so that that Government may feel no hesitation in giving their co-operation and support to the hon. Mr. Ramdas's Bill on this question when it is introduced in the Council of State or in undertaking the necessary legislation themselves."

* MR. K. R. KARANT:—"Sir, with your permission, I beg to give my earnest support to this resolution. I may inform the hon. mover of this resolution that our party has made it a party question and has decided to give it all the support it can. I see, Sir, that certain objections have been raised and memorials have come to the hon. Members of this House on the ground that

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

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certain vested interests will be interfered with. On that point, I may say that no real improvement and no real reform can go on unless vested interests are interfered with. In this case, I would rather have all the inam lands given to this class of people rather than have the services which they are giving at present to the temples. The other objection seems to be—and I have heard it said by serious and responsible persons—that this custom forms part and parcel of the Hindu religion and that therefore, if we pass this resolution, the whole Hindu religion will come down. This is the stock argument that has been advanced time and again, that the Hindu religion, the Hindu caste and the Hindu temples need the dedication of these dancing girls. In fact, hon. Members will agree that the gods in the temples do not want any dancing or music; it is more the people who are in custody of the temples who have got much wealth behind them that want these pleasures. It is a sacrilege on their part to say that religion requires all this nonsense. It has been said, Sir, that music as an art will suffer if we give up this system. I think it is not at all a serious argument. Any one who really desires that the Hindu religion, which I am sorry to say has much deteriorated and is now in its lowest depths, should be reformed, will agree that this custom should go, as early as possible. I know that we ourselves are not organized enough to have a social reform movement without the aid of legislation, in order to effect the necessary repairs in our own household; but that does not mean that the legislature should not interfere. In this connexion, I may say that the legislature has interfered and rightly interfered, in the case of the Hindu religious endowments. I wish to say, Sir, although hon. Members may not agree with me, that the Hindu Religious Endowments Act has done more good than harm to the country, and I, for one, would rather confiscate for the benefit of the Hindu community all the lands and wealth of these temples and maths than allow the maths and temples to go on in the way they have been. The Hindu Religious Endowments Act was passed in 1923 and I can say with some confidence that those, who are in charge of these temples and maths and are crying for amendment of the law in this respect, have not made any real improvement or shown any new angle of vision in the management of such temples and maths. Litigation and other evils are still going on, and the vested interests are not anxious to undertake any reform except that they are crying for amendment now and then in the papers and otherwise. I do not say that the Act is not in need of an amendment. But I do say that persons in charge of Hindu religious endowments should and must show themselves better in conducting their affairs. I would request the hon. the Mover of the resolution herself to bring in a Bill and have it passed by this Council instead of bringing a resolution like this which may after all not have very much effect. I would therefore request her to bring in a comprehensive Bill on these lines and I have no doubt that such a Bill will have the entire support of this House."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this important resolution. We should indeed be thankful to our Deputy President for having brought this question before this House. I have, in this connexion, to bring to the notice of this House one point, namely, that it has not occurred to any Member of this Council during the last six years to take up this question until a lady Member has taken upon herself to do so. But anyhow I hope that the importance of this resolution would be realized by the whole House now that it has come up for discussion."

[Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

5th November 1927] "I support this resolution, Sir, on two main grounds which should appeal to every Member of this House. My first ground is that the sacred institutions like the Hindu temples should not have anything to do with this institution of prostitutes. For, what else is the institution of the so-called Devadasis? The origin of this institution was no doubt a noble one. These Devadasis were originally maidens who took a vow of celibacy and dedicated themselves to service in the temples, and were thus 'Devadasis' in the real sense of the term. But gradually they have degenerated as prostitutes. When a girl of the so-called 'Devadasi' caste is dedicated to a temple by the 'Pottukattu' ceremony, it now means really that she has taken to the life of a prostitute rather than to service in the temple. She cannot, as a matter of fact, enter the life of a prostitute before the so-called dedication to a temple. If the temple should thus inaugurate the life of a prostitute, and if this should be sanctioned by our religion, I am sure the House would agree with me, especially my Hindu Colleagues should agree with me, it is not worthy of our religion, or any religion, for the matter of that."

"I emphatically contend that our religion does not sanction this dedication to our temples of prostitutes. It is only a lately grown up custom which ought to be put an end to immediately in the interests of the Hindu religion and the Hindu temples. In this connexion, I have to refer to the contention of some that this institution is a necessary institution and the service of the Devadasis is necessary for worship in the Hindu temples. I strongly repudiate this contention. In only very few temples do the Devadasis attend daily and in most temples they attend only during annual festivals. But never does the worship suffer in the least by the absence of the Devadasis any more than festivals by the absence of fireworks during the processions."

"My second ground is that innocent girls should not be compelled to take to the life of prostitutes for the simple reason that they are daughters of prostitutes. Although the criminal law prohibits the dedication of girls before they attain majority, it is more often evaded than observed in practice. But even granting that the law is strictly observed, I would ask the House to consider whether a girl of sixteen or eighteen, in the environments in which she is generally surrounded, and under the control of a prostitute mother who is anxious to make a living by her daughter, is at liberty to discard the prostitute's life and take to married life. We have heard of harrowing tales of many girls who were compelled to take to a life of shame against their will. I am sure that the House would unanimously agree with me that this institution which practically compels young and innocent girls to take to a life of shame and degradation should go."

"I shall now consider briefly one or two other points urged by some in favour of the institution of Devadasis. Some take pride in referring to prostitution in other countries and compare it with that in our country, and satisfy themselves that our country is not so bad as other countries. I do not know anything, Sir, about other countries. But I am anxious to reform my country. If the other countries tolerate prostitution, that is no reason why we should do the same. But I am sure, Sir, that in no other country is prostitution sanctified as in ours. Another contention is brought forward that the Devadasis themselves are against the abolition of this institution. This is a contention, Sir, which I would say is not worth considering. You may remember, Sir, that when slavery was proposed to be abolished in America, there were some Negroes who expressed

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themselves against the abolition of slavery. I would ask the House to consider whether they are going to take the advice of drunkards in carrying out temperance reform. But, as a matter of fact, Sir, many Devadasis have advocated the abolition, with full feeling in the matter. The Devadasis of the Coimbatore district have especially urged this reform in many conferences of theirs.

"With these words, I would earnestly appeal to this House in the interests of the poor Devadasis, in the interests of society and in the interests of Hindu religion and Hindu temples, to unanimously pass this resolution."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to heartily support the resolution moved by the hon. Member, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. The resolution, I think, is quite opportune. In a land which has produced such ideal women as Sita and Savitri that a resolution like this should be brought before this House is a sad comment on its history. I never thought that there will be an occasion for our Hindu brethren to express themselves against the custom and I am glad that this resolution has given us the opportunity to do so. Sir, times have changed and customs have changed along with it and new influences have made themselves felt. In olden days, I understand from a friend, young girls were dedicated to temples just like brahmacharins taking abode with rishis to practice yoga and meditation. Latterly this has been misused. Instead of meditation, something else has taken its place. This is not the time to go into the reasons which lie deep in history. But the fact is there that, in all respects, a change has come over the society. Sir, as one coming from the Nilgiris, I may tell the House that the Toda community is a picturesque and pure community. Due to people constantly visiting their mounds, i.e., their villages under the garb of trade, a certain amount of prostitution crept in and the community was on the eve of extinction. Thanks to the public efforts meetings are being convened with a view to raise this community from its present level. I know that the Government are taking steps to ameliorate their condition and to uplift them. This piece of legislation appears to me to be a thing in the right time and in the right direction. It is a pity that when the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was passed on the floor of this House, this very important question was not tackled. Fortunately or unfortunately I cannot say, girls of depressed classes were not dedicated similarly to the temples, as they carried with them the sting of untouchability. As this resolution is intended for the welfare of the whole community, I heartily support it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I wish just to say a word on this resolution. My party has resolved to support this motion. The resolution is on very sound lines; and it is the existence of customs like the one referred to in this resolution that gives a handle to enemies of India like Miss Mayo to write books like 'Mother India'. The abolition of this custom will prevent the existence of at least one source of adverse comment from persons like Miss Mayo. I have no desire to say more than this; and indeed, no further words in support of the resolution seem necessary."

* Mr. SYED IBRAHIM:—"Mr. President, Sir, I heartily support this resolution. If I had the least suspicion that, by doing so, I would be interfering with the religious liberties of the Hindus, I shall be the last person to support this resolution. For, as a Mussalman, I would like to adopt an attitude of perfect neutrality in religious matters concerning other communities. But, in the present case, I am perfectly satisfied that the evil

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[Mr. Syed Ibrahim]

complained of, the system of Devadasis, has nothing to do with the Hindu religion, and that, in fact, it is but a social evil and I am fortified in this opinion not merely by the dictates of commonsense, elementary morality and even primitive religious idea, but I have also the reasoned support of the enlightened intelligentsia among my Hindu brethren. As a matter of fact, I have not hitherto come across with any opposition to the proposal, worth the name, emanating from any responsible quarters. I can very well fancy that even in this enlightened age there may be a few obscurantists here and there who would raise the cry of 'Religion in danger.' I would say unto them that they neither know religion nor the impregnability of religion. It is only now when the institution of Devadasis is being tolerated by the Hindu society that the true Hindu religion is in danger of attack, not only by missionary religious bodies in this country but also by mischievous non-entities hailing from far off countries, who pose as reformers of humanity. I am referring particularly to the attacks of Miss Katherine Mayo against Indian manners, customs and habits of life as recorded in her book 'Mother India'. The whole of the Indian nation has with one voice protested, and rightly protested against her infamous attacks. Recording angel only knows how many millions of words have been spoken against her attacks. The moral indignation of the nation rose to the highest pitch. But I now here ask, 'Is the exhibition of such indignation alone sufficient to proclaim the morality and the social purity of the nation?' I think not. Unless the Hindus with one voice rise to do away with this social canker and social leprosy of the institution of Devadasis, I am afraid the whole world, not merely a Miss Mayo, has got the right, nay, duty to hold the finger of scorn against India, Hinduism and Hindus. Let it not be said that the Indian nation deserves such scorn and contempt. I would appeal to the hon. Members to support this resolution unanimously with such solemnity as the subject-matter demands."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, we have all listened to the very careful and impassioned advocacy of this particular matter by the hon. the Deputy President of the House. And her statement of the case has been seconded and supported by others who have displayed in their task a great deal of fervour and righteous indignation. At the outset, let me at once say, that in the matter of all social legislation designed to promote such ideals as the one underlying the present resolution, the Government are only too anxious to act in pursuance of the enlightened public opinion of the Province. There are a few aspects, however, which have not been very clearly visualised and it is my desire to advert to them, not so much or rather not at all, for the purpose of pointing out any insuperable difficulties. In the first place there should be no room for the impression—whether that impression has been formed in the minds of frenzied, misinformed and prejudiced writers or engendered in others through their efforts—that no attempts have been made in the country to deal with social evils, one aspect of which, it is the purpose of the present resolution to deal with. Mr. President, I do not think sufficient attention has been bestowed to sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code which have been carried in the Legislative Assembly and which have now become part of our Statute book. I am very anxious that this House and the country should realize that India has moved forward as distinctly and unequivocally in the direction of the elimination if not the extinguishment of the evils complained of as any other legislature in the world has done. I desire emphatically to proclaim this because I do not wish it to be understood, as I am sure some of the remarks of the hon.

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themselves against the abolition of slavery. I would ask the House to consider whether they are going to take the advice of drunkards in carrying out temperance reform. But, as a matter of fact, Sir, many Devadasis have advocated the abolition, with full feeling in the matter. The Devadasis of the Coimbatore district have especially urged this reform in many conferences of theirs.

"With these words, I would earnestly appeal to this House in the interests of the poor Devadasis, in the interests of society and in the interests of Hindu religion and Hindu temples, to unanimously pass this resolution."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to heartily support the resolution moved by the hon. Member, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. The resolution, I think, is quite opportune. In a land which has produced such ideal women as Sita and Savitri that a resolution like this should be brought before this House is a sad comment on its history. I never thought that there will be an occasion for our Hindu brethren to express themselves against the custom and I am glad that this resolution has given us the opportunity to do so. Sir, times have changed and customs have changed along with it and new influences have made themselves felt. In olden days, I understand from a friend, young girls were dedicated to temples just like brahmacharins taking abode with rishis to practice yoga and meditation. Latterly this has been misused. Instead of meditation, something else has taken its place. This is not the time to go into the reasons which lie deep in history. But the fact is there that, in all respects, a change has come over the society. Sir, as one coming from the Nilgiris, I may tell the House that the Toda community is a picturesque and pure community. Due to people constantly visiting their munds, i.e., their villages under the garb of trade, a certain amount of prostitution crept in and the community was on the eve of extinction. Thanks to the public efforts meetings are being convened with a view to raise this community from its present level. I know that the Government are taking steps to ameliorate their condition and to uplift them. This piece of legislation appears to me to be a thing in the right time and in the right direction. It is a pity that when the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was passed on the floor of this House, this very important question was not tackled. Fortunately or unfortunately I cannot say, girls of depressed classes were not dedicated similarly to the temples, as they carried with them the sting of untouchability. As this resolution is intended for the welfare of the whole community, I heartily support it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I wish just to say a word on this resolution. My party has resolved to support this motion. The resolution is on very sound lines; and it is the existence of customs like the one referred to in this resolution that gives a handle to enemies of India like Miss Mayo to write books like 'Mother India'. The abolition of this custom will prevent the existence of at least one source of adverse comment from persons like Miss Mayo. I have no desire to say more than this; and indeed, no further words in support of the resolution seem necessary."

* Mr. SYED IBRAHIM:—"Mr. President, Sir, I heartily support this resolution. If I had the least suspicion that, by doing so, I would be interfering with the religious liberties of the Hindus, I shall be the last person to support this resolution. For, as a Mussalman, I would like to adopt an attitude of perfect neutrality in religious matters concerning other communities. But, in the present case, I am perfectly satisfied that the evil

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Members who spoke here may have made people elsewhere to understand, that in some way, in some unreasonable manner, the Indian public and the Indian Legislatures are not alive to the existence of social dangers and disintegrating influences. Let me refer to the provisions of section 372, as amended. In the first place, the age of consent was raised from 16 to 18. In the second place, the burden of proof has been shifted, the law differing in this respect from the ordinary presumption of criminal jurisprudence, the onus being thrown on those who procure or cause the procurement of females under the age of 18 for prostitution. And what does the explanation say? The person so disposing of such female shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have disposed of her with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution. Another branch of the argument which I shall avail myself of is based on the second explanation and also upon the main section. Although a girl adopted or brought into these surroundings be below 18, is not to be utilized or intended to be utilized for immoral purposes until after she has attained the age of 18, nevertheless the crime is punishable. These are two very drastic changes from the ordinary course of criminal law and I will make bold to say that the Indian legislature has not been in this respect behind hand compared with any other legislatures.

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"I desire however to show that there are certain practical matters which have to be dealt with before any final decision is reached on this matter. What does this resolution say? This Council recommends to the Government to undertake legislation or to recommend to the Government of India to undertake legislation at a very early date to put a stop to the practice of dedicating young girls and young women to Hindu temples which has generally resulted in exposing them to an immoral life under the pretext of caste, custom or religion. Now let us pause for a moment at the phrase 'dedicating young girls and young women to Hindu temples.' Now, this dedication sometimes takes place in the guise or really for the purpose of service in the temples. Sometimes more persons are dedicated than necessary for any service rightly or wrongly held to be service in temples. With obvious results, persons so dedicated may be presumed to utilize their dedication for wrong purposes. But confining our attention for the moment to the first branch of the case, let us not forget this that throughout the country there are endowments, inams and mirasis for the purpose of *bona fide* service to be rendered by these persons. Originally in many other countries also, let us take such Western countries for instance as Mexico, Rome, and also in Egypt, it was a custom to dedicate young women for services in temple as vestal virgins. The history of the late Roman Empire will furnish more details as to what happened to these women. India was by no means alone. That was a part of the old system of society. We are growing out of these ideas now. To say that India is alone in this feature is to utter a libel. The main difference is that those civilizations are dead while the Indian civilization is still in existence. The point that I desire to make is this, that in pursuance of a custom by no means confined to India but extending to European and other countries, certain services were to be performed in religious or quasi-religious institutions by girls who were charged with religious or quasi-religious functions. In order to make these services possible, these countries have dedicated properties for the conduct of these services. In Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, South Kanara, Vizagapatam and various other places, there are endowments which are appurtenant to these services. The inheritance of these properties proceeds in a particular form and the Government have to consider before

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finally deciding on this matter as to what is to happen to these inams and services. If these people are willing to perform the services, the inams cannot be resumed. Therefore you must undertake legislation for the purpose of resuming them. Then the question of compensating the loss will arise. Are you going to enfranchise these inams? If so, what is to happen to the properties themselves? Are they to belong to the temple or are they to belong to the persons who have been hereditarily enjoying this? Are they to become absolute owners of the properties, or are these properties to go to the temples and are you going to compensate the families for eviction? These are practical difficulties.

"In pointing out these things, let me not for a moment be understood as evincing a determination to throw cold water on enthusiasts and ideals. On the other hand, in all attempts by way of legitimate social reform designed for the purpose of uplift and for increasing social purity, Government will co-operate. But in order that the co-operation might be useful and effective, it is necessary also that Government should investigate and solve the problems of which I have given but a faint indication. The only one remark with which I shall close my observations is that while the Government are wholly sympathetic to the ideas underlying this resolution, Government cannot at once prescribe a definite remedy for all these social maladies. They will undoubtedly consider these aspects and with the co-operation of the best trained intellects and with the co-operation of those who have these social reform causes at heart, they hope to devise some means to meet the real difficulties and dangers inherent in a system which originally started not for the purpose of immorality or prostitution but with a proper motive, but whose concomitants and results have undoubtedly been calamitous and melancholy."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I move that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put and adopted.

The resolution as amended was then put and adopted.

FORMATION OF A SEPARATE TEXTILE BRANCH.

The following resolution of Mr. N. Sivaraj was deemed to have been withdrawn, as the hon. Member did not move it :—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the importance and magnitude of the hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving and connected cottage industries and the urgent need for their development and for tackling the various problems connected with them be recognized and that the textile branch, which forms the largest section in the activities of the Department of Industries, be formed into a separate department under the Development Department."

Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"In view of the assurance of the hon. Minister in charge that he would convene a conference for the purpose, I do not move my resolution" [*identical with the above*].

The resolution was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

EXEMPTION OF SCHOOL FEES FOR GIRLS.

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move
"This Council recommends to the Government that the Madras Educational Rules be modified to the effect that girls reading in any educational institution, Government, local fund, municipal or aided, be

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exempt from payment of school fees in any standard up to third form and that poor girls reading in higher forms in the secondary schools be similarly exempted.

"I feel it a great privilege to move this resolution in this House. Sir, this is a very simple resolution. It does not require many words from me to commend this resolution to your acceptance. This resolution asks you to give facilities to girls to be educated themselves. You know, Sir, that education is the basis of national life and the foundation of national progress.

"Mr. President, Sir, I believe there is none who would be unchivalrous to say 'nay' to this important measure urgently needed in this Presidency of ours. I am confident that every Member present to-day has himself in his heart of hearts a corner for affording this facility to the parents of girls as he knows that most of the parents nowadays do not send their girls to schools, not that they do not want education for their girls but because of the costliness of education for boys and girls. In the case of girls already there is the inevitable purchasing price of the bridegroom to be paid in some form or other. There is no use of our complaining against that evil system of our society just now. On the other hand, I think that by helping the parents to educate their daughters alone that evil can be eradicated. I am aware that some of the parents have objection to the sort of education given now, say, the same curricula for boys and girls, co-education, etc. These questions have been duly dealt with in his report by Mr. Statham, the Special Officer deputed to look into the question of Elementary Education in this Presidency. He has pointed out rightly how far behind we are in the matter of educating girls. He lays emphasis on the fact that from almost every point of view the education of girls at this moment is more important than the education of boys. He goes on to say that 'if education is really going to bring in its train social reform, better sanitation and improved public health, it is going to achieve this result quickest by the education of the future women and mothers of this Presidency'.

"He has his own recommendations to make and you are all familiar with them. I do not like to wait till the Government comes forward with its schemes of education for girls. I do not know whether they will see the light of the day at all or become still-born ones sharing the fate of so many others, because those measures which touch the life most and are to be immediately attended to are the least cared for. When I say this, I have in my mind the budget discussion relating to this demand. In the budget session when the item 'Education' is reached, the House is almost tired and the benches are empty. I should like to suggest that this item of expenditure must be provided for before any other item is taken up at all. I do not speak as an enthusiast just now because I have brought this resolution before you. Please consider the relative percentage of expenditure under Education as compared with the other heads. I do not propose to array before you statistics, for we have had enough of them, and we must be repeating them to our shame. All that is needed now is a bold stroke of policy, a firm resolve to finance education and to alter the iron laws of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Do we not find finance to the extent of many lakhs for schemes and projects, speculative oftentimes? The Government may defend themselves by saying that those are productive immediately or expected to be productive in the long run. I do not like to expose now how many of these projects have not fulfilled their expectations. But I venture to say that money spent on the education of

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girls will be more productive than money spent on various experiments. Now, wherever we turn in the world, we hear of women occupying the front ranks of public life. No doubt, we may quote some unique examples of our own women too as our respected Deputy President. But one swallow does not make a summer. We want many. We should see that the future generations at least have a larger percentage of educated women. Unless such a resolution is passed and given effect to, I cannot find any salvation for our country.

"Sir, a similar resolution was moved on the floor of this House when my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro was the Minister, but with no purpose. But there is now the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan who has the advantage of a cultured partner and a cultured mother for his children, and I hope he will unhesitatingly bear out what I have said and unhesitatingly accept this resolution as it seeks for a special concession only to the girls."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

II.—STATEMENT RE CYCLONE DAMAGES IN NELLORE—cont.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, this morning some hon. Members of the House asked a question concerning the effects of the cyclone at Nellore. I have since received a report from the Collector, and although he has not been able to get many details, yet, as it will give some idea of the situation, I should like with your permission to read it to the House :

'On the 1st November a very destructive cyclone caught Nellore. As far as reports go at present, I know definitely that it played great havoc from Kovur to Gudur. Terraced buildings suffered least : tiled buildings were everywhere seriously damaged ; thatched buildings disappeared within an hour or two of the storm commencing. The storm spared nobody and all have suffered alike. The loss of personal property and foodstuffs stored in buildings is probably very great. The poor classes have been rendered homeless and destitute. It has not been reported yet to what extent cultivation has been damaged.

'Relief measures are necessary to alleviate distress. A public meeting is being held this afternoon to devise measures to assist the poor out of public subscriptions.

'The loss to life and cattle has not been definitely ascertained.

'The taluk office buildings at Kovur and Gudur need very emergent repairs, as the roofs and windows are seriously damaged and the records are exposed. The north-east monsoon is due and may break at any moment. The Tahsildar of Gudur reports that water entered currency chest in his sub-treasury damaging the currency notes stored in it. If train communication allows it (the roads being impassable for motor vehicles owing to fallen trees) I will go there to-morrow.

'Train communication north of Nellore is interrupted. A train was derailed at Padugupad and is blocking the line there. The road cannot be used by motor vehicles, as it is blocked by fallen trees and as the Pennar has 13 feet of water to-day. Fortunately, the Kanigiri reservoir bund held.

'Further reports will follow as information is received. I am taking steps to get reports from Revenue Divisional Officers.'

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE TUTICORIN HARBOUR WORKS—cont.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I beg to move
'that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the resumption of the dredging operations in connexion with the Tuticorin Harbour works.'

"Sir, this question of Tuticorin Harbour works has been in the forefront for the last three years at least, and repeated representations have been made to Government, and the hon. the Law Member has also gone to Tuticorin to

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visit the harbour works and meet the merchants and other people of that place and consult them on the various points connected with the projected harbour works. At the request of several of my friends, my old college friends who studied with me in the St. Joseph's College, I went to Tuticorin to study the various difficult points that have been raised in regard to carrying out the project and the effect this project would have on the present port of Tuticorin. It was anticipated, that if the present project be carried out at enormous cost, which was put at Rs. 59 lakhs at that time, it would spell ruin to the present port. I have visited the place, went round the harbour works in company with the Executive Engineer in charge, studied all the details and could speak with some authority of at least personal inspection and of close and intimate touch with the views of many experienced men, merchants and others, of the place. The conclusion to which I had to come to was one in complete agreement with the feeling of the people interested in this harbour project.

"Now, I shall go briefly, Sir, into the history of these harbour works. In about 1920—I am not quite sure of the year—the Government of India appointed certain engineers, Messrs. Wolff, Barry, Lyster and Partners, Consulting Engineers, London, to report on the prospect of making improvements to five ports in the Madras Presidency including Tuticorin. The other ports were Vizagapatam, Negapatam, Malpe and Cocanada. As to Tuticorin, they proposed a scheme which would cost about a crore and 27 lakhs. This scheme was placed before the Tuticorin Conservancy Board and the merchants of Tuticorin, and they all unanimously held that the scheme, though a very grand one, was not feasible as it was not within the means of the Port Trust and the merchants, and that if the scheme was carried out they would have to raise the port dues to such an extent that it would be beyond the means of the people, and secondly that it would spell the ruin of the present port. Therefore, they condemned the scheme, and Government gave up the scheme at the time. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Bristow prepared another project, and he promised to carry out the works within Rs. 40 lakhs. A meeting was held in Tuticorin at which the Collector of the district presided, and, Sir, as you can guess, all the gentlemen present at the meeting unanimously approved of the scheme, without the scheme being carefully considered. But the Collector of the district, Mr. Davies, soon after, reported on the scheme, pointing out that the scheme was impracticable within 40 lakhs, and condemned the scheme. In spite of that, it was sanctioned, I think, by the Government. They ordered a dredger to replace the old dredger, which was got at a cost of about 3 lakhs and when they began to work with the new dredger they could not work because there was a rock bottom. In these schemes, as usual, the geologist or the engineer begins with boring in some places and finds out the level of the bed rock. But this was not done before the new dredger was ordered for from somebody, who perhaps was anxious to get rid of it. Now, they have found that the new dredger called 'St. David' I think, is useless, and now another dredger is to be bought at a cost of about Rs. 7 lakhs.

"Then, it was reported that the scheme would cost Rs. 59 lakhs. This is the way in which schemes are projected and carried out in India. We have got before us, within our very sight, what is called the Backbay Reclamation muddle. It is more than a muddle, perhaps it is a fraud. We have schemes for Cochin Harbour, where they commenced with an estimate of some lakhs, which is now running to more than a crore. Who is to be responsible for reckless estimates? These excess lakhs of rupees are nothing when they come

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out of the pockets of the Indian tax-payers. (At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the chair.) Here, again, in the Tuticorin Harbour works scheme, from Rs. 40 lakhs there was a leap to Rs. 60 lakhs, and I do not know where it will stop. I may point out, Madam, that after examining the works I find that even before one quarter of the work had been done Rs. 16 lakhs had been spent on the project. It was said that they were bound to carry out, as it were, certain things which would bring the cost to Rs. 20 lakhs. I think these Rs. 20 lakhs did not even touch the fringe of the project. A layman like myself may not be able perhaps to go deeply into all the technical and scientific details; yet common-sense would tell you what is going to be the effect of the dredging operations which they are going to commence. A channel is to be erected right into the sea between two walls of 700 feet. This work has not yet begun. They have just commenced dredging. They say that this first instalment would cost Rs. 20 lakhs. How can any man with some common-sense, or with any idea of engineering, believe that the Government will be able to finish the whole within 60 lakhs? One-third of the work has not been done, and it has cost Rs. 20 lakhs. I am sure the whole cost will not be less than Rs. 80 lakhs.

"We now find this very Government are anxious, through a committee, to investigate into the possibilities of the commercial value and other points which were raised by the merchants in Tuticorin. The committee has been sitting in London with Mr. Bristow who had gone from here and to whom we are indebted for this muddle. He was the sole witness before the committee. According to his cable, in the opinion of the committee, that scheme would cost Rs. 160 lakhs. What a jump it is from 40 lakhs to 60 lakhs and from 60 lakhs to 160 lakhs? What that scheme is we are not aware of. It was only a fortnight ago that a cable was received by the authorities; we could not make anything out of this cable. We must receive a full report of the committee and then we shall be able to know what it is. Madam, I shall not attempt to go into all the technical details as to the commercial value of this project and other points. It will be wearying this House. The new project may be a good project for the benefit of the Tuticorin harbour itself. But the present scheme is not connected with the Tuticorin port at all. For such of the hon. Members as have not known the geography of the place, I may say there is an island called Hare Island six or seven miles from the present port. It is connected with the main land by a very circuitous route and at low tide one can walk along from Hare Island through a very marshy land to the port. The project is to have a harbour practically in the Hare Island itself, which judging from the maps is not to be connected with the Tuticorin harbour, but with some station which is west of Tuticorin. That means, Tuticorin will not be benefited by this harbour scheme. Therefore I believe that the committee have decided to scrap this scheme altogether. So, what is the necessity of going on with the present works? The work of dredging is going on in a painfully slow manner because the present dredger is not suited for the work. And from the telegram sent by a friend from Tinnevely I see that the operations are being resumed. I have also heard verbally from a friend who came from Tuticorin that things are going from bad to worse."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Order, order." The hon. Member is reaching his time limit; he will finish his speech soon."

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* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—" I shall finish as soon as possible, and leave full justice to be done to the subject by my hon. Friends from Tinnevely district who are better acquainted with the conditions than myself. The necessity for this motion arises from the fact that they are resuming the dredging and other operations which were temporarily stopped under the orders of the Government after myself and my friends from Tinnevely had asked the acting Law Member who very kindly undertook to communicate with the Port Trust authorities and see what could be done. (*The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar* : 'Question.') But the dredging and other operation have now been resumed. It is quite likely that the old scheme will be scrapped and new works projected. So I urge that all operations should be stopped until the full report of the committee is received and orders are passed thereon after consulting the authorities and the merchants there. After that, the Government may decide one way or the other."

* **Mr. D. THOMAS** :—" Deputy President, Madam, for about a hundred years, Tuticorin has been building up its commercial activity and has attained by steady and persevering endeavours its present position in the world of trade in South India. With a view to enhance the commercial importance and prospects of Tuticorin, I think, a harbour scheme was originally initiated. But in this connexion, the Tuticorin people have to exclaim 'Save me from my friends.' The idea which was started apparently and ostensibly for benefitting and enhancing the trade of Tuticorin has now resulted in another scheme which cuts at its very root. (*Mr. S. Satyamurti* : 'Hear, hear.') The position is that the present harbour scheme is taking away the trade of Tuticorin to a place five or six miles from its present location. I mean that in view of the present scheme a new centre will have to be created and a new trade will have to be built up and a new town will have to be brought into existence. That means the doom of Tuticorin as it, at present, is. In this connexion, I may be allowed to state for the information of the House that the present harbour scheme when completed will be about five or six miles away from the present location of the town and the railway authorities who are very important people in the matter of offering trade facilities for improving the trade of Tuticorin, far from being inclined to offer any trade facilities to Tuticorin, are rather inclined the other way. Statistics have been given to me to show that it is cheaper to take a certain amount of goods from Trichinopoly to Colombo by Dhanushkodi rather than by Tuticorin, though the latter route is preferable and shorter by some tens of miles. That shows the attitude of the railway authorities. It will be conceded on all sides that for Tuticorin to derive the full benefit of the harbour scheme, there must be a good railway system which will enable trade to go to its vicinity. In the absence of any such facility, it would be almost useless to start any scheme however good it may otherwise be.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, has already referred to the various stages the scheme has undergone since it was originally started. It is now estimated to cost something like 57 lakhs. Even when the original scheme for 40 lakhs was initiated, Mr. Davies, the then Collector of Tinnevely, pointed out very material reasons to show that the estimate was not a sound one, and that it was likely to exceed very much. But the authorities shut their eyes to the facts, and they led the public to think that the scheme would be completed within the 40 lakhs estimated then. They have now found out that the

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scheme could not be completed within the original estimate. To a recent interpellation of mine the other day, the Government replied that the cost of the present scheme is 57 lakhs and odd as against 40 lakhs originally provided for, and that they have not passed any orders at all as regards the balance of 17 lakhs which are required for the completion of the scheme. That is the position. The public of Tuticorin apprehend dire consequences to their trade if the present scheme is carried out, and as a result of their agitation the Government have taken the step of referring the prospects and soundness of the present scheme, not only from an engineering but also from a commercial point of view, to a committee of harbour experts in London. Some of the harbour experts know Tuticorin and are in a position to judge of the present scheme both as regards its engineering and commercial aspects. When that scheme was pending about a month and a half ago, we, members from Tinnevely, and Mr. Saldanha waited on the then Law Member and represented that while this committee of harbour experts in London were deliberating on the soundness or otherwise of the scheme, it would be worse than useless to proceed with the scheme on hand. The then Law Member very kindly promised to convey our suggestion to the Port Trust, and as a result of that, I believe, the operations in the matter of dredging was suspended and the work was held in partial abeyance. Of course, I know that the Port Trust had other reasons also for suspending the work. Whatever the reasons may be which prompted them to suspend the work, whether they did it on our representation or for any other reasons, we do not care provided our object is achieved. Now, a few days ago a cablegram has been received from the committee of experts by the Government. My friend Mr. Saldanha referred to it; I have read the cablegram which had been forwarded to the President of the Port Trust. From it, I understand that they have serious doubts about the present scheme. The cable leads me to infer that they condemn the present scheme. On the other hand, they suggest a different scheme altogether which is to front Tuticorin. (*Mr. S. Satyamurti* : 'Hear, hear.')

"They suggest a scheme by which the foreshore of Tuticorin is to be reclaimed, that it would cost about 1½ crores and that it could only be carried out by the aid of the State. In a very short time they would be sending their final report. But the gist of their conclusion is clearly and unequivocally given out in the cablegram. The issue before the House is quite a simple one. We have got now reliable information to show that after receiving this cablegram, which suggests a new scheme right in the forefront of Tuticorin, and before receiving the final report of the Harbour Committee in London which the Government themselves have appointed, the Government are proceeding with the operations in Tuticorin under the old scheme. Now, I say, if the Government received the report of the committee and passed orders accepting that report, scrapping this scheme and starting a new scheme as chalked out by this committee of Harbour Engineers, what would be the return for the money spent all this time? That is, I believe, a very plain question which the Government are bound to answer. Would it not be so much money thrown into the Bay of Bengal? Would it not be money absolutely wasted? Would it not be criminal waste to spend money on a scheme which might be scrapped, from the present day up to the date when the new scheme is to be put into operation? Of course, the Government may say : 'We are not likely to adopt a new scheme.' They may say that. But what is the meaning of appointing a committee of

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Harbour Engineers in London and asking them to come to a decision on the soundness of a scheme and then saying, 'we are not going to care for their opinion at all'? We shall go on with the old scheme as jollily as ever.

"Now, may I give an idea of the expenditure involved day by day in connexion with the present scheme? I believe about 300 coolies are engaged on it and these 300 coolies are paid their daily wages. It has been estimated by official quarters that the monthly expenditure over the scheme would be something like Rs. 57,000. Now, supposing it takes two or three months for the new scheme to be finally decided upon—a scheme involving crores and therefore not a thing on which the Government would come to a decision early—what would become of the expenditure on the present scheme till then which would come to something like 2 lakhs? These 2 lakhs would be absolutely wasted.

"Sir, the Council yesterday was so careful about the public finances as not to allow the Select Committee on the Andhra University Bills to tour in the Telugu districts for apparently legitimate purposes. I believe it will be much more careful in a matter which involves the expenditure of 2 lakhs of rupees. (Mr. G. Harisaravallama Rao: 'Hear, hear.') This will not have been spent on a legitimate purpose. This would be sheer waste. I believe, *prima facie*, under the circumstances, even the man in the street cannot but come to the conclusion that the operations ought to be suspended till the question of the new scheme is decided upon.

"I have heard one reason which has been given out in support of going on with the present operations. It is said that a number of employees, skilled employees, trained not before coming to the harbour works, but by the harbour works, will be thrown out of work if the scheme is suspended now and that if they are disbanded it would not be easy to get such men for the works again. I believe, there is absolutely no soundness in this argument. If we consider that any further sum spent on this scheme is sheer waste, we would even prefer to pay these men for two or three months without sinking a pretty large sum in the Bay of Bengal. I would therefore say that either it should be possible to give notice to these men—after all employment is not so very abundant in these days as to make it impossible for them to come back later—or we may even continue to pay the skilled labourers. It would be much better to pay them for the interim period without giving them work rather than sink so much precious money in the sea. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting this motion. I believe the House will unanimously accept the motion."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Madam, Deputy President, I am afraid there has been introduced into this discussion a certain amount of misconception. Let me clear the situation at once. In 1922, after one scheme had been put forward by a committee which concerned itself with a number of harbours and which in regard to selecting Tuticorin suggested an expenditure of 127 lakhs, an alternative scheme involving an estimated expenditure of 40 lakhs was on the tapis. That scheme, it was known to everybody, comprised the following particulars: That scheme did not purport to have anything to do with the present Tuticorin seaport. Steamers calling at Tuticorin have to stand about seven miles out and goods have to be brought in by lighters from that point. The scheme was that three to four miles out of that seven miles could be saved by a process

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enabling the ocean-going steamers to come within three miles of Tuticorin. There was no misunderstanding about this matter. And, it was true, perfectly true, that the Collector of Tinnevely for the time being entertained serious doubts and objections as to the practicability and the feasibility of this scheme. The Government consulted public opinion and directed the Collector to summon a public meeting of the residents of Tuticorin for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion. In 1922, a public meeting unanimously came to the conclusion (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: *Question*). Interrogations are heard; but that the resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting is clear. The petition which was handed in by my honourable, strenuous and learned Friend from South Kanara (Cries of 'Hear, hear') to this House this morning, calls it 'ostensibly unanimous'. Whether that unanimity had any drawbacks, I am not in a position to judge. It may be that the interrogator or the interruptor says that it was only ostensibly unanimous. He is open to have that opinion. But the resolution of that meeting was unanimous. The public meeting came to a unanimous opinion that the modified scheme for 40 lakhs whose object and purpose was to bring ocean-going steamers within about three to four miles of Tuticorin should be adopted. On that basis, work proceeded. Work has been proceeding from 1922. Some time about 1925 or 1926 there was discovered a hard stratum of coral and the dredgers, which were adapted to certain other conditions were found to be unsuitable or impracticable for the purpose of getting a proper leverage in regard to this coral stratum. I have sought to explain on the floor of this House the reason for the modification of the scheme for 40 lakhs into 57 lakhs. Some time after various questions had been propounded in this House, I had an opportunity of proceeding to Tuticorin with my Friend Mr. Boag, the Secretary in the Finance and Marine Departments. Both of us interviewed the Chambers of Commerce. Both of us also interviewed various European and Indian merchants. Opinions were very various and very divided. One set of persons held that the scheme should never have been started. The scheme that has been started had, according to one set of arguments, the disadvantage of handicapping Tuticorin residents by shifting the site of the commercial quarter and may have the effect of ruining the householders of Tuticorin and may incidentally also have the effect of taking away the occupation of a number of boat-owners or Bharatars as they call themselves. These arguments were heard. Moreover, there were also opinions which were expressed to us that if we were going to start a scheme, we must, in conjunction with or having enlisted the sympathy of the Railway Administration, make a first-rate scheme. The question of financing that scheme is a very serious matter. In view of these two divergences of opinion and having regard also to the circumstances that various memorials and petitions and questions had reached the Government from responsible quarters, the Government came to the conclusion that the very best expert opinion on the subject should be taken. And, the best harbour engineers of the world were asked to sit in conference on this matter and to come to a decision. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Paid?) Of course, yes. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: How much?) Notice. (Laughter.) Some of these experts had the advantage of personal acquaintance with Tuticorin and its port. The report of these expert engineers has not up to this moment reached us.

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"Reference has been made to a cablegram and it has been taken for granted, somewhat facetiously, both by my hon. Friend at my back and my hon. Friend in front, that the scheme has been condemned in (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Unequivocal terms) unequivocal terms. I am indebted to my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition for flogging my jaded memory. Let me say this at once: (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Why not read the cablegram?) I will do so.

"Sir, this is what the cablegram states:

"Tuticorin Harbour following from Bristow. Majority committee consider reference commercial aspect opens up the whole question site and are recommending investigation of the State-aided scheme for complete harbour fronting Tuticorin 160 lakhs including expenditure to date present work all incorporate. Have explained commercial aspect probably refers only to present scheme not to any scheme. Wire any instructions to India Office or Bristow care of Director-General, India Stores. Answers to other terms of reference all satisfactory. Palmer, Chairman, considers that he must state views for the best possible scheme whether asked for or not, and says will withdraw if he cannot state them. We all concur with Palmer's scheme if it can be financed."

"That is whole cablegram and it means that the whole scheme is approved of and not condemned and if from that you can spell a direct negative and say that they have condemned the whole scheme . . . (Voices 'yes', 'yes'). Madam, probably the assurance of certain gentlemen is in an inverse proportion to direct knowledge. Moreover, considering that my hon. and learned Friend the Member for the University is in no better position than myself on these points, I am surprised that his emphasis is ten-fold stronger than mine (A voice: Terms of reference). I am going to read the terms of reference. I do not know under what conditions after having approved of the present scheme they have suggested an alternative scheme.

"The last point to which I should like to refer is the opinion of the Committee in reply to our terms of reference which is as follows:—

"(1) Are the dredgers provided suitable for the work having regard to

(a) results obtained up to date

(b) the borings over the site generally?"

"The answer is in the affirmative.

"(2) Is the reclamation being made in the best possible manner?"

"The answer to this also is in the affirmative.

"(3) What is the best type of dredger for dealing with the very hard stratum between 24'-27' L. W. O. S. T. in the turning basin?"

(Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"The answer is in the affirmative.")

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—"My task is rendered very easy because part of my speech is being made by my Friends opposite. Anyway to resume what I have been referring to, I come to the fourth point.

"(4) Is the estimate sufficient having regard to the results obtained to date and those likely to be obtained by the provision of the plan recommended?"

"The answer is in the affirmative and my hon. Friends are now silent. Now I suppose they do not want to take words from my mouth as they have been doing a minute back."

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"The cablegram says only 'answers to other terms of reference all satisfactory'. Does it mean that the Committee say that all other matters are satisfactory?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Disjunctive constructions are pertinent to one branch of Sanskrit Grammar, but it seems to me we are dealing with English. Now the answer given in this cable is an answer to the terms of reference and I read it as being in the affirmative. However, I do not propose to follow this discussion. It has been said that my hon. Friend Mr. Campbell who was *locum tenens* gave a definite undertaking. I may say at once that this is what happened. Certain deputation waited on my hon. Friend Mr. Campbell. They advanced some arguments which have been advanced on the floor of this House. The hon. Mr. Campbell said that there was serious inconvenience in stopping a work which was going on and which had been going on for years on the hypothetical chance of the report condemning the whole work. Moreover, a staff has been working for a long time—what are you going to do with that staff? Are you going to disband it? When my hon. Friend, Mr. Campbell, conveyed to the Port Trust authorities and the local engineers the opinion of this Council, it was pointed out that the dredger was in need of periodical overhauling and repair, and for some time that repair occupied the attention of the department. The work was not in any sense suspended, nor was it the opinion of the hon. Mr. Campbell or anybody else to suspend the work. That is the exact position of affairs. Now it is suggested that the report may condemn the scheme and therefore the work may be suspended. We accept the argument. Supposing the report condemns the scheme altogether—which I do not concede and I do not think it follows from any materials that are in our possession—I say that is an aspect which the Government have to consider. They do not desire to say more than that. All the materials have been placed before this House and I cannot say more. If the report has condemned the present scheme, I can admit that there is a great deal of force in the arguments advanced by hon. Members of this House. But before knowing whether they are going to offer any other alternative scheme in case they are to condemn the present scheme, to say that we must suspend the work and that we should not spend any more money is a position which we cannot accept."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, before I make a few observations on the motion before the House, let me convey the thanks of the public of Tuticorin to my hon. Colleague, the Member for South Kanara—Mr. Saldanha, for the trouble that he took to visit the port of Tuticorin and for his having acquired first-hand knowledge of the situation and the conditions of that port. He is so full of ideas and feeling on this question that legitimately therefore the tabling of this motion and the moving of it have been put on his shoulders.

"We expected from the hon. the Law Member a more conciliatory speech than the one which we have heard just now. It is not a technical question that we are discussing now. It seems to me—and I believe it would seem so to most of the hon. Members here—that it is a matter of pure common-sense and nothing else. It is needless at present to undertake an examination of the ancient history of the Harbour Scheme. It may be that the public of Tuticorin did pass in 1922 what is called an unanimous resolution in support

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of it. But as subsequent events have shown and as the Government themselves have now admitted, the resolution was passed on incorrect materials. It was found about the year 1925 or 1926 that the scheme, which was estimated to cost 40 lakhs of rupees, would cost nothing less than 57 lakhs. Even this scheme for 57 lakhs would be only a partial one and would not afford any of the harbour facilities which the previous estimate did not provide for. It was said that the purchase of a new dredger was necessary on the ground that during the dredging operation a stratum of rock of exceptional tenacity, unforeseen before, was discovered and a more powerful dredger was therefore required. This was the reason alleged for the increased expenditure.

"The soundness or otherwise of this reason may be left to experts to decide but the fact remains that before the work had made any considerable progress it was discovered that the original estimate of 40 lakhs was thoroughly inadequate and that it was impossible to finish even the partial scheme undertaken without an expenditure of 57 lakhs. It was then that 'the placid pathetic indifference of the people'—to use the expressive language of the authors of the joint report on Indian reforms—was disturbed; and they began to agitate. May I remind the hon. the Law Member that at the time of the last budget discussions this matter was pointedly referred to by me and he then undertook to go to Tuticorin and examine the question himself? He did so and consequent on his own personal examination and as a result of what he found to be the public opinion of the place, he thought it advisable to appoint a committee of expert harbour engineers to investigate the whole question. When we met the hon. the Law Member after the Council meeting in August—it was the hon. Mr. Campbell we met and not the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar who had not then arrived—we were not in a position to say what the recommendations of that committee were going to be. We only suggested to him that having appointed a committee, it stood to reason that the Government should suspend the operations. The very fact that the question was referred to a committee showed that the Government entertained doubts about the feasibility of the scheme and when once this doubt was entertained it was only reasonable that the operations should be suspended. If the scheme was to be scrapped, what was to become of the money spent upon it? That was the only argument we were then able to put forward before him. He was good enough to consent to forward our representations to the Port Trust authorities.

"Now the situation has entirely changed and the cablegram received by the Government has just been read before this House. Whatever interpretation may be placed upon it by the hon. the Law Member, it is perfectly obvious that the scheme which the Government has now embarked upon has not been viewed with favour by the Committee of Experts who have examined it. The two main objections urged against the scheme were (1) that the proposed harbour was too far away from the town of Tuticorin to be of any use to the inhabitants of the town. It was not a case of Tuticorin getting out that if the scheme was to become an accomplished fact and the port came to be situated miles away from the town, it would mean the ruin of the property owners of the town. The question of the site of the harbour was apparently not referred to the Committee. But the Committee held that the reference to the commercial aspect of the question involved the reopening of

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the question of the site and they say that the port ought to be situated fronting the town. This has been always the view of the merchants, at any rate the Indian merchants of Tuticorin. Even the *Madras Mail* has been repeatedly emphasising that it would be useless to locate the port miles away from the town.

"The other objection to the scheme has been that it is far too costly to be borne by the port of Tuticorin. The Committee now say that the scheme proposed by them would cost 160 lakhs of rupees and they also say that without liberal State aid it would be impossible for the port to undertake the scheme. It is perfectly plain therefore from this cablegram that the Committee have accepted as valid the main objections that have been raised by the public of Tuticorin. This Committee of Experts is not a choice of the public but is a creature of the Government itself.

"It will not do for the hon. the Law Member to rely upon the ambiguous residuary sentence in the cablegram and say that all the other points of reference have been answered satisfactorily. To whose satisfaction may I ask?—to the satisfaction of Mr. Bristow possibly. It was indeed surprising to hear the hon. the Law Member say that we do not know what all points of reference came within this ambiguous clause. It is obvious that this clause cannot possibly refer to points which had been answered in the portion of the cablegram that preceded it. The questions of the site and the cost of the scheme have been specifically answered. I submit therefore that the summary of the Committee's recommendations as found in the cablegram makes it perfectly clear that the present scheme is not in their opinion the best suited one and they have a better scheme in view.

"With this cablegram in the hands of the Government—a cablegram not received by any private party but by the Secretary to the Government of Madras from one of their own officers—is it too much for the hon. Members of this House to say, 'stop operations till the full report of the Experts Committee is received and till you have decided what to do on that report'? This is a very simple matter. If either on grounds of prestige or on other grounds the Government refuse to stop the operations till the report is received and a definite conclusion arrived at, I should condemn that as a very unreasonable attitude. Our request is a very reasonable one. If the Government do not accept it and are going to continue operations in spite of the cablegram from Mr. Bristow, they will be undertaking a very serious responsibility. They will be throwing away large sums of money on a scheme which public and expert opinions alike have refused to support. We heard of surcharges in respect of such extravagant schemes at the time of the last budget. I would only conclude by saying, whoever is going to hold himself responsible for the throwing away of this money, let him remember the doctrine of surcharge."

Mr. G. T. BOAG:—"Madam, I rise simply to draw the attention of the House to one sentence in the cablegram which definitely states that the estimate of Rs. 160 lakhs for another scheme includes the present works and the expenditure on the original scheme to date. The work done on the present scheme and the work hitherto undertaken will form part of the larger scheme which the Committee wanted to be investigated."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Madam, if the hon. the Law Member's speeches are usually pleasant to hear, they are also equally

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discouraging in their effect. As he himself said, if the Opposition has filled up half of his speech, it was because the Opposition had been accustomed to the manner of his speech so much that we can safely fill up gaps in his speech. If the Tuticorin Harbour works are intended for the benefit of the Indian commercial population there it is highly essential that that opinion ought to be conciliated before further progress is made with the works. No one is more impressed with the opposition of that commercial community than the hon. the Law Member himself. Otherwise, the Government would not have found it necessary to refer this scheme and matters connected therewith to an expert committee for their opinion. That shows that they are not unmindful of the opposition of the Indian commercial community against this scheme. But since the receipt of the cablegram they seem to have resumed the operations with the works which were suspended for other reasons as alleged by the Government. I should have thought that after the receipt of the cablegram which might be interpreted to suit each individual point of view, the Government would have been well advised to still postpone the execution of the works. Even according to the interpretation of the cablegram by the Government it is not quite clear whether it advocates the further progress of the present works. It is quite true that the new estimate of Rs. 160 lakhs includes the expenditure on the present works; but whether the present works should also be finished so as to form part of the other scheme which the Committee of Experts might recommend is a matter of doubt. I wonder why the Government refuse to wait for the arrival of the full report to see whether they are in favour of the continuation of the present scheme in addition to the other scheme which they propose for Tuticorin. But one thing seems to be certain from the cablegram and that is this; the site of the harbour must be different from the one already proposed by the Government as the present works will not satisfy all the requirements of the city. What is the good of spending a large sum of Rs. 57 lakhs on a work which will not satisfy the commercial needs of the town simply to keep up the prestige of the Government? To say that at the beginning the scheme did not have any opposition is to blink at the facts. No responsible Indian commercial community was aware of the design of the scheme. The scheme was decided upon without the knowledge of the Indian commercial community. Now, there is opposition from the Indian commercial community and a few European gentlemen. Under the circumstances it would be throwing a heavy burden on the population of the Presidency to make any further progress on the works. Whether the new scheme is to be financed by the general taxpayer or by some other body is a matter to be decided upon by the Government hereafter. Nothing will be therefore lost by the stopping of the operations till the full report is received. The hon. the Law Member said that the present scheme was opposed largely by a large number of house owners, boat owners and other property holders who were afraid of losing their occupation. Even that does not seem to me to be a small matter to be ignored by the Government. If the Government scheme will hurt the people it is the duty of the Government to conciliate them; in the present case it is the duty of the Government to conciliate the Indian mercantile community and not to stand on prestige. I hope the Government will not insist on making further progress with the scheme."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I rise simply to answer the point made by the hon. the Finance Secretary which, if sound, knocks the bottom out of this motion. He speaks very rarely and even then very briefly. Therefore I was struck by the point he sought to make out. But I was not convinced by

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what he said; had I been, I would have been the first to oppose this motion. I wonder if this cablegram means anything definite at all; it is so cryptic and it is from a man whose scheme is being questioned. Let us see what it exactly means. If it means, as the Finance Secretary suggested, that the expenditure so far incurred and likely to be incurred between now and the time of the receipt of the full report of the Expert Committee is not likely to be wasted, then, I can quite understand his position. Let us look into the cablegram and see what exactly its meaning can be. The cablegram runs: 'Majority committee consider reference commercial aspect opens up the whole question of site'. The word, 'site' there is very important. The hon. the Law Member complimented me and himself on the ignorance of the details of the scheme. But without trying to know much of the details of the scheme, I do not see how a change of the site of the harbour from the present one to the new one will not entail a loss of money, unless the works carried out on the present site now are going to be supplementary to those to be executed hereafter on the new site. What the new site is going to be nobody knows; I at least do not know. In the absence of that information, I do not understand the somewhat strange suggestion of the Finance Secretary or the hon. the Law Member that the expenditure on one site of the harbour will not be a waste even if the site is changed. The distance between the original site and the new site is an unknown factor, and from the very wording of the cablegram this suggestion of no loss on account of change of site is untenable. The cablegram further reads: ' and are recommending investigation of State aided scheme for complete harbour fronting Tuticorin 160 lakhs including expenditure to date present work all incorporate'. As I already said, it means that this estimate of Rs. 160 lakhs is not one which need not frighten the Madras Government. Remember that it is Mr. Bristow who says that. It states that this Rs. 160 lakhs is not the cost of the new scheme alone, but that it includes the expenditure already incurred on the present works. From that, it does not follow that the expenditure already incurred will be expenditure for the sake of the new harbour. I put it to the Finance Secretary that it means that even though the expenditure already incurred and proposed to be incurred on the old site which they consider unsuitable from a commercial point of view is a waste, the total expenditure on the whole scheme will not exceed Rs 160 lakhs. Then something else follows in the cablegram: ' Have explained commercial aspect refers only to present scheme not to any scheme'. Mr. Bristow himself must have fought hard with this Committee and asked them not to condemn his scheme. He must have said: 'Don't condemn my scheme and show that the new scheme will yield better commercial results; somehow accept my scheme.' But I have to thank Mr. Palmer on behalf of Tuticorin. I do not know who this Mr. Palmer is—who in spite of Mr. Bristow's persuasive eloquence considered that he must give his views for the best possible scheme whether asked for or not. Mr. Bristow finds then that discretion is the better part of valour, and wires that the answers to other terms of reference are satisfactory and asks us to concur with Palmer's scheme if it can be financed. Sir Roger deCoverley can afford to say that much can be said on both sides; but the Government of Madras acting for the taxpayers of Madras cannot allow their responsible adviser to say, "We all agree with Palmer's scheme if it can be financed." Then what becomes of his own scheme? Is it as good as the other or better than that? This is not the way in which the finances of the Province are to

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be administered. After all what is the demand in this motion? It is simply this, 'Stop the work until you receive the report in full from this committee.' Is it seriously suggested by the Government that any irreparable loss will be caused by their accepting the object of the motion? No harm will be done by stopping the work till the report is received and till the Government come to know what the whole committee wants them to do with this scheme. It seems to me that there can be nothing but obstinacy and false prestige which prevent this Government from accepting this motion.

8-45
P.M.

"We are supposed to vote on such questions on party lines. May I appeal to the hon. the Law Member to note the significance of the fact that the mover of the motion comes from my party, the seconder comes from the Ministerialist party and that the supporter comes from the Justice party? If three hon. Members of the three well-known parties in this House support this motion, why should the Government imagine that they have got the monopoly of wisdom, the monopoly of statesmanship, and the monopoly of sound finance on all questions? In all these matters, are we determined to prevent the Government from carrying out this work?"

"One last argument of my hon. Friend, the Law Member, was based on the resolution of a public meeting. I am glad to see the change of heart in this matter. Public meetings have been held and resolutions have been passed on several matters, inclusive of the question of the release of Mr. Narayana Menon. They have not melted the heart of the hon. the Law Member. Once, if a public meeting is held to justify the action of the Government, it cannot be said that here is a gentleman, the hon. the Law Member, who solemnly acts up to the resolutions passed at a meeting, and responds to public feeling. He can deceive nobody by so saying. It may be that the scheme costs only Rs. 40 lakhs now. It may cost Rs. 57 lakhs and something more when the works are completed. It seems to me that there is something wrong with the Treasury Bench. Men, reasonable, good and true, become unreasonable thoroughly unwilling to think reasonably, once they occupy that Bench; and they make promises and go back upon them. I put it to my hon. Friend not to treat this matter lightly. Is public opinion nothing to this Government in a matter which will not affect the Union Jack in this country when we, the representatives of the tax-payers, say 'do not spend this money, why not wait'? I want a serious answer to a serious question. Does he not think that even those gentlemen sitting behind him feel bitter in their hearts in this matter, in spite of the fact that they had supported him through thick and thin, and stood by him in many matters, in which their hearts were with me? Does he think that their support deserves nothing? If you drive them to too much, they will come to my side. Let the hon. the Law Member accept this modest resolution and stop the expenditure which an expert committee has condemned—or at least in respect to which they have not passed a favourable opinion. If, in spite of the speeches from all sides of the House, the hon. the Law Member proceeds and will not carry out the wishes of the House, let him remember one thing that the Madras Government as constituted to-day would be said to be absolutely deaf and irresponsible to public opinion."

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"Now, Madam, there are two views to the question. In the beginning it was stated that the tonnage would not exceed one rupee per ton; it comes now to Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2. The cost of the scheme as now cabled has gone up from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. There are at least 33 mills in the southern portion of the Madras Presidency and most of these mills are owned by European firms. They have to bring in heavy machinery, engines, boilers and other things. They find that the Tuticorin harbour is a very bad one. They want a deep harbour to convey their goods. It will be helping only one class of merchants, viz., European merchants, by having the harbour at the Hare Island, whereas the Indian merchants will not be benefited by the Hare Island harbour; they will be benefited by the harbour being situated at Tuticorin. Shrewd men could have smelt a rat in the whole business. I say that Indian merchants object to this. The English merchants are prepared to pay any tonnage because their goods are heavy machinery and because lighters cannot bring this machinery without great risk. Lighters are very shallow boats and they cannot carry heavy machinery seven miles. The real thread is in the hands of the English merchants. What is the attitude of the South Indian Railway Company? From Madras to Colombo the route is 85 miles shorter via Tuticorin than via Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar. The South Indian Railway Company has been charging lower rates for goods taken from Madras via Dhanushkodi than for goods taken through the Tuticorin route. That is a step-motherly treatment shown by the South Indian Railway Company. It is not prepared to help the Tuticorin trade to flourish and develop.

"Now, the Indian merchants have opened their eyes and have fought for representation. This morning this hon. House passed the Tuticorin Port Trust Amendment Bill. They now have their representatives on the Board. Before that, they had no representatives; they were voiceless; they were condemned and their voices were not heard. They have realized their position now. We now see what the whole matter is. The European merchants want to bring heavy machinery at a cheap cost; it is nothing less; it is nothing more. It is pleaded that these operations should be kept in suspense until the expert authority comes to a definite conclusion as to what will be the best thing to do. If you want to relieve the small house-owners and boat

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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be administered. After all what is the demand in this motion? It is simply this, 'Stop the work until you receive the report in full from this committee.' Is it seriously suggested by the Government that any irreparable loss will be caused by their accepting the object of the motion? No harm will be done by stopping the work till the report is received and till the Government come to know what the whole committee wants them to do with this scheme. It seems to me that there can be nothing but obstinacy and false prestige which prevent this Government from accepting this motion.

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owners and if you are not to interfere with their trade at all, the Hare Island project would have to be given up and there ought to be a deep water harbour at Tuticorin. That really would involve a great cost.

"As I said, the hon. Member for the University with his shrewdness was able to find out the true meaning of the cablegram. The cablegram was in favour of altering the site in order to improve the commercial prospects. The Indian commercial interests want that the harbour should be removed from the Hare Island to a place in front of Tuticorin. Everybody who has got brains will see that it would be of no use to have a harbour at the Hare Island. It should be a deep water harbour at Tuticorin itself just in front of it in order to subserve the real needs of the Indian mercantile community.

"Madam, the harbour scheme would be a white elephant; it will end as another Bombay Back Bay muddle and therefore, to save the fair name of this province which it has had up till now, I ask the hon. the Law Member to join with others and say 'taboo the scheme for some time until you get a deliberate opinion.' No doubt you can surcharge chairmen of municipalities. The Government cannot be surcharged. What I say is, that if you insist on this scheme it will be a blank failure, and the Government would be launching upon the scheme knowing that it would fail."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I move that the question be put."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it."

The closure motion was put to the House and adopted.

* The DEPUTY PRESIDENT (*from the Chair*) :—"The question is that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the resumption of dredging and other operations in connexion with the Tuticorin Harbour Works."

The motion for adjournment was put to the House and adopted.

VII.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

EXEMPTION OF SCHOOL FEES FOR GIRLS—*cont.*

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Madam, I have to afford my hearty support to this resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Guruswami. I think it is a very modest request to the Government to afford special facilities for female education. Time has come when the question of educating our girls should not be treated in a haphazard way. Speaking from a depressed class point of view, the poverty-stricken condition to which the unfortunate communities are subject to to-day prevents their girls from being sent to schools where fees are demanded. Though the fees asked for may be paltry, yet the parents think some use can be made of the few annas demanded by way of school fees.

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increased grants to elementary schools. I am sure the aided agencies will realize the spirit with which this resolution is moved and afford facilities to female education.

"With these words, I heartily second the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Guruswami."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Madam, I beg to move the amendment ^{4 p.m.} of which I have given notice. The amendment is a very short one and it does not require any elaborate reasons. Since my conviction is that non-Indians do not require encouragement in regard to free education in this country where there are already many Indian communities which are backward in education and that girls of the Indian communities alone should be given exemption from paying fees up to the III form, I appeal to my hon. colleagues here to accept the amendment."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"What is the amendment?"

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"The amendment is
'that before the word "girls" the word "Indian" be added'."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it, Sir."

(At this stage the hon. the President occupied the Chair.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I do not think it is a point on which we should stress very much. I oppose this amendment. In this country there are a large number of Europeans domiciled and Anglo-Indians. We are not concerned with the European domiciled community here; but, as regards the Anglo-Indian community, we have to bear in mind that that community is economically very backward. It may be that the community is very advanced in regard to educational matters, but I may say that there is much poverty among those people as among the other Indian communities, and it is therefore unnecessary that we should put any restriction on them in this matter. It is true that, as was pointed out yesterday, Government are sanctioning large grants very liberally for boarding houses and for the education of the Anglo-Indian community, but that is no ground why we should be ungenerous to them in this matter. If really the Government are generous towards them, it is because there is a large amount of distress among them, as seen from the conditions of the poor Anglo-Indians in and around the City of Madras. I would therefore appeal to my Friend not to lay much stress on this point and to withdraw his amendment. I strongly support the original resolution as it stands for the reason that the education of girls is a necessity and deserves consideration at our hands. It looks as though Government have recently deviated from the old policy by stopping the facilities for the education of girls as far as possible and by bringing them to the same level as that of boys. They have practically undone the old policy of encouraging female education by raising the fees and restricting the admission of girls in Government institutions. So there is actual discouragement of female education. It is a painful sight to see that so many girls are left without education, and it is still more distressing, considering that there is great poverty among the people and that our country is lagging behind most countries in point of female education. It may be that the parents are not willing to send their children to the schools; but that is why female education requires encouragement. I know that a few Christian communities who are progressive are eager to send their children to the school but are prevented by economic conditions from doing so.

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[5th November 1927]

In answer to a question put to him the other day as to why the concession of half fees was withdrawn in the case of Christian children, the hon. the Minister for Education stated that they were a progressive community, forgetting the fact that economically they are very backward. I would therefore urge upon the hon. Minister to revert at least to the old policy of giving concessions and withdraw the conditions newly imposed at least so far as female education is concerned. As a matter of fact, female education should be free both in the elementary schools and in the secondary schools. I strongly support the resolution and oppose the amendment of Mr. Basheer Ahmed, which I am sure he will withdraw, as it unnecessarily creates unpleasantness and might perhaps induce the hon. the Finance Member to support a measure which would confer benefits on all classes of people, Indians, domiciled Europeans, and Anglo-Indians, however progressive the last two may be."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have a chance later."

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I would appeal to my Friend to withdraw his amendment. I may point out to him that girls of the Anglo-Indian community are even in a worse position than the girls for whom this concession is sought to be made. The Anglo-Indian community has been striving for long to secure the half-fee concession. Eventually in Ootacamund, in answer to representations, Government has approved of a scheme with the object of giving such a concession to poor Anglo-Indians, but this has proved futile for two reasons, firstly, that the scholarship is thrown open to competition among all communities, and secondly, that even if the Anglo-Indian succeeds, the question of the vernacular in Indian schools makes it impossible for the Anglo-Indian to avail himself of the concession. Under these circumstances, I would ask my Friend to at least insert the word 'Anglo-Indian' after the word 'Indian' in his amendment. If he will kindly accept this, I shall be thankful to him, but if, on the other hand, he is unable to insert these words, I am afraid I shall be compelled to strongly oppose this amendment. Once again I appeal to him to allow the word 'Anglo-Indian' to be inserted after the word 'Indian' on the special ground that Anglo-Indians are not able to obtain even the half-fee concession."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Mr. President, Sir, in moving my amendment, I did not mean that Anglo-Indians should be excluded. I meant only that the European community"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is not a personal explanation."

The amendment of Mr. Basheer Ahmad was put to the House and negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Basheer Ahmad's second amendment is to insert 'Indian girls of poor parents' after the words 'poor girls' in line 5 of the resolution. But the question of 'Indian girls' has already been disposed of."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I do not move it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The resolution is now for the discussion of the House."

[5th November 1927]

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, with great pleasure I rise to support the resolution, because, as you know, our experience has shown and the report of the Special Educational Officer, Mr. Statham also shows that the education of girls, especially of Indian girls, is very backward. I am of opinion that better facilities should be created for promotion of female education till at least the percentage of school-going girls reaches the level of that of the boys."

"The figures as furnished by Mr. Statham, the Special Educational Officer are as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Primary schools	8·8 per cent.	2·3 per cent of the total population.

"Again, while 83 boys per 10,000 receive the benefit of higher education only 8 girls per 10,000 have that advantage. As is revealed by the above figures and as is admitted by the educational officer himself, the education of girls is very backward and the reason for such a condition is not far to seek."

"Even though the importance and the necessity of girls' education for the country's progress is now recognized on all sides, still we are too deeply conscious that parents—even rich parents—while they will liberally and willingly spend any amount of money upon their boys' education, the majority of the very same parents will grudge to pay a few rupees as fees every month to their daughters, because, Sir, at any rate in this country, education is sought for by the majority of people, not for its own sake, not for the culture and enlightenment which true education confers upon individual men or women but is sought for as a qualification to compete for Government posts carrying big salaries, so much so parents rightly think that as girls are not going to be wage-earners the money spent upon their education will be a mere waste. So they will load their sons-in-law with diamond earrings and gold watches and their daughters with rich dowries, rather than spend that money on educating their daughters and thus making them fit to successfully face the battle of life, rather than making them good and prudent housewives, loyal wives and educated mothers."

"I understand, Sir, from the educational officer's report and the recommendations of all those interested in the cause of education that very soon the system of free and compulsory education will be introduced into this Presidency."

"In that case, also, I ask only for little more concession, i.e., in the case of girls after the completion of the primary standard which is I form, two more forms, II and III, may be made free, because when girls finish their primary education they are only 8 or 9 years old, and are too young to think or act for themselves and I know many parents, whether rich or poor, especially in the mufassal stop their girls from attending schools even at that age."

"Now if II and III forms are made free, by the time they finish III form they will be older—may be 12 or 13—when a real taste for studies will be created in those who have got the aptitude for study, when they may even bring pressure upon their parents to send them to schools."

"As I have mentioned before, only 8 girls per 10,000 receive the benefit of higher education. Under such a state of affairs, no wonder there is a dearth of good and well qualified women teachers for girls' schools."

[Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi] [5th November 1927]

“Now we have been granted franchise. I already feel from my experience of these few months in the Council that much good work can be done if women of education, real culture, knowledge and character take to public work. As it is, our graduates that pass out of their colleges are being absorbed into the Educational and Medical departments. The Government rules are so strict that the service people are tongue-tied and women in service cannot express even their social grievances and demand for laws and reforms. They cannot even appeal for money on behalf of any philanthropic and social organization—say, maternity and child-welfare, flood-relief, temperance, orphanages, etc. When I look round for help and sympathy for any of the above nation-building and even relief measures, the educated free women are so few that I have to lament in despair at our sad plight. Mr. Statham himself rightly lays emphasis, after closely and carefully studying our conditions, on this fact. The experience of other countries also has shown that women are admirably fitted for any kind of social work. In Australia, Germany, America, England and Wales, the educated women have shown wonderful records of work and in no small measure have contributed to the country's happiness, health and well-being and prosperity. If the maternal and infantile mortality has come down by 5 per cent in England and Wales, it is due to those self-less and devoted women who work at the various maternity and child-welfare centres, and if tuberculosis and social disease in those countries have become reduced by 50, per cent again, it is due to the extensive educative propaganda work done by the enlightened women of those countries. If England and America could boast of such well-conducted orphanages for their poor and destitute children, societies and schools for the blind, deaf and backward children, of so many maternity and children's homes, day nurseries for children—in fact, almost all the social and philanthropic associations that exist to help the poor, the sick, the infirm, the lowly and the depressed, are due to the active interest and intelligent co-operation of the cultured women of those countries.

“Here in India also there is so much need for social work on the above lines. We need any number of educated women volunteers to help and supervise the maternity and child-welfare centres, to visit the women prisoners in the jails, the sick patients in the hospitals and to run the orphanages for girls on the right lines; we want the right kind of women as nurses, health visitors, midwives and we have yet to start well-organized beggar homes wherein the able-bodied beggar will be made to work for his food and the really deserving ones will be fed at the public cost.

“Again, we want women of real culture and experience of Indian conditions to serve on committees such as the committee for the protection of children, Tondiarpet, and the temperance and the vigilance committees, and who would not accept, if there were enough number of educated women in the country, all these various social and philanthropic organizations could be managed by women, who by nature are endowed with those precious qualities of head and heart that are essential to be a successful and loving caretaker of the young, the sick and the old. Such division of labour would surely benefit our country as it has done other civilized countries.

“No doubt boys as the future wage-earners have to be trained for making a living, but who would not deny that it is the woman that should render his life worth living, make him comfortable and happy, and more than that, is even responsible for the training of the young minds, the future citizens, fathers, statesmen, reformers and philanthropists.

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“As is so very well expressed by the great poet:

‘She stays all the young planet in her hands; if she be small, slight-natured, and miserable, how shall men grow?’

Where would Sivaji be without his mother?

“So, everyone will have to admit that our individual and national progress is very much retarded owing to the ignorance and backwardness of our women.

“Again, Sir, I may impress upon you this, my conviction that only when every Indian mother is given the right kind of education and is educated as to the real needs of the nation, when she is endowed not only with the power of producing healthy physique but also a healthy mind in her children, when every mother, while she develops the bodies of her children, nurses their minds also with the great nation-building ideals such as national unity, love and service to the country, self-sacrifice and self-denial—qualities that will constitute a great and free nation—then only India will become great, India will become free and be honoured among the free nations in the world. At least to hasten that period, I most respectfully urge upon the educational authorities to give effect to this resolution.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Mr. President, I regret very much that I am not in a position to accept this resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Guruswami. Perhaps, before I go on to the main resolution, I ought to apprise the House how things stand at present. The schedule of fees leviable in elementary schools is given in rule 73 (i) of the Madras Educational Rules and it will be seen therefrom that fees in the case of girls are very much lower than in the case of boys, the rates being six pies for the first class, from second to fifth one anna, and from sixth to eighth two annas. There is also a provision in the same rules reserving discretion to the managing bodies to modify the above rates with reference to the local circumstances in consultation with the inspectress of schools concerned. That is how it stands in regard to elementary education. In regard to secondary and collegiate education, the standard rates of fee are given in rule 89 of the same Educational Rules. Under rule 92 of the Rules, pupils belonging to Muhammadan and backward communities and girls whose parents or guardians are too poor to pay, need pay only half the rates of such fees. But in cases where the head of the institution or the management feels a doubt as to the poverty of the parent or the guardian—I expected my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha to listen to this, because he said that everybody was troubling him for certificates of poverty from him as a member of the Council, but I am sorry he is not here—it is only in such cases of doubt that poverty certificates need be produced. As a matter of fact, I have consulted the Director of Public Instruction on the point. Generally all poor pupils who apply for this fee concession get such fee concession from the schools concerned. The concession was not enforced till 1924. Prior to that year, the rule was only optional and left it to the management to grant the concession or not. As has been stated by Mr. Saldanha, the rule as altered by Sir Patro while he was the Minister of Education was an improvement on the old rule. But the issue of this rule led to a great deal of controversy and the fact that this controversy has not yet subsided is evident from the interpellations put on the floor of this House and newspaper comments and resolutions passed at public meetings. The Government therefore considered the question of reversion to

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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the old practice and permitting half fee concessions without regard to the capacity of the parents to pay the fees in the case of girls. This matter was referred in fact to the Finance Committee of the time which examined the whole question and came to the conclusion that the Government Order was correct and that such concession should only be given in the case of poor pupils. As I have said before, Mr. President, the fees payable in elementary schools being almost negligible, it may be supposed that the hon. Member, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi, who supported this resolution, really has not got the question of elementary schools in her mind so much as the question of secondary schools. Because she herself said in supporting the resolution that the question of elementary schools was not so important because the question of compulsory free education will result in exemption of all girls from fees. If I am misquoting her, I hope she will correct me. In the case of secondary schools, there is of course real difficulty because the cost involved will be very much. I will therefore appeal to hon. Members opposite and behind me not to rush this resolution through the House. The cost involved as worked out by the department comes to about 12.5 lakhs and my hon. Colleague, the Finance Member, warns me that the figures, if worked out by his department, would go higher. There are at present many other things which we have to pay for. In the first place, hon. Members opposite are never tired of reiterating that we ought to have compulsory free education. All this means money and if we are going to fritter away for this and for the other purpose proposed in the next resolution of the hon. Member, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi, who is so keen on female education, that women up to college classes should be admitted free in all institutions, the cost will work out, I do not know to what figure. On the whole, I think that the present rule goes as far as the Government would like, considering financial propriety. In these circumstances, however much I may sympathize with the mover of the resolution and with the object of Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi in supporting it, I regret it will not be possible to accept it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, may I ask your leave to move an amendment to the resolution at this stage? Perhaps it may be unnecessary in case, as a result of the hon. Minister's statement, the hon. Mover chooses to withdraw his resolution. But my anxiety is that poverty in the case of girls should be the sole ground for exemption from obligation to pay the fees. If I understood the hon. Minister aright—he will correct me if I am wrong—already under the Educational Rules, poor girls reading in educational institutions, whether of Government, local fund or municipal or aided, are exempted from the payment of fees in any case up to the third form."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No, Sir. What I stated was that they were given a half-fee concession."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In which case my amendment becomes relevant. If you will kindly allow me, I will move that the word 'poor' be inserted between 'that' and 'girls' in line 2 of the resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know if any hon. Member objects on the score of want of notice. (After a pause) As no objection is raised, the hon. Member may move his amendment."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I beg to move

'that the word "poor" be inserted between the words "that" and "girls" in line 2 of the resolution and that the words beginning with "III form" in the resolution be omitted.'

"Sir, I trust the hon. Minister and the Mover of this resolution will see their way to accept the resolution in the amended form. It will come to this: 4-30 p.m.

'This Council recommends to the Government that the Madras Educational rules be modified to the effect that poor girls reading in any educational institution, Government, local fund, municipal or aided, be exempt from payment of school-fees in any standard up to III form.'

"Unless I am mistaken, there are already provisions in the Educational Rules which give concessions to these girls in respect of half their fees. I am pleading with hon. Members only one aspect of the case. After all, the financial resources of the Province are limited. Our taxable capacity is limited. The ignorance we have to combat is colossal. We want every pie for the expansion of elementary education. As a Councillor of the Corporation I may say that one difficulty we feel in compulsion is this. In compulsory areas we are compelled not to levy fees even from parents who can afford. Sir, if you send your boy or girl in Madras when there is compulsion whether it is to the Corporation or a private school, the management cannot take a pie even though you are willing and you can afford. I submit it is not fair to the poorer classes. That is of course under the rules. I do not want the anomaly to be extended further, and therefore, in the interests of early expansion of education on the lines on which every section wants, we may be satisfied with this arrangement under which girls reading in all institutions will get full concession provided they are poor, and, so far as the higher classes are concerned, they will get the concession which are now given to them. As the resolution stands at present, it simply means where the girls are poor, whatever form they may read they should be compulsorily exempted. No state can afford it and we cannot afford it. It is not right that the rich men should not pay for the education of their children. I do suggest that in the interests of the very general education which the Mover has very much at his heart, I hope he will see his way to accept this amendment, and would agree with us, who want to see that poor boys and girls are given all suitable opportunities to be educated and at the same time the financial resources of the province are reserved for the education of the whole province. I have great pleasure in moving this amendment."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I rise to second the amendment proposed by Mr. S. Satyamurti. The Government rules as they stand at present give freedom to managements to give half-fee concessions without referring to the Director of Public Instruction or any other higher authority. Now this amendment gives freedom to all managements to completely exempt all poor girls from paying any school-fees up to III form whether they belong to backward communities or non-backward communities. Now if the girls belong to non-backward communities the matter is to go to the Director of Public Instruction and his approval has to be obtained. Even if half-fee concession is to be given, the matter is to go to the Director of Public Instruction and the managements are fettered in their discretion. Many managers are not willing to ask for the reason that by admitting such pupils their

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao] [5th November 1927]

income will be affected. Therefore as female education requires special encouragement and the only way of encouraging is to make girls' education free—at least for poor girls up to a particular standard, say III form—the amendment is very properly worded and I hope the hon. Minister will see his way to accept the proposed amendment. Of course, if the Minister does not accept, the House will have to press the resolution."

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—"I accept the amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept the resolution as it has been amended by the hon. and learned Member for the University, because I do feel that some concession ought to be granted to girls reading in these various institutions and perhaps education up to III form will give them an element of knowledge which will be useful in their after-life."

The motion to insert the word 'poor' after the words 'to the effect that' was put and adopted.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I have already made my speech with regard to the second amendment viz., 'omit the words after 'III form'. I formally move it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

The resolution as amended, viz.,

'This Council recommends to the Government that the Madras Educational Rules be modified to the effect that poor girls reading in any educational institution, Government, local fund, municipal or aided, be exempt from payment of school-fees in any standard up to III form'

was put and adopted.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

* Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR :—"I beg to move that

'This Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken immediately to reduce the rate of interest now collected from the Government ryots on the loans advanced to them under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agricultural Loans Act from 7½ per cent to 5 per cent, the rate levied in the pre-war days.'

"This resolution makes a very modest recommendation and it is not impracticable for the Government to give effect to the same immediately. It is a known fact, Sir, that the Government credit is great at present and not at all bad as in the days of the great war when they had to borrow money in the open market paying higher rates of interest. The Government of India do not charge interest to the Local Government in respect of their loans such a high rate as 7½ per cent. If my information is correct, they charge not more than 4½ per cent. Another point in favour of my resolution is this. The Local Government charges interest at the rate of 6 per cent for the loans they advance to the local bodies and the Corporation. Is it not the duty of Government to show similar concessions to the cultivators also. I do not

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understand why the Government wants to make an income out of these transactions. I request the hon. the Finance Member or the Revenue Member to enlighten me on the point. By accepting this resolution Government will have opportunity of showing their sympathy practically to the cultivators. The ryots in their turn will not fail to appreciate the good intentions of the Government. If the policy of the Government is 'ask and it shall be given and knock and it shall be opened,' I shall have no objection to knock on at the door of the Government on behalf of the ryots and to request them to show their usual generosity and reduce the rate of interest to 5 per cent as in the pre-war days."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I move that the figure '4' be inserted for '5'. No words of mine are required to commend this for your acceptance. We are all aware that this Council has not done anything for the ryot from whom we collect about 7½ crores. They are paying for everybody else but not to the proper man. This resolution recommends to the hon. House to lend monies at a lower rate and the request is a very modest one. I commend this amendment for your acceptance."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is another amendment in the name of Mr. Nagan Gowda, to substitute '5½' for '5'. Does the hon. Member propose to move his amendment also, so that both the amendments may be disposed of one after the other?"

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Yes, Sir. I move that

in line 4 of the resolution, substitute the figure '5½' for '5'.

In moving this amendment, I must say that I am not anxious that the ryots ought to pay a higher rate of interest than they need to. I will be very glad if they could get money at 4 per cent or even less, as they do in Denmark where the rate of interest is only 3 per cent or 4 or 4½ per cent as it is in some States of the United States of America. I move this amendment to fix the rate of interest at 5½ per cent for the simple reason that it might be practicable for the Government to reduce the rate of interest from 7½ to a lower rate.

"I understand that at present the Government is getting money at 4½, 4¼ and 5 per cent. In administering the takkavi loans, loans for the agricultural population, there is, I know, quite a lot of expenditure involved. There must be an establishment to give out loans and, more important than that, to see that the loans that are given out reach the ryots. To see that the money reaches the hands of the ryots, quite an efficient organization is required, and that certainly would cost money for the Government. Also there is the expenditure for the Government in collecting these takkavi loans, which will necessitate the maintenance of some administrative posts. Thus, Government will have to spend a lot of money in this administrative work. For these reasons, I think that 5½ per cent would be practicable, and therefore I move this amendment."

Subadar Major S. NANJAPPAH Bahadur :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I suppose the House is now ready for the question. I will first put the amendment of Mr. K. V. R. Swami to the vote of the House, and then Mr. Nagan Gowda's amendment. If Mr. Sawmi's

[The President] [5th November 1927]

amendment is carried, no other amendment will be put to the vote. Now, the question is the amendment of Mr. K. V. R. Swami, to substitute the figure '4' for '5' in line 5 of the resolution."

The question was put and negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Now, the question is the amendment of Mr. Nagan Gowda, to substitute the figure '5½' for '5' in line 5 of the resolution."

The question was put and declared lost.

Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar demanded a poll, which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
2. " J. Bheemayya.
3. " J. A. Davis.
4. " R. Nagan Gowda.
5. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
6. " N. Siva Raj.

7. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
8. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
9. Mr. S. Venkayya.
10. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
11. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
12. Mr. C. E. Wood.

Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. " S. Satyanurti.
3. " K. Koti Reddi.
4. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
5. " G. Harisavottama Rao.
6. " K. V. R. Swami.
7. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
8. " C. Marudhavanam Pillai.
9. " A. Parasurama Rao.
10. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
11. " A. Kaleswara Rao.
12. " L. K. Tulasiram.
13. " K. R. Karant.
14. " C. Venkatramam Nayudu.
15. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
16. " J. A. Saldanha.

17. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
18. " Syed Ibrahim.
19. The Raja of Ramnad.
20. The Kunara Raja of Venkatagiri.
21. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.
22. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.
23. The Raja of Panagal.
24. Sir A. P. Patro.
25. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
26. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
27. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
28. " Abdul Razack.
29. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi.
30. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.

Ayes 12. *Noes* 30.

The question was negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble on Monday, the 23rd January at 11 a.m."

The House accordingly adjourned.

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1170 asked by Mr. L. K. Tulasiram at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 444 supra.]

Circular No. D. Dis. 7007-26/C, dated 7th October 1926, from the District Magistrate, Tinnevely, to all Subdivisional Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.

It has been brought to my notice that some Magistrates grant bail to the accused after commitment. The procedure is incorrect. After commitment, the Magistrate ceases to have jurisdiction and he cannot grant bail. He must send the accused in custody to the Sessions Court and do nothing else.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1176 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 448 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) No. 15/27-C-1 dated the 7th April 1927.

[Automatic shutters—Godavari anicut.]

In G.O. No. 541 I., dated 11th September 1913, the question of increasing the height of the shutters over the anicut was considered and the Superintending Engineer was asked to submit an estimate for providing a travelling shutter lifter. He reported in February 1915 that as the Godavari anicut has four branches, any crane found suitable for the Bezwada anicut would have to be quadrupled for this anicut which would increase the cost of such lifting gear and he was of opinion that while the present 2' shutters remain on the anicut the present arrangement of having the shutters lifted by crow-bars when the water falls to 1' 6" on the crest may be adhered to. On this the proposal for the lifting arrangement was dropped.

2. In January 1924 the Superintending Engineer was asked to report on the benefits that would be derived if higher falling shutters were provided. He reported in February 1926, that higher falling shutters would be of very little use and what was wanted was means for lifting the shutters more speedily and promptly. He considered an expenditure of Rs. 70,000 would be needed for providing five travelling shutter lifters track, etc., and as a result of the work he expected a speedier transplantation of the area in the three sections and therefore a better crop and an increase in the actual extent of irrigation.

3. It seems that the maximum irrigated area so far, has been 777,000 acres in 1914. In the following 11 years 1915 to 1925 the area fell short of this maximum by 15,000 acres in the average. I think there can be no doubt that a large proportion of this difference could be avoided by quicker transplantation (i.e.), additional supply in July and August. The cheapest way I think, to give an increased supply, is to alter the shutter pivots to fall with greater head and to provide travelling cranes to lift the shutters more quickly. To effect these improvements an expenditure, as per Superintending Engineer's rough estimates of Rs. 72,600 would be incurred. It seems probable that these conveniences would insure at least 5,000 acres additional crop on an average and the revenue would repay the capital cost in 3 or 4 years.

4. Under the above circumstances, I recommend the improvements,

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1178 asked by Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 450 supra.]

List of persons from whom statements were taken.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. P. Parameswaran (son of deceased). | 36. Paran Chetti. |
| 2. P. Raman Menon (brother-in-law of deceased). | 37. Ezhuvar Velayudhan. |
| 3. Kuttan (son of Ezhuvar Konni). | 38. Cheria Motta Naickan. |
| 4. P. Sankaran Menon (son of deceased). | 39. Peeru Rowthen. |
| 5. P. Achyuta Menon. | 40. Ponni Goundan. |
| 6. Appu Tarakan. | 41. Ganesha Mudali. |
| 7. Vatakkeveettil Velu. | 42. Olotta Naicken. |
| 8. Kadir Moideen Rowther. | 43. Kunju Tarakathiyar. |
| 9. Kadersaiyu Rowthen. | 44. Ammalu Tarakathiyar. |
| 10. Bappu <i>alias</i> Seyid Mahamed. | 45. Periya Payyal. |
| 11. W. Paru Amma. | 46. Kattu Bava Rowthen. |
| 12. Karthiyayini. | 47. P. K. Chami. |
| 13. Ammu Kutti. | 48. Mannathi Chinnu. |
| 14. Sanku Nayar. | 49. Salaima <i>alias</i> Vellama. |
| 15. Kuttan <i>alias</i> Balakrishna Menon (Village Munsif). | 50. Vella (wife of Chami). |
| 16. Mr. K. Eacharan Kutti Menon, B.A., B.L., Vakil. | 51. Chami. |
| 17. Ezhuvar Konni. | 52. Panelan (son of Kandayi). |
| 18. Appavu Ravuthan. | 53. Aliamed Rowthen. |
| 19. Ambala Tarakan. | 54. Palni. |
| 20. Nagartha Ravuthan. | 55. Krishnan Tampan. |
| 21. Chami. | 56. Perakau. |
| 22. Kandan. | 57. Kandaswami Pillai. |
| 23. Vasu Nayar. | 58. Panan Velan. |
| 24. P. Kunji Amma. | 59. Kalu (maid servant of Village Munsif). |
| 25. Velan (son of Karuppan). | 60. Raghava Wariyar. |
| 26. Mathu Ravuthan. | 61. Raman Ezhuthassan. |
| 27. Krishnan Chetti. | 62. Konni. |
| 28. P. Kalyani Amma (wife of deceased). | 63. Kuttan. |
| 29. K. V. Gopala Ayyar. | 64. N. Govinda Menon. |
| 30. Anamari Ambittan Muthan. | 65. Kadersa. |
| 31. Ezhuvar Theyyan. | 66. Bappu. |
| 32. Ezhuvar Chellan. | 67. Mathu. |
| 33. Bodi Pandaram. | 68. Appavu. |
| 34. Ponnu. | 69. P. Kunju Amma. |
| 35. Chamu Pandaram. | 70. V. Ammalu Amma (sister of deceased). |
| | 71. Chami. |
| | 72. Kandan. |
| | 73. Chuckan. |

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1183 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 454 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 785, Public, dated 18th August 1926.

The importance of the position of the member of the Legislative Council vis-a-vis the district administration arises largely from the fact that under the Government of India Act and the Rules and Standing Orders made under it, he may ask a question in Council "for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognizance of the Member to whom it is addressed;" this right is subject to the proviso that the question does not relate to certain specified subjects such as the relations with a Foreign State. In a statement to the Legislative Council on 12th October 1921 the President stated that the expression "Public concern" should ordinarily be taken to exclude any individual cases of hardship; but he added that such a case would, however, become a matter of public concern if it were shown that some question of principle was involved.

2. Orders have been issued by the Government from time to time regarding the action to be taken on requests by Members of the Legislative Council for information. These orders will now be summarised.

3. Questions asked in the Legislative Council by Members on details of the administration involve references to district officers, and if the information could be given in the first instance without objection to the Member by a local officer, a considerable amount of time and trouble would be saved unless the Member, after obtaining information from the local officer, asks a question in the Legislative Council to elicit the same information from the Government. The Government therefore consider that a Collector may ordinarily furnish Members of the Legislative Council at their request with information within the cognizance as to statistics or facts relating to local matters of public concern; he should not, however, divulge the contents of correspondence or communicate any information which is confidential or involves a statement of general policy for which the Government or the Board of Revenue are responsible. When a Collector considers that compliance with a request for information is not expedient, he should send a courteous reply to the Member that he is unable to furnish the information.

4. Should any such demand for information be addressed to an authority subordinate to the Collector, it should be submitted to the Collector for orders.

5. Questions have been raised as to what action Collectors should take on petitions presented through Members of the Legislative Council as such.

6. In Board's Standing Order No. 172 it is laid down that petitions may be presented to Government officers in person or sent through the post, and that they should be received whenever, by whomsoever, and in whatever language, they may be presented. Petitions are also presented through duly

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authorized vakils. When a petition is submitted through a Member of the Legislative Council as such (i.e., not as an authorized wakil or agent, the following instructions should be observed :—

(1) If the petition relates to a matter of public concern in the district within his cognizance, the Collector should deal with the petition and give the Member a final reply if the disposal of the matter falls within his powers, or submit the petition after enquiry with his remarks to the Board of Revenue in other cases.

(2) If the petition relates to an individual case of alleged hardship, not raising a question of public concern, and the matter is one within the competence of an officer subordinate to the Collector, the Collector should send a courteously worded acknowledgment to the Member informing him that orders will be communicated in due course to the petitioner or the person on whose behalf the Member has written. The Collector should then forward the petition (without the Member's covering letter) to the subordinate concerned for disposal.

(3) If the petition is of the nature described in clause (2) above, but the matter cannot be disposed of by a subordinate, the Collector should send an acknowledgment to the Member and deal with the petition himself, sending his final order to the petitioner and not to the Member.

(4) Petitions forwarded by Members of the Legislative Council should be properly stamped, and if insufficiently stamped may be dealt with accordingly in direct correspondence with the petitioner and not with or through the Member.

(5) If a Member sends a petition to an officer subordinate to the District Collector, that officer should forward the communication without remarks for orders through the usual channel to the District Collector who should deal with it as if it had been presented to him direct.

(6) If a Member makes verbal representations to an officer subordinate to the District Collector, that officer should make a note of them and send the note without remarks to the District Collector through the usual channel.

(7) These instructions will also apply *mutatis mutandis* to officers of other departments.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To all Heads of Departments.
" Collectors.
" Departments of the Secretariat.

[5th November 1927]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1188 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 458 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 603, Public, dated 28th October 1919.

In G.O. No. 709, Financial, dated the 2nd November 1917, Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, I.C.S., was placed on special duty for the purpose of examining the possibility of reducing work and establishments in the Government Secretariat and in the offices of the Board of Revenue and Collectors; and a report on the subject has been submitted to Government accordingly. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the painstaking manner in which the scheme has been thought out and formulated.

2. The Governor in Council desires that Mr. Tottenham's suggestions relating to the various offices embodied in Chapters V, VI, XI, XII, XIV, XVI, XX and XXV of his report should be introduced with the least practicable delay; and to secure this end an officer will be placed on special duty to draw up tentative instructions for the purpose of carrying out generally Mr. Tottenham's proposals and to supervise their introduction under the control of the Hon'ble Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S., in the case of the offices of the Board of Revenue and Collectors. All communications from this Special Officer to the Government should be submitted through the Hon'ble Mr. Harris. The officer will consult Mr. Tottenham whenever necessity arises. Separate orders will issue in regard to the appointment of the officer on special duty. In regard to the Secretariat, the Secretaries to Government will see to the introduction of the changes in their respective departments.

3. The general lines on which action should be taken on some of the miscellaneous suggestions embodied in the report are indicated below :—

(i) *Delegation of powers* (Chapter XXII of the report).—The proposals in this chapter are under examination by the departments of the Secretariat concerned.

(ii) *Reduction of establishment* (Chapters XXIII, XXIV and XXV of the report).—This question should be carefully considered, especially in the case of clerks dealing with routine, and proposals submitted by heads of offices as soon as a sufficient reduction of work has been effected. Pending sanction to such proposals, appointments that have been found to be unnecessary may on vacancies arising be left unfilled.

(iii) *Office machinery and equipment* (Chapter XXVI of the report).—The proposals under this head will be dealt with by Government in the Financial Department in consultation with the Superintendent of Stationery

(iv) *Service labels and franking* (Paragraph 309 of the report).—No change need be made in the existing system.

[5th November 1927]

(v) *Abstracts or purports in dockets and index* (Paragraphs 52, et seq. of the report).—Mr. Tottenham has referred to the large amount of waste of time and labour involved in the diffuseness of the abstracts or purports in dockets and indexes.

The Government desire to lay special stress on the necessity for the training of the clerks deputed to do this work and would suggest that the 'subject heads' selected should be approved by the Collector or his Personal Assistant or the Head ministerial officer of the office concerned.

4. The Government also propose that the following points, which, though not embodied in Mr. Tottenham's report, are closely connected with the efficient working of an office, should be taken up for consideration later on:—

(a) *Typists and Shorthand-writers*.—The Government consider that typing as well as shorthand writing should be part of the equipment of the ordinary clerk and not specialist occupations. Every clerk should be encouraged to learn typewriting and shorthand writing, an allowance being given for the purpose.

The question will be examined in the Financial Department in consultation with other departments.

(b) *Training for clerks*.—The Government consider that the clerks in the various offices should be given sufficient training in order that they may do their work intelligently.

The question will be examined in the Financial Department in consultation with other departments. It will also be a subject for discussion at the next Collectors' Conference.

(c) *Interchange of clerks between Madras and upcountry offices*.—In order to improve the practical knowledge of clerks in the Secretariat and the office work of Collectors' offices, the Government consider that there should be a more frequent interchange of men with similar qualifications. According to this plan, clerks would be recruited in districts and trained there up to and including the revenue inspectors' stage; they would be brought in for a few years as junior clerks in the Secretariat or Board's office and then sent out as senior clerks in mufassal offices or as sub-magistrates; they might later be brought back to headquarters as Superintendents and later still sent out on promotion to the mufassal as Tahsildars, or eventually promoted as Deputy Collectors or Registrars in the Secretariat. By adopting this course, men employed in the Secretariat would gain practical and local knowledge and it is anticipated that better work will result in the district offices.

This question will be examined by the Financial Department in consultation with other departments of the Secretariat. It will also be a subject for discussion at the next Collectors' Conference.

(True extract)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, Esq., I.C.S.
„ the Hon'ble Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S.

Copy to all departments of the Secretariat (with copy of notes).
„ the Board of Revenue (all departments).
„ all Collectors.
„ the Chief Secretariat.

[5th November 1927]

II

G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated 10th September 1923.

The Government approve the following scheme, in supersession of that sanctioned in G.O. No. 3, Revenue, dated 3rd January 1919, for the appointment of clerks in Madras offices as Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates in the mufassal:—

(1) Clerks on Rs. 81 and above and of at least eight years' permanent service in the Madras offices specified in the annexure to this order who have undergone survey training and settlement of Revenue Inspector's training for not less than six months will be eligible to be sent out as Deputy Tahsildars or Sub-Magistrates provided they have qualified in two languages, one of which should be either Tamil or Telugu. A Madras office which sends out one of its clerks as a Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate will take a man from a mufassal office in his place if possible.

(2) The number of appointments to be set apart for confirmation of Probationary Deputy Tahsildars and for Madras clerks should be limited to one permanent vacancy in five in each district except the Nilgiris, these vacancies being divided equally between Madras clerks and Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.

(3) The Collectors should notify to the Board of Revenue each year not later than a date to be specified by the Board the number of permanent vacancies that are likely to arise during the year and also any vacancies which occur in excess of those anticipated during the year.

(4) The heads of offices mentioned in the annexure should forward to the Board of Revenue not later than 1st April in each year a list in Form A prescribed in B.P. No. 27, Land Revenue, dated 7th March 1919, of clerks eligible to be sent out in accordance with paragraph (1) above.

(5) The selection from this list will be made by the Board of Revenue which will be given discretion to select only such men as have undergone the prescribed training and have in its opinion experience which will fit them for the post of Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate.

(6) Brahmans should not exceed half the total number and at least half should be chosen from among Non-Brahmans and Muhammadans.

(7) The mufassal clerk to be taken in exchange will be selected by the head of the Madras office concerned out of a list, to be furnished by Collectors in Form B prescribed in B.P. No. 27-R., dated 7th March 1919, of clerks who are willing to come to Madras and are considered by their Collectors as suitable for appointment in a Madras office.

(8) The Madras clerk selected by the Board for the post of Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate will join the appointment even if the mufassal clerk proposed in exchange is unwilling to join the Madras office.

(9) The selection of men for Telugu districts should, as far as possible be confined to Telugu men.

(10) The clerks sent out from Madras should be taken in permanent vacancies and be on probation for two years at the expiry of which they should, if found fit, be confirmed from the dates on which they took over charge as Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate.

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2. In view of the discretion now vested in the Board in paragraph 1 (5) above, the Government do not consider it necessary to restrict the privilege of sending out clerks as Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates to the three offices suggested by it.

3. Separate orders will be issued as regards the pay to be allowed to the mufassal clerks drafted into the Madras offices and the other cognate matters raised in Board's Ref. No. Coufdl. 162/21-2, dated 30th August 1921, and subsequent references.

4. Before proceeding with this scheme, the Board of Revenue is requested to ascertain and report not later than 1st November 1923, the total number of permanent vacancies likely to occur in the several districts in 1924, and whether all these are required for confirmation of Probationary Deputy Tahsildars already entertained.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. LEGH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
„ Inam Commissioner.
„ Departments of the Secretariat.

ANNEXURE.

List of Madras offices referred to in paragraph 1 (1) of the Order

- (1) All Departments of the Secretariat.
- (2) Board of Revenue (all departments).
- (3) Inam Commissioner.
- (4) Chief Conservator of Forests.
- (5) Director of Agriculture.
- (6) Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
- (7) Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- (8) Director of Survey.
- (9) Collector of Madras.
- (10) Presidency Magistrate.
- (11) Madras Record Office.

III

G.O. No. 1295, Revenue, dated 17th August 1925.

In his letter, dated 3rd October 1924, the Commissioner of Labour

Miscellaneous.

requests that the concessions at present enjoyed by clerks in certain Madras offices in the matter of undergoing Survey and Revenue Inspector's training for appointment as Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates in the mufassal may be extended to the clerks in his office. The Government have taken this opportunity to examine the scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated 10th September 1923, for the appointment of clerks in Madras offices as Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates. They are of opinion that the introduction

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of Madras clerks and Probationary Deputy Tahsildars into district establishments otherwise than by exchange of officers tends to react on the prospects and quality of the mufassal staff and that the privilege has already been too far extended.

2. The Government, therefore, direct that the scheme sanctioned in the above Government Order shall apply only to clerks in the Departments of the Secretariat and the offices of the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Madras. They further direct that sub-paragraph (8) of paragraph 1 of the Government Order be cancelled and that in future the Madras office sending out a clerk shall in all cases take a mufassal clerk in exchange though not necessarily of the same status as the clerk sent out.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. LEGH,
Second Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
„ the Inam Commissioner.
„ the Commissioner of Labour [through Law (General) Department].
„ Departments of the Secretariat.

IV

G.O. No. 369, Public, dated 28th April 1927.

In G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated the 10th September 1923, the Government approved of a scheme for the appointment of clerks in Madras offices as deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates in the mufassal. According to this scheme, as modified in G.O. No. 1295, Revenue, dated the 17th August 1925, if a clerk is sent from an office in Madras City to an appointment as deputy tahsildar or sub-magistrate, a clerk has to be taken into the office in the City from the mufassal in exchange, but the clerk so taken need not necessarily be of the same status as the clerk sent out. No definite principles have been laid down on which the pay to be granted to a clerk thus taken in exchange should be fixed, but each case has been dealt with separately. The Government consider this position unsatisfactory and are accordingly pleased to pass the following orders.

2. (i) A mufassal clerk who is appointed in an office in Madras City under the above scheme will start in the time-scale of pay of the post to which he is appointed at the stage corresponding to his average pay as defined in Fundamental Rule 9 (2) or substantive pay in the mufassal, whichever is higher; if this average or substantive pay is less than the minimum pay of the post to which he is appointed in the office in the City he will start on such minimum pay; if it falls between two stages in the City time-scale, he will start at the higher of these two stages.

(ii) In addition to the pay fixed as above, the clerk will be granted a Presidency allowance at the rate appropriate to his average or substantive pay in the mufassal, whichever is higher. On each occasion that the clerk receives an increment in his pay in the City scale the Presidency allowance will be reduced by the amount of the increment until the Presidency allowance disappears altogether.

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3. If a mufassal clerk appointed in an office in the City reverts to the mufassal within three years of joining his appointment in the City, he will be eligible to draw pay on the mufassal scale only as if he had served in the permanent appointment which he held before he was translated to the office in the City, satisfactory service in the office in the City entitling him to increments in the mufassal scale.

4. Under paragraph 1 (7) of G.O. No. 1363, Revenue, dated 10th September 1923, the mufassal clerk taken in exchange is selected from a list, to be furnished by Collectors, of clerks who are willing to come to Madras and are considered suitable for appointment in an office in the City. The Government consider that the working of the system should not be made to depend on the willingness of clerks to accept appointments in Madras. All officers are liable to serve wherever they may be posted. The Government therefore direct that the list to be furnished by Collectors should include all clerks who are considered by them to be suitable for appointment in offices in Madras City irrespective of whether they are willing to come to Madras or not, and a clerk who is selected shall be bound to join the appointment in the office in Madras.

5. Apart from the exchange scheme, it is sometimes found necessary or desirable to introduce in offices in the City men with knowledge of district work (clerks, deputy tahsildars and tahsildars). The orders passed in paragraphs 2 to 4 above will apply to these cases also.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
„ the Revenue Department.
„ the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
„ the Finance Department.
„ other Departments of the Secretariat.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1192 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 461 supra.]

(1)

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, L. Dis. No. 2780/27, dated 2nd August 1927.

[Forests—Cultivable lands—South Kanara district—Legislative Council Question No. 812.]

[Ref.—Government Memorandum No. 954 I/27-1, dated 23rd March 1927.]

Government in their order No. 53, Mis., dated 16th January 1922, directed the Chief Conservator to take steps to make the cultivable lands in the reserved forest of the South Kanara district available for cultivation.

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either by disreservation or by the grant of forest leases. The orders were communicated to the Collector and Conservator. In May 1922 the Collector published a notification in the District Gazette inviting darkhast applications for lands situated within reserved forest.

2. An officer was placed on special duty, for selecting areas in the ghat forests (in the South Mangalore division) fit for paddy cultivation. He selected 16 plots aggregating 327.35 acres, eight situated on the edges of reserves and the remainder inside the reserves. In this office letter Reference No. 4899/25-1, dated 19th August 1925, proposals were submitted for the disreservation of the eight blocks situated on the edges of reserves. These were approved in G.O. Mis. No. 1818, dated 18th December 1925, the remaining eight blocks situated inside the reserves being also made available for cultivation. In August 1926 the concerned Tahsildars were instructed to take steps to assign the areas made available for cultivation but pending demarcation they have not yet been formally handed over to the Revenue Department. Demarcation is complete now and they will shortly be handed over.

3. In the North Mangalore division no application for land were received in response to the Collector's notification of May 1922 inviting applications. Investigations had shown that about 277 acres in the division is fit for cultivation but as there is no demand no action in respect of it is called for. Should a demand arise later the requisite action will be taken.

(2)

List of lands fit for cultivation in the reserved forest of South Mangalore division.

Number of plot.	Name of reserve.	Area disforested in acres.	Area treated as enclosure in acres.	Total area in each reserve in acres.
1	Kilarmale	..	14.08	14.08
2	Kiribag	..	19.20	
3	Do.	..	33.28	
4	Do.	..	38.40	
5	Do.	..	14.72	142.08
6	Do.	18.00	..	
7	Do.	8.40	..	
8	Do.	..	10.08	
9	Subramania	8.80	..	8.80
10	Kombar	40.95	..	54.55
11	Do.	13.60	..	
12	Shiradi Sisla	32.32	..	
13	Do.	..	16.80	100.32
14	Do.	30.40	..	
15	Do.	..	20.80	
16	Miyar	7.52	..	7.52
	Total	159.99	167.36	327.35

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List of lands fit for cultivation in the reserved forest of North Mangalore division.

Number of plot.	Name of the reserve in which the plot is situated.	Date of reservation.	Approximate area of the plot.	Total area of the plots in each reserve.
			ACS.	ACS.
1	Abbigudde Extension ..	15th December 1907 ..	26-00	26-00
2	Murkodiola Extension ..	1st June 1909 ..	4-00	4-00
3	Madibare Extension II ..	1st October 1915 ..	10-00	10-00
4	Andar ..	1st April 1891 ..	3-00	3-00
5	Doddinamane Extension I ..	1st June 1920 ..	12-00	12-00
6	Mettukallugudde Extension I ..	1st February 1920 ..	4-00	4-00
7	Tombattu Extension I ..	15th July 1905 ..	60-00	120-00
8	Do. ..	..	20-00	
9	Do. ..	..	40-00	
10	Ballinane Extension I ..	1st December 1904 ..	5-00	98-00
11	Do. Do. II ..	1st May 1905 ..	11-00	
12	Do. Do. II ..	..	8-00	
13	Do. Extension III ..	1st May 1915 ..	18-00	
14	Do. Do. ..	..	42-00	
15	Do. Do. ..	..	14-00	
	Total ..			277-00

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide question No. 1193 asked by Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 461 supra.]

Diet and health of Mr. P. Narayana Menon.

*166-A Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how much Mr. P. Narayana Menon, a prisoner in the Madras Penitentiary, weighed when he was first admitted to the prison at Coimbatore;

(b) what his present weight is;

(c) how much he weighed when he was admitted to the Penitentiary at Madras;

(d) whether the jail or medical authorities recommended any special diet being given to him; if so, when;

(e) for what periods such special diet was given and what was his highest and lowest weight during the period when such diet was given;

(f) during what period such special diet was denied to him, and what was the highest and lowest weight during such period;

(g) what the special diet prescribed for him was;

(h) whether such special diet is being given now; if so, from what date and if not, when was it last stopped; and

(i) how much did Narayana Menon weigh when it was last stopped and how much does he weigh now; or, if special diet is being given now, how much did he weigh on the day it was renewed last?

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1211 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 475 supra.]

List of officials who attended the Collectors' Conference.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. C. A. Souter. | 12. Mr. H. A. B. Vernon. |
| 2. Mr. A. H. A. Todd. | 13. Mr. N. Macmichael. |
| 3. Mr. A. C. Woodhouse. | 14. Mr. P. L. Moore. |
| 4. Mr. T. G. Rutherford. | 15. Mr. Stoney. |
| 5. Mr. A. G. Leach. | 16. Sir George Paddison. |
| 6. Mr. H. R. Pate. | 17. Mr. Hamilton. |
| 7. Mr. Firth. | 18. Mr. Molesworth. |
| 8. Mr. Sengodaiyan. | 19. Mr. Anstead. |
| 9. Mr. P. Sitaramayya. | 20. Mr. H. M. Hood. |
| 10. Mr. H. L. Braidwood. | 21. Mr. Aitchison. |
| 11. Mr. C. F. Brackenbury. | 22. Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar. |

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1215 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 476 supra.]

Year.	Strength.			Crime.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Cognizable cases.	Non-cognizable cases.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1907	24,792	1,094	25,886	184,893	139,479
1908	25,481	984	26,465	179,481	138,967
1909	32,090	809	32,899	172,046	142,136
1910	32,207	1,140	33,347	174,060	147,996
1911	32,365	1,605	33,970	169,646	145,060
1912	32,764	1,016	33,780	178,727	156,705
1913	32,815	938	33,753	180,091	159,944
1914	32,937	1,039	33,976	175,747	153,928
1915	32,918	1,338	34,256	167,648	157,333
1916	32,934	1,879	34,813	166,850	160,005
1917	32,972	2,193	35,165	157,236	149,586
1918	32,785	1,672	34,457	155,315	137,745
1919	32,889	1,548	34,437	171,822	137,612
1920	32,986	1,434	34,420	160,888	131,359
1921	29,295	1,422	30,717	141,282	129,061
1922	29,596	433	30,029*	144,864	136,006
1923	29,400	418	29,818*	152,594	135,645
1924	29,327	371	29,698*	167,997	142,672
1925	29,398	337	29,735*	162,473	139,340
1926	27,651	405	28,056*	159,360	154,754

* Excludes officers and men of the Malabar Special Police and the East Coast Special Police.

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APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1221 asked by Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 479 supra.]

List showing the names of the persons who have still to be prosecuted for offences connected with the Malabar Rebellion in 1921-23.

Serial number and names.	Offences. INDIAN PENAL CODE.
1. Pudiya Moideen	395
2. Manjeri Pocker Gurikal	395, 436
3. Pottamal Kunhalavi	395
4. Chennampatta Poovathingal Unnian	395
5. Pookkunnammal Mammu Haji	302
6. Karayil Unniappa	302
7. Velorungal Kunhamed Haji	302
8. Ambalaparamban alias Koodan Alavi	302
9. Alikaparambil Unniammad Kurikkal	302
10. Chakkarathodi Kuttiali	224, 302
11. Tanjahthil Sheriff	395
12. Karadan Ahamed Musaliar	395
13. Ayarvali Pocker	395
14. Kandabath Marakkar	395
15. Kooriyat Cheria Marakkartti	395
16. Kunnummal Ayamoo	395
17. Vayathodi Ayamutti Haji	395
18. Nalakath Kadvath Seydaliammad Kutti	302
19. Koyappakalathil Kutti Hassan Haji	395
20. Pattathil alias Andiyath Myan Musaliar	395
21. Vayambathil Ali	121, 302
22. Tharammal Kunhi Mammad	121, 302
23. Vayangattil Koya Musaliar	121, 302
24. Kozhikotan Koyamutti Haji	121, 302
25. Nellikkaparambil Avaran	121, 302
26. Arukan Kunhi Moideen	395
27. Kollencherry Athan Kutty	121, 302
28. Kollencherry Kunhayammad	121, 302
29. Kotiyath Kunhalavi	395
30. Thayyil Mammad Kutti Musaliar	121, 302
31. Poongadan Mammad	121, 302
32. Kollarakkal Kunhamu	121, 302
33. Leva Kunhayamad	395
34. Pakkada Moideen Haji	121, 302
35. Karukan Kunhalavi	395
36. Madampalli Assan Kutty	395
37. Karukan Alassan Kutty	395
38. Anjukandan Rayankutty	121, 302
39. Elambillasserai Mammithi	121
40. Kanari Kunbalan Kutti	395
41. Pulath Ahamed Kutty Haji	395
42. Chalil Kunhi Marakkar	395
43. Kizhekkepurath Abdulla Koya Thangal	395
44. Koothu Parakkal Kunhi Enadu Haji	395

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Serial number and names.	Offences. INDIAN PENAL CODE
45. Kundil Moideen Kutty	395
46. Thekkepurath Kunhayamoo	395
47. Konathil Veeran	395
48. Vellikattil Kunhi Moideen	395
49. Kunnacheri Kalathil Athan	395
50. Kottathil Chadi Kunhamad	395
51. Machinecheri Ahamad	121, 302
52. Alukkal Enadoin Kutty	121, 302
53. Manakkanakath Koyakutti	121, 302
54. Arekkottil Ali Haji	121, 302
55. Chekkunthodi Rayankutty Haji	121, 302
56. Thumpath Alavi	121, 302
57. Kanhiralingal Kunhaidru	302, 149
58. Madamba Valia Ahmad	395
59. Kunnath Unnian	149, 302
60. Mundathil Veerammo	395
61. Puthoni Komu	149, 302
62. Chitrampulli Eni Haji	395, 302
63. Nariyanpurakkal Koyanbhikoya Thangal	121, 302
64. Pilaanthottathil Ossan Marakkar	121, 302
65. Pokkalasseri Kunhamad	395
66. Valiyapeediyakkal Kunhammed Musaliar	121
67. Thuppathil Kunhamad	395
68. Aminim Mantakath Parrekutti Musaliar	121
69. Mullapalli Aymoo	395
70. Kalliath Mammad Kutty	395
71. Kalliath Veeran Kutty	395
72. Vellikatt Kunhavarani	395
73. Valiambarambil Pookerkutty	121, 302
74. Pilakketh Moideen	121, 302
75. Kankadi Melethil Mammadkutty	395
76. Kunnath Kottayil Komu Haji	395
77. Chelakkathodi Moyan	395
78. Veluthedath Narayanan	395
79. Ossan Cheria Mammad	395
80. Kondotti Pramban Kunhayamoo	395
81. Kottakulath Kunhahamed	143, 380
82. Nanath Koyakutty	395
83. Pariyarath Ahamed Kutty	395
84. Illickottil Alavi	302, 224
85. Nellikkaparambil Avaran	395
86. Pallithodi Kunhahamad	395
87. Parambadan Moideen	395
88. Kottasseri Kottala Ahamed Musaliar	395
89. Nanath Chundathodi Moideenkutty	395
90. Mecheeri Abubacker Musaliar	395
91. Manchapulavan Unni Hydross	395
92. Kariyot Koyali	395
93. Chemberi Unni Mammad	395

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Serial number and names.

Offences.

INDIAN
PENAL CODE.

94. Chemberi Hydruman	...	...	...	...	...	395
95. Thuliyath Athan Kutti	...	...	...	...	...	395
96. Thonikkadavan Saiduppa	...	...	...	...	...	395
97. Kuriyat Kunhi Ayamoo	...	...	...	...	...	395
98. Kannimal Ahamed	...	...	...	...	...	395
99. Edakkuth Kunhalavi	...	...	...	...	...	395
100. Kallan Kader	...	...	...	...	...	395
101. Kollakath Marakkar	...	...	...	...	...	395
102. Thayikath Hydru	...	...	...	...	...	395
103. Kuzhiyil Peediyakkal Kunhayamoo	...	...	...	...	...	395
104. Kanjavan Saidali	...	...	...	...	...	395
105. Changalan Cherutti	...	...	...	...	...	395
106. Cheedath Palliyat Ahammed	...	...	...	...	...	395
107. Thuliyath Athan Kutty	...	...	...	...	...	395
108. Kaipancheri Kunhayamoo	...	...	...	...	...	395
109. Karkitakath Kunheedu	...	...	...	...	...	395
110. Kallungal Koyamoo	...	...	...	...	...	395
111. Vadakkepurath Isempattani	...	...	...	...	...	325
112. Thuru Vazhaparakalathil Raman Pattar	...	...	...	...	...	149, 395
113. Kalluruthodi Appu Nayar	...	...	...	...	...	148, 436
114. Palakkaparambil Kutti Musaliar	...	...	...	...	...	148, 436
115. Karukkan Kunheedu	...	...	...	...	...	Mappilla Outrages Act.
116. Pudukudy Abdulla Kutty	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
117. Uzbanan Narakkottil Ebrayan	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
118. Karikkodan Pozhiyil Chekku Musaliar	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
119. Cheeroth Mammed Kutty Masaliar	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
120. Thannari Assan Kutty Musaliar	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
121. Muthappan Chulil Moideen Kutty	...	...	...	...	...	395
122. Nellikuth Mammadan	...	...	...	...	...	395
123. Thayilthodi Seeti	...	...	...	...	...	395
124. Narakkasseri Marakkar Haji	...	...	...	...	...	395
125. Paruvayal Chennamangalath Koya Mutty	...	...	...	...	...	395
126. Cheppali Ali	...	...	...	...	...	395
127. Muzhikkal Kunhahamad	...	...	...	...	...	395
128. Thekkan Kalluveetil Alavi	...	...	...	...	...	395
129. Edavane Ali Kutty	...	...	...	...	...	395
130. Muthukuzhiyil Kammu	...	...	...	...	...	395, 121
131. Edakote Assam	...	...	...	...	...	121, 143, 454, 380, 436
132. Eranhikoth Moyi Musaliar	...	...	...	...	...	121
133. Thazhethe Poyil Pocker	...	...	...	...	...	302, 121, 143, 454, 380, 436
134. Thekkan Valparamban Seydali Kutty	...	...	...	...	...	121
135. Idiyaramal Moideen Kutty	...	...	...	...	...	121
136. Thayilthodi Seethi	...	...	...	...	...	395, 121
137. Assarivalappil Ayamed	...	...	...	...	...	143, 436

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to questions Nos. 1228 and 1229 asked by Messrs. J. A. Saldanha and K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 485 supra.]

1

G.O. No. 82, Judicial, dated 20th April 1921.

Read--the following papers:—

Memorandum No. 357-A-6, Home (Judicial), dated 9th June 1920, to the Inspector-General of Police.

Letter from the Inspector-General of Police, to the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department, No. R.O. 234-Government, dated the 20th August 1920.

Order—No. 82, Judicial, dated 20th April 1921.

The question of permitting the collection of subscriptions from the public in aid of District Police Sports has for some time been engaging the attention of Government. These sports serve a very definite purpose in promoting good feeling between the police and the people and the latter take a real interest in them, especially as certain competitions are open to local colleges, schools and sometimes even to the general public. The Governor in Council, after very careful consideration, has decided to accord permission to the collection of such subscriptions, subject to the rules contained in the appendix to these proceedings.

2. To mark the interest which the Government take in these sports the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum to be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Police for distribution according to his discretion.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

" Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).

Copy to the Finance Department.

APPENDIX.

Rules governing the collection of subscriptions from the public in aid of District Police Sports.

1. A notice in the form given below will be published in the district gazette and sent to prominent officials, non-officials and public bodies on a list specially prepared by the District Superintendent of Police and his gazetted assistant.

Copies of the notice will also be posted on the boards of the Sub-Court, District Munsif's Court, Taluk office, Sub-Magistrate's office and Sub-Registrar's office with the consent of the officials concerned and in public reading rooms and clubs and public libraries if any such exist.

2. A printed receipt for all subscriptions received with an invitation to the district sports will be personally signed and issued by the District Superintendent of Police or his Personal Assistant.

[5th November 1927]

These receipt forms will be numbered consecutively and printed in duplicate, the counterfoil being filled in before a receipt is issued so that the total receipts and names of each subscriber with the amount of his subscription will always be available for purposes of audit. The accounts will be audited at each sports meeting by the District Superintendent of Police and will be printed in the district gazette.

3. The pass book and Bank cheque will be kept in the name of the District Superintendent of Police and no expenditure of any kind will be incurred without his written sanction.

FORM OF NOTICE.

It is proposed to hold the District Police Sports this year in at Programme giving details as to dates and events will be circulated later on.

The kind co-operation of the public is invited for the successful running of the sports.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged. They may kindly be sent direct only to (Honorary Treasurer), Deputy Superintendent of Police, by name.

The accounts kept in the District Police office,, are open to inspection by subscribers. A statement of receipts and disbursements will be prepared after the closing of the accounts and published in the district gazette.

STATION.....

Date

District Superintendent of Police.

2

G.O. No. 303, Judicial (Police), dated 6th June 1924.

The rules appended to G.O. No. 82, Judicial, dated 20th April 1921, permit under certain conditions collections being made for police sports and provide for accounts being kept and made available for examination by subscribers. They do not provide for the collection of money for any other purpose. On the occasion of the Bellary District Police Sports held in January 1924 money was collected by sale of tickets and the proceeds spent not only on sports but on a police charitable fund—a course not authorized by the above rules. The Government have no objection to money being collected by sale of tickets of admission to police sports, but they consider it undesirable that it should be utilized for purposes other than those connected with the sports. If there should be a balance in any year, it should be carried forward to the credit of the sports fund. The rules have accordingly been amended as shown in the appendix to these proceedings.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police, with reference to his letter F.O.C. No. 586-Audit, dated 1st April 1924.
Copy to the Accountant-General.

[5th November 1927]

APPENDIX

Rules governing the collection of subscriptions from the public in aid of District Police Sports.

1. A notice in the form given below will be published in the district gazette and sent to prominent officials, non-officials and public bodies on a list specially prepared by the District Superintendent of Police and his gazetted assistant.

Copies of the notice will also be posted on the boards of the Sub-Court, District Munsif's Court, Taluk office, Sub-Magistrate's office and Sub-Registrar's office with the consent of the officials concerned and in public reading rooms and clubs and public libraries, if any such exist.

2. A printed receipt for all subscriptions received with an invitation to the district sports will be personally signed and issued by the District Superintendent of Police or his Personal Assistant.

These receipt forms will be numbered consecutively and printed in duplicate, the counterfoil being filled in before a receipt is issued so that the total receipts and names of each subscriber with the amount of his subscription will always be available for purposes of audit.

3. Admission to the ground may be by tickets to be sold at certain specified rates.

4. The accounts will be audited at each sports meeting by the District Superintendent of Police and will be printed in the district gazette.

5. The pass book and Bank cheque will be kept in the name of the District Superintendent of Police and no expenditure of any kind will be incurred without his written sanction.

6. The proceeds will be utilized solely for purposes connected with police sports and any balance left will stand over to the credit of the sports fund of the following year.

FORM OF NOTICE.

It is proposed to hold the District Police Sports this year in at Programme giving details as to dates and events will be circulated later on.

The kind co-operation of the public is invited for the successful running of the sports.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged. They may kindly be sent direct only to (Honorary Treasurer), Deputy Superintendent of Police, by name.

The proceeds will be utilized solely for purposes connected with sports.

The accounts kept in the District Police office,, are open to inspection by subscribers. A statement of receipts and disbursements will be prepared after the closing of the accounts and published in the district gazette.

[5th November 1927]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1231 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 486 supra.]

Districts.	Number of Probationary Revenue Inspectors appointed from 1911 up to December 1926.	Number confirmed up to 31st December 1926.	Number promoted to posts of Deputy Tahsildars and above.
Anantapur ...	13	8	3
Arcot, North ...	12	8	...
„ South ...	13	9	6
Bellary ...	14	10	6
Kanara, South ...	14	11	2
Chingleput ...	13	8	6
Chittoor ...	14	5	4
Coimbatore ...	13	8	3
Cuddapah ...	15	10	8
Ganjam ...	11	6	2
Godavari, East ...	17	12	7
„ West ...	17	4	2
Guntur ...	12	9	4
Kistna ...	13	6	4
Kurnool ...	13	9	4
Madras ...	8	8	3
Madura ...	14	7	2
Malabar ...	14	12	7
Ramnad ...	12	10	4
Nellore ...	11	6	2
The Nilgiris ...	9	6	1
Salem ...	12	9	6
Tanjore ...	14	10	6
Tinnevely ...	15	10	9
Trichinopoly ...	15	10	5
Vizagapatam ...	12	7	5
	323	218	111

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1233 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 487 supra.]

I

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. 51, Press, dated 10th September 1926.

N. MACMICHAEL, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

The Board submits to Government its report on the operations of the
Irrigation Cess Fund during 1925-26.

[5th November 1927]

2. Appendix A to these proceedings shows the financial position of the fund in the several districts during the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 59,635 against Rs. 56,541 in the preceding year:—

Districts.	Receipts in 1924-25.	Receipts in 1925-26.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput	2,083	1,745	— 338
Trichinopoly	27,956	31,858	+ 3,902
Madura	902	897	— 5
Coimbatore	510	516	+ 6
Salem	25,090	24,619	— 471
Total ..	56,541	59,635	+ 3,094

The increase in Trichinopoly was mainly under “Rates and Cesses on lands” and “Rents on trees and sale-proceeds of leaves.” The decrease in Chingleput was under “Cess on lands” while that in Salem was under “Miscellaneous items.”

3. The expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 59,454 (Rs. 1,824 more than the preceding year):—

Districts.	Charges in 1924-25.	Charges in 1925-26.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput	866	692	— 174
Trichinopoly	21,022	22,744	+ 1,722
Madura	554	932	— 378
Coimbatore	232	155	— 77
Salem	34,556	27,931	— 6,625
Total ..	57,630	59,454	+ 1,824

There was a decrease in all the districts except in Trichinopoly where the increase was under “Construction and Repairs.” In Chingleput the decrease was under “Repairs” and “Miscellaneous” and in Salem it was mainly under “Repairs.”

4. The total assets of the fund at the close of the year under review were Rs. 47,653 of which Rs. 30,338 related to Trichinopoly.

5. Appendix B to these proceedings shows the demand, collection and balance during the year. The balance to be collected was large in Trichinopoly and Salem. The Collectors of these districts are requested to take prompt steps to collect the balances at an early date.

(True extract)

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department
 „ Collectors of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem } with Appen-
 „ Accountant-General } dices A and
 „ Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation) } B.

[5th November 192

Appendix A.
Statement showing the financial position of the Irrigation Cess Fund in the several districts during 1925-26.

Districts.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1925.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.						Balance on 31st March 1926.
				Establishment.	Construction and repairs.		Miscella- neous.	Total.		
					By the Revenue Department.	By the Public Works Department.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Chingleput ..	RS. A. P. 4,336 13 7	RS. A. P. 1,745 4 10	RS. A. P. 6,082 2 5	RS. A. P. 280 0 0	RS. A. P. 415 6 0	..	RS. A. P. 17 0 3	RS. A. P. 692 6 3	RS. A. P. 5,389 12 2	
Trichinopoly ..	(a) 28,223 4 6	(c) 31,838 3 11	60,081 8 5	10,867 3 7	18,864 12 9	..	21 6 5	29,743 6 9	30,338 1 8	
Madura ..	1,809 9 6	896 7 8	2,706 1 2	932 2 0	..	..	..	932 2 0	1,773 15 2	
Coimbatore ..	(a) 5,805 4 7	516 6 9	6,321 11 4	155 6 0	..	..	..	155 6 0	6,166 5 4	
Salem ..	(b) 7,296 0 6	24,619 0 6	31,915 1 0	11,840 6 6	15,832 1 9	..	257 15 6	27,930 7 9	3,984 9 3	
Total ..	47,471 0 8	59,635 7 8	1,07,106 8 4	24,055 2 1	35,102 4 6	..	296 6 5	259,453 12 9	47,652 11 7	

(a) Revised figure.

(b) Revised figure as per Accountant-General's D.B. No. 6, dated 23rd September 1925.

(c) Includes a provincial contribution of Rs. 678.

h November 1927]

Appendix B.
Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of the Irrigation Cess Fund during 1925-26.

Districts.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.	Arrears.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chingleput ..	RS. A. P. 1,185 9 0	RS. A. P. 2,656 13 6	RS. A. P. 3,842 6 6	RS. A. P. 687 2 6	RS. A. P. 1,058 2 4	RS. A. P. 1,745 4 10
Trichinopoly ..	(a) 15,371 8 6	(b) 21,219 1 9	37,090 10 3	15,519 7 9	16,337 9 9	(c) 31,857 1 6
Madura ..	(e) 834 0 10	853 13 3	1,687 14 1	(f) 834 0 10	(g) 15 11 (g)	901 0 9
Coimbatore ..	..	516 6 9	516 6 9	..	516 6 9	516 6 9
Salem ..	9,037 15 0	23,066 11 11	32,104 11 5	9,037 15 6	15,581 1 0	24,619 0 6

(a) The increase in the arrear demand is due to the adoption of the correct balance settled at jamabandi.

(b) Tahsildar's figures provisionally adopted.

(c) Excludes an excess collection of one pie and includes Rs. 5-9-1 for which an alteration memorandum has been proposed.

(d) Excludes an excess collection of Rs. 1-2-5.

(e) Revised figure.

(f) Excludes excess collection of three pies.

(g) There is difference of Rs. 4-9-1 between this figure and the figure entered in column (3) of Appendix A. The Collector has been asked to explain the discrepancy.

[5th November 1927]

2

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. 53, Press, dated 12th September 1927.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

The Board submits to Government its report on the operations of the Irrigation Cess Fund during 1926-27.

2. Appendix A to these proceedings shows the financial position of the fund in the several districts during the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 66,924 against Rs. 59,630 in the preceding year.

Districts.	Receipts in 1925-26.	Receipts in 1926-27.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput	(a) 1,740	2,985	+ 1,245
Trichinopoly	31,858	26,463	- 5,395
Madura	897	938	+ 41
Coimbatore	516	515	- 1
Salem	24,619	36,023	+ 11,404
Total ..	59,630	66,924	+ 7,294

(a) Revised figure.

The increase in Chingleput was under "Cesses on lands", while that in Salem was mainly under "Rates and cesses on lands" and "Rents on trees, sale-proceeds of leaves, etc." The decrease in Trichinopoly was under "Rates and cesses on lands" and "Rents on trees, sale-proceeds of leaves, etc."

3. The expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 65,892 which exceeded the expenditure in the preceding year by Rs. 6,438.

Districts.	Charges in 1925-26.	Charges in 1926-27.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput	692	926	+ 234
Trichinopoly	29,744	34,878	+ 5,134
Madura	932	872	- 60
Coimbatore	155	193	+ 38
Salem	27,931	29,023	+ 1,092
Total ..	59,454	65,892	+ 6,438

There was an increase in all the districts except Madura where there was a small decrease. In Trichinopoly and Salem the increase was mainly under "Repairs".

5th November 1927]

4. The total assets of the fund at the close of the year under review were Rs. 48,680, of which Rs. 21,922 related to Trichinopoly and Rs. 10,985 to Salem.

5. Appendix B to these proceedings shows the demand, collection and balance during the year. The balance to be collected was large in Salem. The Collector is requested to take prompt steps to collect the balance at an early date.

(True extract)

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department
" Collectors of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem } with appendices
" Accountant-General } A and B.
" Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation)

[5th November 1927]

Appendix A.

Statement showing the financial position of the Irrigation Cess Fund in the several districts during 1926-27.

Districts.	Opening balance on 1st April 1926.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.						Total.	Balance on 31st March 1927.
				Establishment.	Construction and repairs.		Miscellaneous.				
					By the Revenue Department.	By the Public Works Department.					
Chingleput	RS. A. P. (a) 5,384 6 2	RS. A. P. 2,985 2 9	RS. A. P. 8,369 8 11	RS. A. P. 200 0 0	RS. A. P. 666 2 0	..	RS. A. P. 60 0 0	RS. A. P. 926 2 0	RS. A. P. 7,443 6 11		
Trichinopoly	30,338 1 8	(b) 26,463 5 6	56,801 7 2	11,040 2 0	23,829 12 6	..	8 10 4	34,878 8 10	21,922 14 4	7	
Madura	1,773 15 2	938 1 5	2,712 0 7	871 15 0	..	..	..	871 15 0	1,840 1 7	3	
Coimbatore	6,166 5 4	515 2 11	6,681 8 3	193 0 0	..	..	..	193 0 0	6,488 8 3	7	
Salem	3,984 9 3	36,023 3 3	40,007 12 6	12,040 13 0	16,681 12 11	..	300 4 0	29,022 13 11	10,944 14 7		
Total	47,647 5 7	66,924 15 10	1,14,572 5 5	24,345 14 0	41,177 11 5	..	368 14 4	65,892 7 9	48,679 13 8		

(a) Revised figure.

(b) Includes a provincial contribution of Rs. 678.

[5th November 1927]

Appendix B.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Irrigation Cess Fund during 1926-27.

Districts.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
Chingleput ..	RS. A. P. 2,103 15 6	RS. A. P. 2,557 8 1	RS. A. P. 4,760 7 6	RS. A. P. 2,082 0 7	RS. A. P. 902 12 7	RS. A. P. 2,984 13 2	RS. A. P. 20 14 10	RS. A. P. 1,754 11 6	RS. A. P. 1,775 10 4
Trichinopoly ..	(a) 5,139 0 7	24,894 6 2	30,033 6 9	(c) 4,920 11 5	21,617 4 0	(f) 26,537 15 5	218 5 2	3,277 2 2	3,495 7 4
Madura ..	(e) 967 15 3	1,034 15 2	2,002 14 5	907 3 10	84 11 7	(g) 991 15 5	60 11 5	960 3 7	1,010 15
Coimbatore ..	..	515 2 11	515 2 11	..	515 2 11	515 2 11	..	..	..
Salem ..	7,485 10 11	30,120 7 6	37,606 2 6	7,485 10 11	(d) 17,815 13 4	25,301 8 3	..	12,304 10 2	12,304 10 2

(a) Revised figure.

(b) The decrease in the arrear demand is due to the adoption of the correct balance settled at jama bandi.

(c) Includes Rs. 129-8-1 written off as irrecoverable.

(d) Excludes—

(i) Advance collection of one year's lease amount, viz., Rs. 8,583.

(ii) Rs. 2,138 11-10 deposit amount relating to the previous three years' lease adjusted from revenue deposits only in March 1927.

(e) Excludes excess collection of Rs. 6-5 7.

(f) Includes Rs. 154-14-2 representing collection towards the demand of 1927-28.

(g) Includes Rs. 53-14-0 collected during April 1927.

[5th November 1927]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1244 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 492 supra.]

(1)

Statement showing the places where private owners are granted subsidies for maintaining breeding bulls and the number of bulls maintained.

Place and district.	Number of bulls.
Koneripalli, Hosur taluk, Salem district	2
Sourathkal, South Kanara district	1
Coondapoor, do.	1
Tiruppur, Coimbatore district	1
Pallakkapatti, Tirumangalam, Madura district	1

(2)

Number of breeding bulls maintained by Government to serve private owners.

Name and station at which bulls were maintained.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Cattle Breeding Farms, Livestock section—										
Central Cattle Farm, Hosur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Coimbatore Dairy	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
Ongole Cattle Farm, Chintaladevi	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras Veterinary College (by the Livestock section)	..	..	..	3	8	6	6	6	5	4
Ootacamund by the Livestock section	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other Government Farms—										
Koilkatti, VI Circle	..	..	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Pajur, IV Circle	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
Anakapalle, I Circle	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandyal, III Circle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hagari, III Circle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†2	†2	..
Total	7	8	7	13	21	15	15	21	18	15

* Loaned bull maintained by the Mahanandya Temple, Nandyal.

† Maintained by the Madura Municipality (loaned).

[5th November 1927]

Number of buffalo breeding bulls maintained by Government to serve private owners.

Station at which maintained.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Buffalo Breeding Station, Guntur	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	3	3
Agricultural College Dairy, Coimbatore	..	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	3
At the Madras Veterinary College	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	4	3	3
Koilkatti Farm	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nandyal Farm	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Anakapalle Farm	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samalkota Farm	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	6	5	6	4	10	11	13	13	11	11

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1254 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 501 supra.]

Name.

Rank.

(1) Public Works Department.

1. C. T. Mullings, Esq. Engineer-in-Chief.
2. W. P. Roberts, Esq. Superintending Engineer, Machinery.
3. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Swaminatha Ayyar. Superintending Engineer, Canal Circle.
4. C. G. Barber, Esq. Executive Engineer, Camps and Buildings division.
5. L. Henshaw, Esq. Executive Engineer, Workshops and Machinery Division.
6. T. I. S. Mackay, Esq. Executive Engineer, Construction Division.
7. M.R. Ry. L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar. Executive Engineer, Stores and Tests Division.
8. " Rao Sahib R. Narasimha Ayyangar. Executive Engineer, No. 1 Division, Canals.
9. J. Mathai, Esq. Executive Engineer, No. 2 Division, Canals.
10. H. G. Jackson, Esq. Executive Engineer, No. 3 Division, Canals.

[5th November 1927]

Name.

Rank.

(1) *Public Works Department—cont.*

11.	M.R.Ry. T. R. Narasimha Achariyar.	Assistant Engineer.
12.	" R. Rajagopala Achariyar ..	Do.
13.	" P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar ...	Officiating Assistant Engineer.
14.	" S. Ramanuja Achariyar ...	Do.
15.	" A. Subrahmanya Ayyar ...	Do.
16.	" M. S. Bhaskara Ayyar ...	Do.
17.	" C. S. Sivarama Ayyar ...	Do.
18.	" P. Srinivasa Ayyar ...	Do.
19.	" S. R. Gopala Ayyar ...	Do.
20.	" V. Sekhara Menon ...	Do.
21.	" T. S. Venkatarama Ayyar.	Do.
22.	" D. Purnayya ...	Do.
23.	" S. Narasimha Kamath ...	Do.
24.	Muhammad Sekindar Sahib ...	Do.
25.	C. T. D'Silva, Esq. ...	Do.
26.	M.R.Ry. M. B. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	Assistant Engineer.
27.	" U. S. Ramasundaram ...	Assistant Executive Engineer.
28.	" M. N. Venkateswara Ayyar.	Officiating Assistant Engineer.
29.	" C. Krishna Ayyar ...	Do.
30.	" P. Subrahmanya Ayyar ...	Do.
31.	" K. Venkatacharlu ...	Do.
32.	" S. R. Narasimham ...	Do.

(2) *Health.*

33.	Dr. S. G. Masilamoni Pillai ...	Health Officer.
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(3) *Medical.*

34.	Dr. B. Govindaraj Shenoi ...	Civil Assistant Surgeon.
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(4) *Land acquisition.*

35.	A. G. Leach, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Special Revenue Officer.
36.	P. I. Syed Miranji Sahib ...	Special Deputy Collector No. I, Bhavani.
37.	M.R.By. P. N. Damodara Mudaliyar	Special Deputy Collector No. II, Bhavani.
38.	" N. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Special Deputy Collector, Mechchhari.
39.	" M. Nageswara Rao ...	Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore.
40.	" S. Saravana Pillai ...	Special Deputy Collector.
41.	" F. Lobo ...	Do.
42.	" V. D. Rajaram Mudaliyar.	Do.
43.	" T. S. Rajam Ayya ...	Do.
44.	" T. S. Subba Ayyar ...	Do.

5th November 1927]

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1257 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927 page 503 supra.]

G.O. No. 3417, Revenue, dated 12th November 1912.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter from the Secretaries to the Godavari District Association, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Cocanada the 30th April 1912, No. 50.

From G.O. No. 965, Revenue, dated the 30th March 1912, supplied to the Editors' Table, it is noticed that in February 1912 Government called for reports through the Board from the Collectors of Tinnevely, Madura, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and the Nilgiris about the development of the silk industry in their districts. The Board was of opinion that there was no immediate prospect of the industry being successfully developed anywhere in the Presidency except in the Kollegal taluk.

2. The association learns that so far back as 1885 the Government considered that the Bhadrachalam jungles were a suitable field for the establishment of an industry in wild silks. It appears that Mr. J. N. (now the Hon'ble Mr.) Atkinson, when he was the Special Assistant Agent, Bhadrachalam, took special interest in the cultivation of tassar silk and successfully carried experiments with the aid of men brought from certain villages in the Nizam's territories where sericulture was the means of livelihood to the people.

3. We understand that large quantities of tassar silk cocoons can even now be found in the jungles of the Upper Godavari regions. Information can be had on this subject on a reference to Rev. Mr. Cain of Dummagudem who, it is said, prevailed upon the Koyas to betake to this business.

4. We have, therefore, the honour to request that Government will be so good as to institute enquiries whether silkworm rearing cannot be introduced with beneficial results in the Bhadrachalam taluk, where one of the Members of the present Government appears to have first set the ball in motion some thirty years ago.

II

Endorsement No. 832-D/12-1, Revenue, dated 29th May 1912.

* Referred to the Board of Revenue for report in consultation with the Collector of Godavari.

L. M. WYNCH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

[5th November 1927]

III

*Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L.R. and Agri.),
Mis. No. 3660, dated 15th October 1912.*

The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. PARSONS.

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

Endorsement from Government, Revenue Department, No. 832-D/12-1,
dated the 29th May 1912.

(ii)

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), No. 1168,
dated the 4th June 1912.

Referred to the Collector of Godavari for report to be submitted through
the Director of Agriculture.

(iii)

Letter from H. C. SAMPSON, Esq., B.Sc., Acting Director of Agriculture, to
the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey,
Land Records and Agriculture, dated the 27th September 1912, Dis.
No. 2152.

In compliance with Board's Reference No. 1168, dated 4th June 1912,
I have the honour to forward the Godavari District Collector's letter
D. Dis. No. 2618-Rev. of 10th August 1912 with its enclosure.

2. I have referred this letter and the subject under reference to the
Government Entomologist and enclose a copy of his reply which fully deals
with the subject.

Enclosures.

(1)

Letter from the Government Entomologist, Coimbatore, to the Director of
Agriculture, Madras, dated the 20th September 1912, No. 166.

In reply to your communication R.O.C. No. 130-B., dated 20th August
1912, and your reminder, dated 18th instant, I regret that there has been
some delay in reply owing to my having been away from headquarters in
prosecution of the campaign against the Deccan grasshopper.

2. The silk industry proposed to be encouraged in the Nugur taluk is
apparently tassar silk. Although the correspondence does not state this, I
deduce this from the fact that the caterpillars are stated to feed on the leaves
of forest trees.

3. The tassar silkworm is essentially a wild species which, although it
can be reared in captivity on a small scale by taking considerable trouble,
feeds in a wild state on the leaves of trees such as *Terminalia tomentosa*
(asan), *T. arjuna* (urjun), *Shorea robusta* (sal), *Zizyphus jujuba* (ber), *Lager-
stroemia indica*, etc., and cannot be called a domesticated insect. The cocoons

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are as a rule collected by cow-herds and jungle tribes and are either sold
directly as silk or the moths are allowed to emerge, when the females are
kept and the resultant eggs placed on trees for the caterpillars to feed on.
Exposed as they are, the caterpillars are attacked by many enemies, being
eaten by birds, bats, lizards, mantids, bugs, wasps, etc., whilst they are also
subject to attack by parasitic flies which lay their eggs in them and destroy
them. In addition to this, when many caterpillars are crowded on one tree,
as they necessarily are if the eggs are placed on a tree artificially, they are
subject to diseases. So that, as a rule, only a very small percentage of a
brood of caterpillars survive to form cocoons.

4. In addition to this, when kept in this semi-domesticated state, the
female moths will only pair with wild males which are attracted to them
from the neighbouring jungle and it therefore becomes impossible to exercise
proper supervision over the pairing. As there are various races of the tassar
silk-moth, some having one brood in the year and some having two broods,
some giving good silk and others giving poor, etc., this difficulty of pairing
the moths is accentuated because the rearer can never know how far this
next brood will be modified by this casual pairing in the direction of time of
emergence from the cocoon, quality of silk, resistance to disease, etc.

5. The tassar silk industry is at present carried on chiefly in the Central
Provinces but the trade is dwindling every year, this decrease being due
largely to the difficulties in dealing with a silkworm which is not fully
domesticated, especially as regards diseases, and partly also doubtless to
purely economic causes, the increased production of mulberry silk in China
and Japan particularly having influenced the silk market in a direction pre-
judicial to the ready acceptance of casual and non-homogeneous parcels of
wild silks.

6. With regard to paragraph 3 of the Collector of Godavari's letter,
dated 10th August, there is no Entomological Assistant in this department
who has any knowledge of the tassar silk industry.

7. In any case I cannot advise Government to encourage tassar silk on
any large scale, as I strongly doubt the probability of any commercial success.
Cultivation on even a moderately large scale presupposes the existence of
sufficiency of the necessary food plants; this is a point on which the Forest
department can probably supply information.

(2)

Letter from E. B. ELWIN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Godavari, to the Secre-
tary to the Commissioners of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records
and Agriculture (through the Director of Agriculture), dated the 10th
August 1912, D. Dis. No. 2618-Rev.

Adverting to Board's Reference No. 1168, dated 4th June 1912, I have
the honour to submit a copy of report received from the Sub-Collector,
Bhadrachalam, on the silk industry in the Bhadrachalam division. From
this report it appears that the silk industry cannot be introduced in the
Bhadrachalam taluk with any advantage, but that it might be successfully
carried on in the Nugur taluk.

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2. In this connexion, I beg to state that an attempt was made about the year 1882 by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to establish sericulture as a regular branch of industry in the Bhadrachalam taluk when he was the Special Assistant Agent there. But his efforts did not meet with lasting success though the results of his experiment were quite encouraging. This was said to be due to the apathy of the people who did not take to this useful industry and to the difficulty in persuading professional sericulturists to take up *bona fide* residence in the taluk. Apart from these difficulties, it was said in Mr. Atkinson's report printed in G.O. No. 530, Revenue, dated 5th May 1885, that "the real objection to learning and carrying on the trade is an absurd superstition that prevails as to the manner of life that must be followed by the sericulturists during certain portions of the process of cultivation, involving abstinence from sexual intercourse and other hardships." I do not know if such superstition is still prevailing.

3. I am of opinion that there is some prospect of the successful development of the silk industry in the Nugur taluk though not in the Bhadrachalam taluk. In fact, the silk industry is in existence in the taluk though on a limited scale; and if sufficient encouragement is given to the people there by way of deputing an agricultural assistant who has studied the improved methods of silk-rearing and spinning to instruct the people in these methods, sericulture might be made a cottage industry in the taluk with beneficial results.

Sub-Enclosure.

Letter from the Divisional Officer, Bhadrachalam, to the Collector of Godavari, dated the 2nd August 1912, No. D. Dis. 1031-Rev.

In reply to your Ref. G.B. No. 728-Rev., dated 13th June 1912, I have the honour to state that the Rev. John Cain informs me that he made several unsuccessful attempts to rear silkworms near Dummagudem—and that he does not advise others to undertake the business in which he himself had failed. He states that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson told him that he had brought men from Mangapeta and had located them in the jungles near Cherupalli, but that it did not seem to him likely to become an indigenous industry. Rev. John Cain seems to think that the forest around Dummagudem having been cleared too much to allow of the silkworm being reared, the industry cannot be developed there unless special trees are planted for feeding the worms. He suggests that the silkworm might be reared higher up the river—say near or beyond Venkatapuram. It appears from the Nugur Tahsildar's report that the silk industry is now carried on in the taluk on a very limited scale, two weavers from the Nizam's territory having lately settled down in Marikal and Pusur—two villages of the Nugur taluk. I gather from his report that a certain amount of silk is being even now collected in the Nugur forests and exported to the silk merchants of Mangapeta, where silk-weaving is and has long been a valuable industry. He adds that the Koyas whom he has consulted are only too glad to carry on the industry if only they are given monetary help as is now done by the merchants of Mangapeta on the other side of the river.

2. It may here be stated that the silkworm is said to feed on the leaves of maddi and regu trees which grow in the forests of the taluk in great abundance. This insect is so very fond of these leaves that it leaves the tree, when it feeds, entirely naked. The Forest Department took objection to this,

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and the failure of the industry in previous years was the consequence. As the department has of late allowed some concession, the industry is now tentatively being revived and is progressing slowly. I agree with the Tahsildar that the industry can be successfully developed in this taluk with adequate encouragement, as it certainly flourishes on the opposite side of the river at Mangapeta. I do not however see much chance of success in the Bhadrachalam taluk.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3660, dated 15th October 1912.

The reports of the Collector of Godavari and of the Government Entomologist on the feasibility of developing the tassar silk industry in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Godavari district are submitted to Government with reference to their Endorsement No. 832-D/12-1, Revenue, dated 29th May 1912.

2. The Collector reports that the silk industry cannot be introduced in the Bhadrachalam taluk with any advantage as suggested by the Godavari District Association, but that it may be successfully carried on in the Nugur taluk. On the other hand, the Government Entomologist considers that there is no probability of the industry being successfully established in this Presidency on any large scale. The Board concurs in the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Fletcher and submits that the Godavari District Association may be informed accordingly.

(True extract)

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 3417, Revenue, dated 12th November 1912.

With reference to their petition, dated 30th April 1912, the Secretaries to the Godavari District Association will be informed that the Government are of opinion that there is no probability of the establishment on a profitable basis of

Miscellaneous.

the silk industry in the Bhadrachalam taluk. It is however open to private enterprise to take the matter up. Copies of the reports of the Collector and Government Entomologist are forwarded herewith for the information of the association.

(True extract)

L. M. WYNCH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Secretaries to the Godavari District Association.
" Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

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APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1258 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, page 503 supra.]

(1)

BOMBAY.

VILLAGE AID SCHEME.

Explanatory Note.

The scheme is designed to meet the need which it is felt exists for some form of medical relief in rural areas which are out of reach of regular medical institutions and practitioners. It is of course admitted that the most satisfactory method of dealing with this question would be to multiply the regular hospitals and dispensaries, and also independent medical practitioners, but under present conditions, financial and otherwise, this is not practicable. All indications point rather to a curtailment than an immediate expansion in expenditure on State-aided dispensaries in the districts, on account of lack of funds, and only a short time ago one of the Sind districts dismissed several compounders and proposed to close two dispensaries. No relief is likely, either, from the private practitioners. The present position with regard to them is somewhat anomalous. While the proportion of registered medical practitioners to the population of India is extremely small—it is said to be 1 to 45,000, as contrasted with 1 to 2,000 in England—there is, in this Presidency at least, an actual surplus in the places where they are willing to settle. At the present time in the Surgeon-General's office there is a waiting list of 100 graduate and 139 non-graduate medical men, and anyone who will take the trouble to enquire in Bombay or the district headquarter towns, or any of the larger centres, will find that there is an almost unanimous opinion that the number of doctors exceeds the demand. The reason for this is two-fold. Men of the class who are now joining the regular medical profession desire social amenities and schooling for their children which are not available in the villages, and they expect larger fees than the majority of the country people are able to pay. It seems clear, then, that even if the regular practitioners were willing to settle in rural areas they are too expensive; and if this is so it is reasonable to argue that some different and less costly agency is desirable.

Possible Alternative Schemes.

Many suggestions have been made at various times with a view to remedying this state of things.

(a) At one time the old Subordinate Medical Service met the requirements, to some extent. They were originally trained in the vernacular for only a short period, and belonging as they did to a comparatively humble section of society, were content with low salaries and small fees. This non-graduate class has now, however, been improved to such an extent that the best of them are little, if at all, inferior to the graduates for practical purposes. Many of them are drawn from the same social strata as the graduates, and demand similar fees, and they are no more willing to settle in villages,

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except in Government employ, than the graduates. They therefore do not meet the case, and to shorten their training would be a very retrograde step. On the contrary, it is hoped shortly to improve it.

(b) *Travelling dispensaries.*—So far as my information goes, these are generally recognized to be expensive and inefficient except under special conditions.

(c) It has been suggested that a new class of medical man should be instituted with a short training in English, or in the vernacular, to replace the old subordinate class, but I consider it would not now be wise to confer a regular certificate to practise medicine and surgery on a half-trained man of this description.

(d) The employment of compounders, trained in English as they are, has been suggested, but that again is open to objection. The prescribing compounder has always been regarded with aversion by regular practitioners, and I think with reason. He is likely to pose as a doctor, and attempt medical procedures beyond his capacity and may thus be a danger to the public. Compounders also at the present time demand a comparatively high salary, and if they are properly trained, deserve it.

(e) It has also been proposed to recognize the vaidyas and other indigenous practitioners. This is a controversial subject which I do not propose to enter on fully at the moment, but much as I admire the work of the old Indian pioneers, such as Charaka and Susruta, I think that the people of this Presidency would do well to pause before they perpetuate theories and practice which will not stand criticism in the light of modern science. It is worth while perhaps, to quote the experience of the Japanese in this connexion. At the beginning of their present period of development on modern scientific lines they were faced with much the same problem in relation to their ancient medical system, which was derived from China, and no doubt embodies much matter of interest from the old Chinese writings. I am informed on good authority that the vast majority of the people have adopted modern medicine and are letting the older system die out, and I cannot but believe that they are wise.

The present scheme.

The difficulty is to find a method which would not involve the creation of large numbers of medical men of an inferior order. We have the public, as well as our existing practitioners, to safeguard. The present training of our medical students is admittedly none too thorough, and it would be a disaster if any easy backdoor to medicine were thrown open.

This objection, however, would not apply to a distinct class of village aid men, trained to render elementary relief in places where no medical men are ordinarily available. The idea is to take a selected civil hospital in each of the four chief language areas—and if considered advisable for Urdu also—and train four or five of these men in each, as a beginning. They would be selected from the villages chosen, as far as possible, and taught in the vernacular elementary anatomy and physiology such as is now taken up in many schools, elementary compounding with regard to perhaps a dozen drugs, rough ideas of hygiene (ventilation, clean water, prevention of malaria, etc.), recognition of, and simple remedies for, the most important diseases and first-aid work, including the dressing of wounds and ulcers, and what is practicable with regard to eye diseases. Special attention would be devoted to teaching them to recognize diseases, such as cataract, which, while not

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suitable for treatment by them, would stand to benefit by a visit to the nearest hospital, and in this way village aid posts should serve as feeders for existing institutions. The men would have to work in the wards and out-patient department, and the course would be made as practical as possible. When trained, they would go to their villages, and it is proposed to offer a free house and a small retaining fee as an inducement to them to reside there permanently, and to look after the poor gratuitously. As regards persons who can afford to pay, it is suggested that the 'pratamopacharak' should be allowed to charge small fees, in order to supplement his allowance, if he has no other means of livelihood.

Precedents for a class of this kind.

Practitioners without regular medical qualifications have always been regarded with suspicion, and it is necessary to move with caution in proposing a measure of this kind. In the first place, it is desirable to know what view the regular medical profession would be inclined to take with regard to it. I have spoken to many representative doctors, and have been glad to find that the great majority endorse the proposal, and see no harm in it from the professional standpoint. This comes as no surprise, for the profession has always been broad-minded on large issues where it considers the good of the public to be concerned. Apart from this, however, there are certain instances which may be quoted as forming in some measure a precedent for these proposals. The nurses of the Infant Welfare centres in Bombay and elsewhere are doing work almost identical with that sketched above, lay missionaries are trained for a few months at some of the English hospitals, with similar ends in view, and, as regards eye diseases, the Inspectors of Mr. Henderson's Blind Relief Association are covering the ophthalmic part of the programme in Bijapur and Gujarat. Finally, I am informed by an officer of great experience in the Civil Veterinary department that it is proposed in one Province to revive the old salutari class for village veterinary work, and that he personally is in favour of a short vernacular training for two reasons. In the first place, for economy, and in the second to emphasize the distinction between the salutari and the practitioner with a complete training and regular qualification. The Veterinary department appears to be faced with very much the same problem as ours, and there is much evidence to show that the humble partly trained man known from long ago as a salutari is a very useful individual.

Selection of men for training.

It has been suggested that candidates should have passed the vernacular school final, and should be over 18 years old. Beyond that it seems desirable to leave qualifications unspecified at the present stage. There is no reason why a suitable man of middle age should not meet the requirements as well as a younger man, and it does not seem necessary to specify caste. A question for further consideration is whether it might not be advantageous to combine this work with some other occupation, for instance, that of school-master. If this is possible, I think there is much to be said in favour of the idea. At the present stage, however, it is very important that we should not be tied down by too many conditions, as some of the details still remain to be settled.

POONA,
31st January 1924.

A. HOOTON, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Officiating Surgeon-General.

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Estimated cost of training one village aid man (Pratamopacharak), including scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem—Rs. 276.

Estimated cost of upkeep of one village aid post, including free house and retaining fee of Rs. 15 per mensem—Rs. 500 a year.

Estimated cost of building a regular dispensary according to the present type plan (without quarters for staff)—Rs. 35,000.

Estimated cost of upkeep of a regular dispensary, including average charge on account of Medical officer at Rs. 90 a month—Rs. 2,500.

NOTE.—The Central Division alone includes 908 villages of between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants, with a still larger number of smaller communities, most of which, it is safe to say, are without any regular medical aid.

The village aid scheme has been endorsed by a meeting of gentlemen representing co-operative societies and district local boards, with the Secretary of the Servants of India Society and Poona Seva Sadan held at Bombay on the 7th December 1923.

Many other influential gentlemen, including district officers and medical men, have also expressed a general approval, and it is hoped to interest local bodies and charitable organizations and to make the movement at all events partly self-supporting.

Supplementary Note, 19th February 1924

It has now been ascertained that primary school-masters are likely to be available for this work, if required, and there seems to be a strong consensus of opinion that this agency would be the best. It would at all events meet some of the objections which have been raised. On this basis, a primary teacher might be taken from the village concerned (where more than one should be available) and sent back after the period of training, which need not in his case be so long as a year. Three months would probably be enough for a part-time man, of some education to begin with, and this would save money, and enable men to be turned out more rapidly. There would also be less danger of men posing as doctors. An instance has recently come to notice in which elementary work of this description was carried out by primary teachers in another province with much success. It would also not be necessary to find a free house, or to pay as much as Rs. 15 per mensem.

A scheme of this sort, if it is to be of any use, will run to large numbers, and economy is a great consideration. With the above modification it would no doubt be possible to reduce the cost considerably.

(2)

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR VILLAGES.

Further Note on Village aid Scheme.

The arguments in favour of arranging for some economical form of medical relief in villages have already been set forth in the explanatory note (copy enclosed) issued by this office on 31st January 1924 with reference to the budget proposals. This note also shows various alternatives, and the modification in favour of training primary schoolmasters on a short-term basis which was eventually adopted. The whole question is, of course, somewhat controversial, and it was realized from the commencement that some alteration of the original scheme might be inevitable.

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2. The adoption of the proposal to utilize schoolmasters has solved several difficulties. It is even more economical than the original scheme, provides for educated personnel, does away with an objection, that has been frequently raised, that a special class would not have enough to do, or be able to make an adequate living, and also meets the objection, largely from the medical side, to the creation of a new class of half trained men who might pose as doctors.

3. The project having now passed the Legislative Council, it is proposed to begin in June by training five schoolmasters at Poona and five at Bijapur. The idea is, with the concurrence of the Commissioners, Central Division and Southern Division, to ask the Collectors of Poona and Bijapur, who are both favourable to the scheme, to select, in consultation with the District Local Boards, five villages of about 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants, within easy reach of headquarters, for purposes of inspection, the headmasters of the primary schools in which are willing and considered suitable to undergo training for two and a half months at the respective civil hospitals, on the terms offered. Schools would preferably be chosen in which there are two or three masters.

4. The Director of Public Instruction has kindly said that he will do his best to make the selected masters available, and anticipates no insuperable difficulty. He thinks some deputation arrangement could be made, so that the master would draw a proportion of his salary in addition to the training allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem, and that the proposed allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to the trained man for village work would be sufficiently attractive to bring forward volunteers. During training, free quarters would be provided as near the hospital as possible. The Director of Public Instruction emphasizes the necessity of taking headmasters, and not their juniors, and thinks, as regards the work in the villages, that arrangements should be made to hold school at mid-day, when this is not already the practice, so that the medical work could be done in the morning. Thus, school might be from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. and medical work from 7 to 8 a.m., subject to modification corresponding to local conditions and the different seasons.

5. The object aimed at is to enable the masters who are trained to do the kind of work that is being done, apart from duties more strictly pertaining to a nurse, by nurses at the Infant Welfare Centres in Bombay, viz., to recognize some of the more important diseases and administer simple remedies, to dress wounds and ulcers and to treat conjunctivitis. They would of course distribute quinine, and it is hoped to give them some idea of what is generally known as first aid work as well as the main principles of hygiene. They would be instructed to send cases which they were not capable of dealing with themselves to the nearest hospital or dispensary.

6. The estimated total cost of training one master (if all the candidates pass the practical examination which will be held at the end of the course of two and a half months) is Rs. 72, and the maintenance of a trained master in a village, inclusive of a moderate supply of drugs, would come to Rs. 300 a year.

7. The ultimate question of financing this movement, if it reaches any considerable dimensions, has yet to be settled, but it is hoped to interest local bodies and in particular the district local boards and village authorities so that they may contribute. The control would also, presumably, be in the

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hands of local bodies, which no doubt would welcome the co-operation and advice of the various district authorities, more especially those of the Revenue, Educational and Medical departments.

A. HOOTON, Maj.-Genl., I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General.

Poona, 10th April 1924.

(3)

BOMBAY.

VILLAGE AID SCHEME.

Instructions for training schoolmasters.

1. The course will be for two and a half months commencing on the 1st of March, June, September and December respectively unless any of those dates falls on a Sunday, in which case the commencement will be on the following day.

2. It will consist of work in the hospital (wards, out-patient department, etc.) in the morning and other teaching as it may be arranged, in the afternoon. The hours of work in the morning will correspond generally with the hospital hours, the afternoon regular work for at least two hours must be undertaken. Saturday afternoon, Sunday and gazetted holidays may be treated as non-working days.

3. The first week should be devoted largely to training in the use of ordinary dressings for wounds, chronic ulcers, etc., and bandaging, and the students should be taught over and over again the necessity of ordinary surgical cleanliness.

4. From the end of the first week onwards they should be given definite work in the wards (preferably chronic wards) or out-patient department, as may be most convenient, and from that time as much practical work as possible every day. The shortness of the period of training makes this essential. Every day they should be given dressings to do, and taught the use of ointments and eye lotions. Later on they should be shown fractures and various other injuries, with a view to the teaching of elementary first-aid measures, and the varieties of wounds and ulcers should be explained. Also conjunctivitis, with the rough recognition of cataract and glaucoma, should be demonstrated.

5. As regards disease of a more medical nature, the students should be taught as much as they can be reasonably expected to assimilate. The nature of fevers must be demonstrated and they should learn to recognize some of the more easily identified conditions, such as diarrhoea and dysentery, plague, pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia and venereal disease in their more typical aspects. The common eruptive fevers should be demonstrated in the infectious diseases hospital or ward. The most obvious skin diseases, the effect of pedicub and also suppurative diseases of the war which are manifest externally, should be shown, with the appropriate treatment.

6. As regards internal treatment the most that can be attempted is the instilment of a little applied commonsense, and the use of some half a dozen simple remedies, preferably those which will be supplied in the village outfits or are obtainable anywhere. Examples of other modes of treatments that should be explained are the use of hot and cold bathing, e.g., rheumatism

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and fever or poulticing for abscesses, and certain well-known household Indian remedies such as Ysabgul as a demulcent and astringent, and ginger as a carminative. The employment of common salt and mustard as emetics, oil milk as demulcents, coffee and tea as stimulants for cases of poisoning, will also be explained, with the rough diagnosis of the main types of poisoning.

7. The more theoretical teaching in the afternoon should be carried out on the most simple and elementary lines. It may be divided into the following sections:—

(a) Elementary anatomy and physiology such as is taught in schools, and illustrated in appropriate diagrams, a selection of which will be supplied. Students should be taught the general structure of the skeleton, without names of individual bones, and the position of the principal organs of the body, with an outline of the main vital functions including circulation, respiration and digestion, and the work of the central nervous system. A simple account of the special sense organs (eye, ear, nose) and the anatomy and mechanism of joints and muscles will also be given.

(b) The main characteristics of the more important diseases as above indicated with their causes and treatment.

(c) The main elementary facts of hygiene, with special reference to cleanliness, ventilation, water, food and exercise and the means of spread and prevention of malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox, plague, influenza and other infectious diseases.

(d) The characters and uses of the various items of the village outfit, with the small amount of knowledge of compounding necessary for their employment.

8. A good deal of the Anatomy can be taught from diagrams but the main systems and organs of the body must also be demonstrated at least twice, on a freshly opened body, or if that is not available, a goat or other suitable animal.

9. It is hoped shortly to have a vernacular manual ready embodying instruction on the above lines, and a sample village cabinet and outfit will be supplied to each training centre. As soon as the cabinet is received it must be used for the practical work as far as possible, so that students may become thoroughly familiar with the drugs and equipment which they will eventually have to employ.

List of Equipment for Village and Cabinet.

Name of article.	Dose for internal use.
Castor oil	One fluid ounce.
Compound Colocyath pills five grains.	One or two pills.
Compound chalk tablets five grains	One to four tablets.
Quinine tablets five grains	One to four tablets.
Aspirin tablets	One to two tablets.
Cinnamon oil	One to two drops (16 drops in a pound for Cinnamon water).
Liquorice extract	Half to one fluid dram (one ounce to a pound of water for Liquorice water).

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List of Equipment for Village and Cabinet — cont.

Name of article.	Dose for internal use.
Aromatic Ammonia	20 to 40 minims with an ounce of water.
Sulphur ointment	(External only).
Lassar's paste	(External only).
Boric ointment	(External only).
Lysol	(External only) for preparing lotions 1 dram to 1 pound water.
Iodine tincture	(External only).
Iodine tincture	(External only).
Boracic acid	(External only).
Camphor liniment	(External only).
Mustard flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in 8 ounces water.

Dressing and Bandages.

Cotton wool	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packets, 10 lb.
Gauze	3 yards long, 9 packets.
Bandages	2 dozen.

Surgical Instruments.

Spring forceps	1
Scissors—blunt pointed	1

Sundries.

Spatula	1
Bowls—enamelled iron	2
Trays—dressing—kidney shaped	2
Measure—pound	1
Measure—double $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 ounce	1
Measure—minim	1

(4)

BOMBAY.

SCHEME No. 11.

Proposed terms.

1. Applicants, who must be duly registered medical practitioners, will be allowed to choose their own locality, provided that there is no hospital or dispensary or any medical practitioner with a qualification recognized by the Bombay Medical Council established within five miles, that the area is fairly thickly populated, and that the choice is approved by Government.

2. Equipment to the value of Rs. 600 will be provided free by Government at starting, and become the property of the practitioner on the satisfactory conclusion of the terms laid down. The practitioner will also be provided with drugs and other medical stores from the Government Medical Stores Department to the extent of Rs. 500 per annum on the civil surgeons countersigning his indent.

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3. There will be an honorarium of Rs. 50 per mensem for three years, at the end of which it is hoped the practitioner may be in a position to make his own way.

4. Beyond the above, the practitioner will have no claim on Government.

5. The practitioner will be expected to reside at least three years in the place appointed, subject to one month's absence in a year, with honorarium and gazetted holidays.

6. The practitioner shall maintain a dispensary room, shall attend regularly and at fixed hours, and shall give free treatment to indigent persons and Government servants at the dispensary. In the case of other patients he may charge for medicines and treatment at his own discretion, but comparatively poor people should be charged small fees.

7. The dispensary shall be open daily except Sundays and gazetted holidays, for the treatment of ordinary out-patients. On week days it shall be open for at least three hours daily, the hours of opening and closing being fixed by the civil surgeon to suit local requirements. Urgent cases shall be attended to at any hour of the day or night.

8. Every patient, on his being entered on the register, shall be provided with a medical case sheet on which the prescriptions and the symptoms shall be noted at each visit; on the medicine being dispensed, these case sheets shall be retained in the dispensary, arranged, and re-issued to the applicant at the next visit.

9. The practitioner shall maintain a register of the patients treated and surgical operations performed, and submit a monthly statement to the civil surgeon of the district on the prescribed dispensary form.

10. The dispensary shall be inspected by the civil surgeon of the district as often as may be convenient and not less than once a year, and shall be open to inspection by all Revenue officers not below the rank of Assistant Collector.

11. On any matter connected with the dispensary the practitioner should address the civil surgeon of the district, who will, if necessary, forward the communication, with his remarks, to the Surgeon-General.

12. Government may dispense with the services of a practitioner at three months' notice if they are not satisfied with his work. Similarly, the practitioner will be required to give three months' notice if he wishes to relinquish this post prematurely. In either event, the equipment mentioned in paragraph 2 above must be returned to Government in good condition together with the balance of the medical stores remaining. A security for Rs. 1,000 will be required from him in this respect.

[5th November 1927]

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide Item VI "The Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill" at page 512 supra.]

o

THE HON. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Tuticorin Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 8 of 1927), beg to submit the following report:—

1. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on 22nd March 1927.

2. We met at 5 p.m. on the 1st November 1927 to consider the Bill.

3. We accept the clauses of the Bill and have only to suggest a drafting amendment. Instead of the words "at a meeting of the Chamber concerned and Council" in the last two lines of clause 2, we would substitute the words "at meetings of the Chambers and Council".

4. We attach a copy of the Bill as amended.

5. We consider that the amendment suggested by us is not so material as to necessitate the republication of the Bill.

S. SATYAMURTI.

P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU.

SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB.

C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.

C. E. WOOD.

S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR.

T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI.

R. SRINIVASAN.

C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.

DANIEL THOMAS.

(BILL No. 8 OF 1927.)

THE TUTICORIN PORT TRUST ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Tuticorin Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1927.

2. In sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Tuticorin Port Trust Act between the words "Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce" and "and two by the members for the time being of the Tuticorin Municipal Council" insert the following words "three by the members for the time being of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin" and for the words "at a meeting of the Chamber or Council" substitute "at meetings of the Chambers and Council".

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TO THE

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SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD
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